A COUNTY AGITATOR. THE TIGG

Leiters from the Armp. From the 171st Pennsylve nia Regiment.

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CAMP NEAR WASHINGTON, N. C., L May 14, 1863.

FRIEND COBB-My Dear Sit .: You must excuis me if I prove a little fediout in giving you a short outline of the d ings of this regiment, since the 5th day of Laroh, when we received orders to march with ten days rations the next morning at 4 o'clock. In due time every man was in the ranks with his sack full and anxious to start. We matched to Trenton, about 20 miles west from Newbern, thence to Jacksonville, where the rebels had been report-ed to be in broe; but on our arrival they left their entrenchments, and our men walked into them without any opposition whatever. We returned to our camp at Newbern with thir-teen prisoners, after being near eight days on

the march; and much fatigued. On Sunday, the 15th, our General's Orderly came into camp with orders to be ready to march immediately. At 2:P, ut we were again on the march-the men having three days rations in their sacks. We marched 8 miles out that day, and bivouscked for the night. At daylight we were sgain on the march. At Pollocksville we found another rebel entreachment and some contrabands, who seemed very glad to'see us, and said "De Rebs were there the night before 1,500 strong; and that they knew we were but 4 miles from them. So de Rebs, left in double quick time." Every thing went to show that this was so, for part of their earthworks had just been thrown up, and a few camp fires were still burping.

The General decided not to pursue, and we returned to camp, after being jout about three days. We hoped to have some leisure to wash and recuperate, and our hopes were not in vain. We had sufficient time to make all -necessary preparations, and on Sunday, the 29th, we received orders to march with three days rations in our haversacks; but the order was afterward countermanded, and the men returned to their quarters, where we remained until Tuesday morning. We were then embarked on transports and steamed "down the Neuse. then up the Pamlico to a point about 14 miles from Washington, where we anchored. Next day we went 5 miles further up the river, where, on the left bank, we discovered a rebel battery. Shortly after four of our gunboats passed us on our way np, and when within 2 miles of the battery commenced to shell it without eliciting any response. Next morning we steamed up the river within 2 miles of the rehel battery. We were ordered to run the blockade to relieve Gen. Foster, who was then at Washington. News had just arrived that he was nearly out of amunition, and could . not hold out more than six hours longer. The firing had now become maneral, and the shells continually dropping and bursting around us. All that day their was a continual firing be-tween our boats and the fattery on Hill's Point. At night two sail boats, carrying about four tons each, loaded with amunition, made their way through the blockade and supplied Gen. Foster with amunition. Next morning the firing was renewed with still more vigor, and kept up till after dark, without much effect. About half our men were shifted from the steamer on board a school of, when the men suffered much from cold, they having to stand ing so much crowded that they were compelled to stand on their feet. On Monday we were put aboard a steamer and taken back to our eld quarters at Newbern, where we arrived on Tuesday. We had just got into camp when an order came to get ready to start for some new point. We set off next morning at 1 A. M. with 7,500 men, to relieve Gen. Foster by the overland toute. We advanged with caution, but with celerity, finding the way obstructed in various ways. The advance learned that the rebels were in great force beyond Little Swift creek, sufficient to control the roads .--The infantry were formed in line of battle and ordered to the front. Our batteries were placed in position and the fight commenced. For two hours the cannonading was terrific. We labored under many disadve itages, the enemy being under cover, and able to do us some damage by random firing. However, the gapuery was not remarkable, the balls mostly passing over our heads and cutting down small trees in their course. The enemy being in too great force, we were finally or leved to fall back .--This was done in good order. Our casualties were twelve wounded, three of whom have nince died. -On Friday night we reached our old quarters at Newbern. But before we had time to settle comfortably, an order name to prepare for a march. We set off on the 13th toward evening, with three days' fations, and retraced our steps toward Washington, to relieve Gen. Foster: We bivouncked without tents, as we did the succeeding night. Beaching the Swift creek we found the way blocked up and had to turn back. On the 13th we returned and the pioneers set to work clearing the road .---We made half a mile in three hours. In the afternoon we came ap to a rebel battery, mounting several heavy guns; but abandoned only a few hours before. We found nothing but old huts for quarters, inside the battery. and retraced our steps to our bivouac of the night before. Here we had some of the sol-dier's experience. Without shelter we lay down in our wet clothes and tried to sleep. I had just begun to think of sleep when an orderly came along with offers for me to re-port at headquarters as officer of the brigade. So it became my duty to visit all the picket posts, examine the ment and report to headquarters. It was dark and raining, and offen I was half-knee deep in mad and water, hav-ing left my horse bebind. It was a ticklish business; and the challenge: "Halt! who comes there ? advance ind give the countersign!" grew to be quite familiar. We were in the woods and the duy was difficult. Only a few nights before a syrgeant of the guard was shot by one of his own men while on his rounds. However, the night passed without socident or slarm. Next morning we took up our line of march for Nawbern, where we arrived same day. On the 23d we went abeard the Government transports and sailed for Washington, N. C. next day. We are now in our tents once more, and pretty comfortable. The town is very pleasant, and the water much better that at Newbern. Our regiment is over 859 strong, and composed entirely of men from the Keystone State, and I am satisfied that there is not a rebel sympathiser or disloyal men in the regiment. The whole desire of the man is to sustain the Government at all hazards, and they spurn the idea of sympathizing or offering terms of peace to armed traitors; and from what I have ed there are quite a number of our men wha will enlist after the nine months are out. / steamers,

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And now, fallow detens, a two words be tween you and your humble servant. I have some respect for a man who believes that have eause is just, and will strive to sustain it but the most detestable men on earth are the but the most detestable men on earth are the but the most detestable men on earth are the burden of his song? Isn't it something fixe crosking cowards who lack the courage to this :shoulder the musket and go inside the rebel lines, but who are continually finding fault.

and staying at home to fire in the rear at the very men who are defending their homes, as well as your homes, and your country. I have yet to see the first soldier in the army, let the South more than two years and have made him be Democrat, Republican or Abelitionist, find headway, The South has the best generals of May who is disposed to see this war ended in any and the best management altogether; and gains other way than the unconditional submission of the rebels. And I verily biliers that our soldiers are all right, and that they are not at, all disinclined to have the negro help them; and whenever I have heard the objection made that rebels should not be killed by negroes, or that negroes should not be allowed to take. any part against them, it comes from men who are our accound enemies, although frequently

found under shoulder-straps. R. C. Cox, Yours, &c.; : :. Major 171st Reg t P. M. THE AGITATOR

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGE, PENN'A: WEDNESDAY, : : : : : : : : JUNE 3, 1863

A SHORT STORY.

Once upon a time there lived an old man, whose worldly possessions consisted in a small farm, a snug house and barn, a house and cow, and a dog. The cow furnished him with milk. butter, and cheese ; the horse plowed his land, drew his bay and grain into the barn, and carried his surplus crop to the market town. The dog defended both house and barn from depredators, and the crops from destruction by unruly cattle. With these appliances the old man managed to eke out a bare subsistence.

It matters little who this old man may have been, at what period in history be lived, or in what country. It is with the circumstances of his life and what befel him that we have to do. This old man had neighbors; and some of them were on excellent terms with him and some were not. The drift of public sentiment was in his favor; because he was very helpless, spart from his little property, was industrious. hovest, and minded his own business.

But there were a few, idlers, drones in society, who owed the old man a grudge. Not that he did not rightly and justly to the best of his ability, but because their natures were depraved. and base, and intolerant of good example where intolerance could be safely practiced. It came to pass that the old man became partially disabled, so that it was with much dificulty that he could attend to his little farm work.

. Upon this his inimical neighbors began the work of. petty persecution. At first they only threw down his fences and exposed his crops to the incursions of the unruly cattle. But

some degree. Seeing this they poisoned the dog. The friends of the old man remonstrated. To this the villains returned that the dog was mad and deserved to die; that they had nothing against his master; was willing that he should live and cultivate his farm as he had done. They next laid a plan to disable the horse, which unhappily, succeeded. The neighbors grew indignant and protested against the villainy ; said they-" these were the dependence of the old man, and without them he must | bloodshed and violence, yet are permitted to sow perisb." The villains returned to this that the their paper treason broadcast, with impunity. old man had the deed of his farm and might Here is a paragraph from the Copperhead leadlive off it as usual; that they had no feeling ing organ in New York city-the World : against the old man, but did not like either the horse or the dog; and as for that matter they did not like the cow, nor the other means that which well fills on Northers soil when the Ameriwhereby the old man preserved his existence, can people discover that the battle has begun to pre-serve the Constitution against tyrants?" Sould So, one morning, the old main missed his cow, We take it for granted that no friend of the istration at Washington in maintaining constineighbors gathered together and put forth an civil war in the North. But who does not see indignant protest against such injustice. They in the spirit and letter of that paragraph an this end. declared that there was no difference between invitation to civil strife? Will these fellows the actions-destroying life, and destroying the never be taught by history? If history teaches means of living. The villains insisted that anything it is this . That the instigators of mob they had no designs upon the old man's life; violence never survive the disorder they provoke. that it was sheer folly to argue that the destruc- Taught by history, then, we may say, that the tion of fences was a destruction of crops; or inauguration of civil strife in the north by the that the killing or maiming, or abduction of copperhead democracy, will as certainly result National Goveryment at all hazards and at all bearing upon the personal security of the own- follow each other in their order.) In that event, ers thereof. That in this case the dog was vi- the editor-in-chief of the World will be found cious, and the horse and cow were unruly; hid away in somebody's cellar, like his great and that as they were not the old man, himself, | horse doctor original-Marat-afflicted with the their destruction could not, in any sense, be ague schills of cowardice and a guilty concalled an attack upon the old man's life. So the dispute waxed hotter and hotter, and dered a decision without appeal. man starved to death. When we read the speeches of Fernando tions of Copperhead editors, all directed to the brightest noon. end of making every act and utterance of the lawfully constituted authorities black with misrepresentation and lies; and when we hear men denouncing the President as imbecile, and every General who has shown a disposition fo fight the rebels, somewhere or somehow, as a butcher ;--- and when we hear these men denouncing every measure intended to prosecute the war for national life to an hynorable peace, as "despotio," "tyranical," " unjust," " unequal," and directly or indirectly, counseling disobedience to its mandate-when we bear these things, we are forcibly reminded of the villains who compassed the destruction of the old man through the destruction of his means of subsistence.

"Something or other is wrong somewhere. It don't go as I want it. Mr. Lincoln don't seem to be the man for the place. He is too weak and vacillating. We have been fighting all the victories. All battle fields are alanghterpens for us. Things aren't going as they ought to." Something is wrong. Our generals don't amount to much. Lee is a great general ; so was Stonewall Jackton ; so is McClellan. We very formidable, being grass grown; and showshall never do anything till we have McClellan back again. Something ought to be done I to stand a siege upon the land side. back again. Something ought to be done. I don't like the way things are going. There's no more freedom of speech or of the press in this country. We are becoming subjects of a despotism. The Administration is proscriptive. There'll be nothing done until we have a better Administration. ~ Things are going wrong. 9 I don't like the management of affairs. The Republicans are trying to prolong the war. They don't want it to stop-I'm a Union man-as good as anybody. . The draft will do no good. When do you think the draft will be made ?" : We are ready to admit that the foregoing is somewhat ridiculous; but is it not a faithful transcript of the daily conversation of the grumbler ? The grumbler is very wise and very virtuons. He is a Sparsan ; he saves his wrath for his friends and family, and does not presume to rebuke treason while there is any lesser crime prevalent in the country. He is tired of waiting for the end of the war-so he

grumbles. Things don't go to suit him; so, to set them to rights, he grambles. Mr. Lincoln is too slow ; he groundles to make him 'faster'; or too fast-and he grumbles to slow him; or too weak-and he grumbles to strengthen him. The grumbler is a man of great consequence in his own esteem. Things ought to go to suit bim. Certainly. What doesn't suit him, isn't right. Of course not. "He is a good Union man. Yes-if it don't cost anything.

Now, friends, when you see a neighbor in distress,-struggling for life-fall to and reproach him; abuse him; call him a knave and a fool; tell him he ought to be schamed of himself for being ic trouble; tell him his edemies are ahead of him in everything; that he ought to put himself in the hands of his persecutors without question; that he is a blunderhead; that his career is a series of blunders.' That is the way to help him out. Don't reach out a helping hand. Don't encourage him with words of cheer. Don't blunder by giving him five dollars. Post yourself in a convenient place and grumble. If that don't help him out nothing will.

COPPERHEAD papers never tire of babbling about "tyranny," "despotism," "freedom of speech," and of the Press. They emit no opportunity of berating the administration for invasions of the rights of the citizen, arbitrary arrests of seditious persons, and trials by courtsmartial. But these irate treason-mongers afford, in their own persons, the amplest proof of the liberality and lenity of the administration. They incite to resistance of lawful authority, to

NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

Maure of the Rebill Fortifications-The As-banit of the 22d Tortifications-The As-banit of the 22d Tortifications-The As-banit of the 22d Tortifications-The As-set of 2,000 our field - Our Men Three times Bepulsed - Undsmitted Bravery of our Treops -The Stars and Stripes within 100 yards of the Energy Works-Our Bharo Shoniara silence their Guns-Gent Success Cor-tain-Joe Johnson Short of Food and Pow-der-Our Hear Secure from Attack-Heavy Losses of the Foo-S,400 Prisoners and 84 Guns Captured. Boult o. of 2,0005 Bopulad The St

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 1, 1863.

The Commercial has full particulars of the operations of Gen. Grant's army up to the 22d May Min of a contract of the city of Vicksburg it was confident of an easy conquest, but the ground in the rear of the city was found so broken and rugged and wild as to be almost The Rebel fortifications were discovered to be impassable for artillery.

The main fortifications consist of a chain of

forts, about 800 yards apart, connected by deep intrenchments, and extending for seven miles. Our loss in the assault of to-day (the 23d of May], was about two thousand.;~

It was the opinion that another general assault upon the Rebel works would not be ordered, but that the city would be taken by regular siege approaches. The Gasette has advices up to the 27th of

Muy; through a staff officer of one of Gen. Grani's Generals, who left-for Washington last evening.

Three assaults in all had been made by our forces upon the Rebel stronghold, in all of which we were repulsed.

The last assault was made by Gen. Sherman with 20,000 men, in which we lost 600 killed and a large number wounded. Our outer line is within one hundred yards

of the Robel works. Our sharpshooters prevent the Rebels from

working their guns. The Rebel works in the rear of the city are far more formidable than those in front. Gen. Joe. Johnston is in the neighborhood of Jackson with about 15,000 men, short of provisions and ammunition.

No apprehensions are felt of any serious attack in our rear.

... The Staff Officer says that Gen. Grant has taken 8,400 prisoners and 84 pieces of artillery.

THE SOLDIERS ON COPPERHEADS.

Resolutions of the 132d Penn's Volunteers. Pursuant to previous arrangements, the officers of the 132d regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, assembled at headquarters on Tuesday morning, April 7, 1863, for the purpose of giving expression of their steadfast loyalty to the country, and their determination to urge a continued and vigorous prosecution of the war until the monstrous rebellion is completely crushed and all the country's enemies, North and South, shall have felt the power of our Government, and the supremacy of the Constitution be acknowledged in every State where it is now defied.

On motion, the meeting was organized by the election of the following officers : President-Col. Charles Albright ; Vice Pres

idents-Lt.Col. Shreve, Major Hitchcock ; Secretaries-Capt. Lacia, Adjutant Clapp. On motion, the following officers were ap-

tive of the sentiment of the regiment : Colonel Chas. Albright, Surgeon Anawalt, Maj. Hitchcock, Capt. M'Dougal, Capt. Carnochan. After a brief absence the committee reported

the following: WHEREAS, In the imperiled condition of the country, it behooves all the true bearted and loyal men to speak and define their position, and let the world know whether they are for or against the Government of our fathers of the repulblic, born of the pure and patriotic blood of '76, baptized by the blood of freedom's sons in the war of 1812, and consecrated by the blood of the 'nation's manhood in the war with Mexico; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the officers and men of the 132 regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, are for the Government first, last and all the time, U. S. Manitary Commission

EDITOR OF THE AGITATOR : Allow methrough your columns, to add word, as an earnest, however humble, to the furtherance of a great and just cause. I see, by reference to your paper, that a few of the noble, true women of our place, have inaugurated a movement to organize's Soldier's Aid Society, to act in concert with the Womens Pa. Branch of the U. S. San-

itary Commission. I hail this as an omen of reawakened consciousness in our midst. It is the 22d truly the true woman's province to move

> of its workings, will so testify. Its aim is to minister to the wants of our soldiers-to lessen suffering, disease and death, in our army. Not only hundreds, but thousands, and tens of thousands of our brave citizens, now toiling for the common cause, where death threatens in manifold form, or healed, to return to their happy homes again, can say and do say, not only truthfully, but feelingly : "My life was

saved by the Sanitary Commission !" The Circulars of the Commission are widely distributed by all of its branches and subbranches; in which are stated, the methods of management, amount and application of supplies, &c., and I wish to corroborate some of the statements, which seem to have found a few suspicious skeptics. The Commission is composed of eighteen men of eminent character and efficient usefulness, from the different Union states ; including men of science, lawyers, statesman, clergymen, physicians; men of integrity, skill and great hearts. It is a volunteer aid to the Government, doing more than it can do, and it is writing out a grand history on the grateful hearts of suffering thousands

-an illustrious page. Doing more than the government can do, in what it strives to do-collect and give supplies to hospitals for sick and wounded,-because this is its sole business, where the energies of the Government are divided between the herculean labors of clothing its vast armies, furnishing food for its fighting men, and iron, lead and powder, equipments, accoutrements, appliances, implements and munitions of war: although it is munificent, and gives with no stinted hand, supplies medicines and conveyance, to the Hospital Department; but it falls far, far below the demand, even with the most signal aid of the Commission, whose work it is, to faithfully endeavor to supply this deficiency. Every chord of sympathy and compassion in every human breast that ever responded to a call of humanity, is moved, piteously moved, by the sight of the untold suffering which may be witnessed just after a great battle. Not this is a high, a noble purpose, well worthy the employment of an enlarged patriotism and a generous, quickened philanthropy-there is but little truer action, than the relief of human suffering, endured in a brave struggle for the Right. But there is little occasion for words to portray the need or right of this action ; but how shall we do it? By aiding the Sanitary Commission. Effort without organization often falls to the ground. They can do nothing alone; for they are the agents to rightly dispense, the offerings of the people-who are the real donors. They may donate their gifts, litla or great, we their hearts and means are little or great. Our noble brotherhood of States vie with each other in their monied gifts; and yet in the face of such large generosity, a pressing want still remains. Our sick and wounded have become a great multitude, and they increase instead of diminishing; and hence the call for our charitable bounties. Partial, half-way grudging charity is not good. Let it be full and manly and womanly, and without stint and murmur. And while it really does enlarge our manhood and womanhood, let not the heart's warm impulses be frosted by groundless fears of misplaced charity. In and about Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, the Government has forty seven Hospitals.

containing about 20,000 sick and wounded soldiers; and scattered throughout our cities east and west are upwards of 50,000 patients. And

quered in scarlet and brown. The armlets are of the finest copper chain-work. The breast plate is of copper; intersected with parallel strips of lacquer, and woven together with del. icate wire and golden cord. A short kilt ac. companies the armor, and with the lacquered leggins, grotesquely formed, completes the set.

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SPECIAL NOTICES

WOOLEN FACTORY

THE undersigned takes this method of inreawarenea consciousness. In Gut mains. 10.10 iruly iba. true woman's, province to 'move ipon sinch errandslof mercy. Let us boys that the tendrils thus planted, will find a generous soil and ripen to the full barvest. The United States Sanitary Commission is a God send. Every soldier who knows anything fi in the intervent of the solution of by the yard of on Back has not been a start, can hels, Cassimores, Doe-Skins, and Full Cloths of all kinds. The Machinery is undergoing a theorough 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 atten-tion 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 doing work satisfactorily. The aubscriber would here say, that be bas been ea. gaged in the business of manufacturing Wool for Farmers for the past fifteen years in the east, and is thoroughly acquainted with the business; that all who want work of this kind may rely with confidence on its being done to their entire satisfaction.

who want work of this kind may rely with commutate on its being done to their entire satisfaction. First class references given as to ability and respen-tivity. W. F. KEEFER.

sibility. W. F. KEF South Addison, N. Y., April 15, 1863.-4m

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A' Heverend Gendeman heving been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular modes of treatment the usual routine and irregular modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to com-municate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the roceipt of an addressed er-velope, he will said (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to John M. Dangall, 186 Fulton street, Brocklyn, New York, Jan. 28, 1863-19,

ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege O 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 Loan

nust, therefore, apply before the lab Tive I why Lean nust, therefore, apply before the lat of JULY next. JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, No. 114 S. THIRD ST., Pbilhdelphia.

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. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short CoLDS are the harbingers of half the diseases that affitt humanity for set that are one of the best In short CoLDS are the harbingers of half the discass that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by check-ed perspiration, and as five eighths of the wate mai-ter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that proportion of discase's necessa-rily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursors of discase', or if con-tracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Balaam. Sold by all Demonstrate at 18 instance and 50 conts new both Pruggists, 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, com-prising, a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MENS' & BOY'S SUMMER HATS, ADIES' DRESS GOODS. FRENCH CASSIMERS, for summer wear, an assortment of beautiful patterns

Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,

besides a variety of COCHECO AND MERRIMAC PRINTS. AWNS, 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 faste that yeu cannot resist the temptation to buy, if you will only take the trouble to look at them. HOUSEKEEPERS! You can find the best of GROODBIES, GLASS-WARE, WOODEN-WARE,

Tur Yazoo City Expedition was a grand be ready before the supply of the old is exhaussuccess. The forces destroyed \$2,000,000 worth | ted. Of, the \$19,316,095 of postal currency

and found want staring him in the face. The government is anxious for the inauguration of tutional supremacy over every rod and inch of dogs, horses and cows could have the remotest in the annihilation of that reptile as the seasons costs. The pledged blood of our comrades who science. We pronounce for giving such men

plenty of rope wherewith to hang themselves. continued for some days, when at last it was Wicked, corrupt, selfish ; without faith in God, ascertained that while the parties were dispu- or man, or Law, these fellows-for they disting, and splitting hairs into airy nothings, grace the name man-are scarcely worthy of Death had assumed the umpire's seat and ren- the honors of persecution and martyrdom. Let them alone. Leave them to the tender mercy While the neighbors were disputing the old of the mob they invite to action ; but let them

that the hand of retributive justice will be Wood, James Brooks & Co., and the lucubra guided to them in the darkest night as in the heads, and but for them believe the war might

> During the administration of James Buchanan the following events occurred : Dec. 10, 1860. South Carolins seceded. Jan. 2, 1861. Mississippi seceded. Jan. 16, 1861. Florida seceded. Jan. 19, 1861. Georgia seceded. Jan. 31, 1861. Louisiana revolted. Feb. 1, 1861. Texas revolted. Feb. 5, 1861. Arkansas revolted. Feb. 9, 1861. Jefferson Davis was elected President of the Southern Confederacy. Feb. 19, 1861. Jeff. Davis was inaugarated which King?"

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THE printing of postal currency has been stopped, and will not probably be resumed, as it is hoped that the new fractional currency will

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and in the language of the immortal Decat we are for " our country right or wrong,"

Resolved, That we believe the first duty of every American citizen is to assist the Adminnational territory, and that we justify the Administration in every step yet taken to secure

Resolved, That we regard the present robellion a crime against law, christianity and civilization, and the sonception of wicked and evil designing men without a shadow of cause. That we owe it to the memory of our revolut'onary sires and to future prosperity to maintain the National Government at all costs. The have fallen with their faces to the foe, demands that this war shall go on. Their widows and orphans call upon us not to yield to traitors in this grand and sublime contest for constitutional liberty and human freedom, until their sacrifices have been avenged, and until the last armed foe is extinguished or surrenders at discretion. We are in favor of this war let ; it go on until every State now in rebellion acknowledges the Constitution the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, That we are here to fight armed traitors, and that we have no sympathy for those at home who are forever finding fault with the Government, and who are never known to utter a word of condemnation against always remember that they cannot hide away; the conspirators of the Government, that now protects and shelters them. We despise coppernow be ended. We regard them as more dangerous than those in open rebellion.

Resolved, That we are here in the field not as partisans, but as soldiers and defenders of the Union and the Constitution. Although having formerly been connected with the varius political organizations of the day, we believe that the administration of Mr. Lincoln and not weakened by the people at home. He munificence. is the head, not of a party, but of a great na-Now who got up the rebellion ? "Under tion. We hall with pleasure and gratitude the evidence of increasing, loyalty and patriotism tors

ment for said purpose.

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this enormous number will soon be greatly aug mented, as our stricken nation is entering into a campaign which shall be marked by terrible and sanguinary battles, greater than we even before beheld, and death shall overshadow our homes, and mourning, our peaceful valleys; Already is it ushered in and brave thousands, with outstretched hands, ory Give." Had we hearts of stone among us, it seems to me that

such a cry must soften them. It is said (I must believe under a misappre hension) that there is no call for our mercies; and in proof, stories are told of goods sold at auction on the way, and piles of goods wasting at Washington. There are piles of boxes and ruins of goods waiting at Washington and exposed to depredation ; but hold-let us not accuse without evidence, and charge the Commission with that for which it is in no wise responsible. Those goods were never entrusted to the care of the Sanitary Commission; but to Express companies who carried them to the extent of their lines, and there they were left the ones, to whom addressed either marched away, or having no meanz to convey them to camp-and hence this loss and waste. Accuse not the Sanitary Commission on false grounds, but examine and investigate as critically as you

please, on its own. This ruin and waste of property is an avidence; every box of it, of the impolicy of individual enterprise, employed at random, or illy directed. They were presents, sent by families or in-dividuals, to their friends in the army, and were delayed or lost, through the want of agencies and proper organization.

The Commission have no more right to these articles, nor are they more to blame for their miscatriage, than you or I. Such rumors and suspicions arise from misinformation., I cannot believe they are prompted by malice. As largely useful as the Commission has

ever been, it is now more efficient than ever, because it has learned its work ; and it does it well. The increasing sick, and goodsequent should receive the support of all loyal men, not | need and care, call loudly for continued generbecause he was elected as the candidate of a | osity. The current demand nearly exhausts party but because he represents the nation in the steady supply, and little rills and brooks the present perilous and dangerous times. We are needed to empty their living waters into believe that his hands should be strengthened | the great river of public charity and life saving G. W. M.

OLD ABE'S ARNOB .- The coat of mail sent by the Tycoon of China to President, Lincoln in the North. May God speed the good cause is described as unique. An umbrella-like heland confound all traitors, ther aiders and abet- met, made of fabricated sheets of steel and conper, shields the head, while a vandyke of inter-

of war material. a menster ram and three which have been printed about \$15,000,000 are do, therefore, offer our services to the Govern-steamers, in sirculation. and three which have been printed about \$15,000,000 are do, therefore, offer our services to the Govern-steamers, and then a rimming NEW SPRING DELAINES at 2s. 6d. per ment for said purpose.

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. Wellsbore, May 27, 1863.

"TO BOWEN'S!" SEEING a big crowd on Main Street, burrying toward a common center, somebody asked Where Are You Going?

he answer was "To Bowen's, No. 1, Union Block !" To look at that splendid stock of

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS!

just arriving from New York. "VERY SENSIBLE PEOPLE."

thought I to myself; you know who buys at a bar-gain, and sells so as to give the purchaser a bargain Therefore, if you want anything in the line of

DRY GOODS, LADIES' GOODS.

GO TO BOWEN'S, Id if you want READY MADE CLOTHING.

nd if you want HARDWARE, È.

• • QUEENSWARE, WOODEN-WARE, and

t prices you can afford to pay GO TO BOWEN'S.

If you have Cash, or Butter, or Cheese, or Grain sechange for this SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS.

ring them along, and you will get

Satisfactory Bargains; and if you come once, you will be sure to come twice --- yea, thrice, or half a dozen times. -yea, thrice, or half a-doz Don't forget the place :

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, Wellsboro, May 20, 1863. JOHN R. BOWEN. THE CELEBRATED

Rochester Trout Flies.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the fishermen of Wellsboro and vicinity, that be is agent for the sale of the Rochsster Trout Fise. A fine assortment just received. Shop opposite the Barber Shop. LOREN A. SEARS. Wellsboro, March 4, 1863-tf. SUGARS !--I can sell pulverined, crushed, office, and brown Sugars, as low as any desier is

tors. Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of the Conscription Law and that we are ready to assist in its enforcement upon the expiration of our present term of military service, and we the mums of gold, in heantiful openwork, on the mums of gold, in heantiful openwork, on the mums of gold, in heantiful openwork, on

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