The Tioga County Agitator: BY M. H. COBB.

Published every Wednesday morning and mailed to succeribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, always IN 10 YANCE.
The paper is sent por tage free to wanty subscribers, though they may receive their mail at post-office ideas in counties immediately adjoining, for chuvenistics.

cared in southers immentately adjusting, for convenience.

The Addraton is the Official Saper of Tlogs Co., and circulates in every neighborhood therein. Subscriptions being on the advance-pay system; it circulates among a class most to the interest of advertisers to reach. Terms to advertisers as liberal as those oftend by any paper of availation in Northern

fered by any paper of equal circulation in Northern Pennsylvania.

A cross on the margin of a paper, denotes that the subscription is about to expire.

Papers will be atopped when the subscription

time expires, unless the agent orders their continuance. JAS LOWBIY & S. F. WILSON, A TIORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

A will attend the Courts of Tioga, Potter and McKesn counties. [Wellsbore, Jan. 1, 1865.]

TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Condersport Par, will attend the several Courts in Potter and McKain counties. All business entrasted to his care well receive prompt attention. He has the agency of large tracts of good settling land and will attend to the payment of taxes on any lands in said counties.

J. CAMPBELL, JR.,

Enexville, Rioga County, Pa., TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Prompt attention given to the procuring of Pensions, Back Pay of Soldiers &c.

Jan. 7, 1863,-8m.

DICKINSON HOUSE,

CORNENG, N. Y.

Maj. A. FIELD, Proprietor.

GUESTS taken to and from the Depot free [Jan. 1, 1863.]

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, COBNER OF MAIN STREET AND THE AVENUE,

THIS popular Hotel, having been re-fitted A and re-furnished throughout, is now open to the public as a first-class house. [Jan. 1, 1863.]

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE, Gaines, Tiega County, Pa.

H., C. VERMILYEA, Proprietor. Proprietor. Northern Pennsylvanis. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the travelling public.

[Jan. 1, 1863.] EAG! HOUSE.

may be found ready to wait upon his old customers and the traveling put to generally. His table will be provided with the test the market affords. At his bar may be found the bhoicest brands of liquors and olgars. Wellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863-tf.

WELLSBORO HOTEL.

B. B. HOLIDAY, Proprietor. THE Proprietor having again taken possession of the above Hotel; will spare no pains to insure the comfort of guests and the traveling public. Attentive waters always ready. Ferms reasonable. Wellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863.—tf.

ACCOLEY, SAFE Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, NO. 5, UNION BLOCK. ... Wellsboro, May 20, 1869.

MARBLE SHOP. AM now receiving a STOCK of ITALIAN and RUTLAND MARBLE, (bought with cash) am prepared to manufacture all kinds of

TOMI-STONES nd MONUMENTS the lowest prices.

HARVEY ADAMS is my authorized agent and will sell Stone at the sume prices as at the shop. WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE. Tioga, May 20, 186-19. A. D. COLE.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE. WRIGHT & BAILEY

HAVE had thei mill thoroughly repaired meal, &c., every day it their store in town.

Cash paid for all hit days grain.

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

· Wellsbord, April 29, 1883. DENTISTRY.

PRICE & FIRMAN,

MECHANICAL & SURGICAL DENTISTS,

MECHANICAL & SUBGICAL DENTISTS,

VOILD respect? lly inform the citizens of Wellsboro and su vuiding country, that they are
now stopping at J. W. Bigoney's Hotel, known as the
Pennsylvania House for a few weeks, and would be
pleased to wait or all who may need the services of
their profession. At operations pertaining to the
profession performed higher most careful and scientifle manner. We would call particular attention to
our hard Rubber or Caralite work, which is unprecedented.

Wellshore March 18, 1863. nted. PR. Wellsboro, March 18, 1863.

WELLSBORD' ACADEMY. Wellbord Tiogs County, Penns. MARINUS N. ALLEN, A. M.: - - Principal

assisted by a corps of competent teachers. The Spring Term will commence on the 30th of Taition for term, from \$2.50 to \$6.00.

Taition for term, from \$2.50 to \$6.00.

By ordefor Tri stees.

J. F DONALDSON, Pres't.

Wellsboro, March 13, 1863.

Q. W. WELLINGTON & CO'S. BANK

CORNING, N. Y., (LOCATED IN THE DICKINSON HOUSE,)
American Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold,

New York Exchange, do.
Uncurrent Money, do.
United States Dedicated Notes "old issue" bought.

Collections made in all parts of the Union at Cur-Collections made in all parts of the Union at Current rates of Exchange, in Particular pairs will be taken to accommodate our patrons from the Tioga Valley. Our Office will be open at 7 A. M., and close at 7 P. M., giving parties passing over the Tioga Rail Boad ample time to transact their business hefore the departure of the train in the morning and after its arrival in the evening.

Q. 14 WELLINGTON, President.

Corning, N. Y., Ni. 12, 1862.

HOTESTEAD. A NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP HAS just been opened in Tiogs, Penns, where may be found a good assortigent of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves, of the mest approved patterns, and from the best minufactures. The HOMESTEAD is admitted to be the best Elevated Oven Stove in the market. The

market. The ... "GOLDEN AGE" & GOOD HOPE," are square, flat top air tight atoves, with large ovens, with many advantages ever any other stove before made. Parlor Stoves The Signet and Caspion are

made. Parlor Steves: The Signet and Caspion are both very neat an isaperior stoves.

Also Tin, Copp, isad, Sheet Iron ware, kept constantly on hand a d made to order of the best material and workmanglip, all of which will be seld at the lowest figure for cash or ready pay.

Job work of all kinds attended to on call.

Tiogs, Jan'14, 1885. GUERNSEY & SMEAD.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber informs his old customers

The second secon

AUTABLE LOTATION

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Deresho Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALB CRASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1863.

Select Poetry. SONG OF THE COPPERHEAD.

VOL. IX.

There was glorious news, for our arms were victorious— Twas some time ago—and 'twas somewhere out West; The big guns were booming—the boys getting glorious; But one man was gloomy, and glad all the rest: Intending emotions delightful fo damp, He hum'd and he haw'd, and he smer'd and he sigh'd— A snake in the grass, and a spy in the camp, While the honest were languing, the Copperhead cried!

There was news of a battle, and sad souls were aching
The fate of their hrave and beloved ones to learn;
Pale wives stood all tearless, their tender hearts breaking
For the gallant, good men who would never return!
We had lost all but honor—so ran the sad story—
Oh! bitter the cup that the Patriot quaffed!
He had tears for our flag—he had sighs for our glory—
He had groans for our dead—but the Copperhead laughed

The traitor! the sneak! say, what fate shall swalt him.
Who forgets their fair land, and who spits on her famo
Let no woman love him! Let honest men hate him!
Let his children refuse to be known: by his hame!
In the hour of our sorrow all recreant we found him.
In the hour of his woe may he sigh for a friend!
Let his conscience uphraid—let his memory hound him,
And no man take note of the Copperhead's end!

Select Migcellany. PETER THE GRAYBEARD.

Peter the Graybeard was self-willed, imperious, passionate, and had no more patience than a dog when you snatch away his bone, or a cat when you are trying to strangle her. He would have been insufferable had not Heaven, in its mercy, given him a wife who was a match for him. She was headstrong, quarralsome, dis-contented and morose always ready to keep quiet when her husband preserved silence, and just as ready to scream at the top of her voice the moment he opened his mouth.

It was a great fortune for Peter to have such spouse. Without her, would he ever had known that patience is not the merit of fools? One day in the mowing season, when he came home, after a fifteen hours' spell of hard work. in worse humor than usual, and was cursing, swearing and execrating all women and their laziness, because his soup was not yet ready for him, his wife exclaimed-

"My gracious! Peter, you talk away at a fine rate. Would you like to change places? To-morrow I will mow instead of you, and you stay at home here and play house keeper. Then we'll see which of us will have the hardesttask, and come out of it best."
"Agreed!" thundered Peter, "you'll have a

chance to find out once for all, what a poor husband has to suffer. The trial will teach your lesson of respect—something you greatly need."

So the next morning, at daybreak, the wife set out afield with the rake over her shoulders and the sickle by her side, all joyous at the sight of the bright sunshine, and singing like a lark.

Now, who was not a little surprised, and a little foolish, too, to find himself shut up at home? Our friend, Peter the Graybeard, r. Still, he wasn't going to own himself beaten, but fell to work churning butter, as though he had never done anything else all the days of his life. It's no hard matter to get overheated when one takes up a new trade, and Peter seon feeling very dry, went down into the cellar to draw a mug of beer from the cask. He had just knocked out the bung, and was applying the spigot, when he heard an ominous crunching

devastating the kitchen." "Oh! my butter is lost!" yelled Peter as he rushed pell mell up the steps, with the spigot

and grunting overhead. It was the sow,

in his hand. What a spectacle was there! The churn upset, the cream split all over the noor, and the huge sow fairly wallowing in the rich and sa-

vory tide. patience. As for Peter, he rushed upon the her master caught her in the doorway, and him in pulling off his riding boots.

dealt her so well applied and vigorous a blow "Now, Jimmy, look sharp," said the captain. dealt her so well applied and vigorous a blow on the side of her skull with the spigot, that

the sow fell dead on the spot.

As he drew back his novel weapon, now covered with blood, Peter recollected that he had drawing off one long wet book with consider-not closed the burghole of his cask and that able difficulty, and standing it had. all this time his beer was running to waste. Fortunately, the beer had ceased to run, but

the cask. He had now to begin his morning's work again, and churn some more butter, if he expected to see any dinner that day. So Peter visited the dairy house, and there found enough to replace what he had just lost. At it he goes again, and churns and churns away more vigorously than ever. But in the midst of his churning, he remembers—a little to late, to be tain, as contraband, cork-leg, riding boot, and sure, but better late than never-that the cow was still in the stable, and that she had neither food nor water, although the sun was now high. above the horizon. Away he runs then to the this moment the door opened, and a lieutenant stable. But experience made him wise.

"I've my little child there, rolling on the floor. Now, if I leave the churn, the greedy might easily happen!"

Whereupon he takes up the churn on his back, and hastens so the well to draw water for the cow. The well was deep and the bucket did not go far down. So Peter leans with all his might, in hot haste, on the rope, and away goes the cream out of the churn, over his head and shoulders, into the well. "Confound it !" said Peter between his teeth,

"it's clear that I'm to have no butter to-day:

Let's attend to the cow; it is too late to take her out to pasture, but there's a fine lot of hay on the house-thatch that hasn't been cut, and so she will lose nothing by staying at home." To get the cow out of the stable and to put her on the house roof was no great trouble, for the dwelling was set in a hollow in the hill-side, so that the thatch was almost on a level with the ground. A plank served the purpose of a bridge, and behold the cow comfortably installed in her elevated pasture! Peter, of course, could not remain on the roof to watch the aniand the public generally that he is prepared to mal; he had to make the midday porridge and card wool and dress loth at the old stand, the coming take it to the mowers. But he was a prudent kitchen, attached the other end of the rope to foremost, never could lay hands on anything long enough to catch up."

his own leg.
"In this way," said he, "I make sure that the cow will keep quiet, and that nothing bad can happen to her."

He now filled the kettle dropped into it a good lump of lard, the necessary vegetables and condiments, placed on the well-piled fagots, struck fire with flint and steel, and was applying the match to the wood, blowing it well the while, when, all at once, crash, crash way goes the cow, slipping down over the roof and dragging our good man, with one leg in the air and head downward, clear up the chimney. What would have become of him, no one could tell, had not a thick iron bar arrested his upward flight. And now there they are, both together, dangling in the air, the cowoutside and Peter within, both uttering the

most frightful cries of distress. As good luck would have it, the wife was just as impatient as the husband, and she had waited just three seconds to see whether Peter would bring her porridge at the stated time, she darted off for the house, as though it was on fire. When she saw the cow swinging between heaven and earth she drew her sickle and cut the rope, to the delight of the brute, who now found herself safe again, on the only sert of floor she liked. It was a chance no less fortunate for poor Peter, who was not accustomed to gazing at the sky with his feet in the air. But he fell smack into the kettle headforemost. It had been decreed, however, that all should come out right with him I the fire had died out, the water was cold, and the kettle awry, so that he got off with nothing

and two well scraped cheeks, and thank Heaven! nothing was broken but the scauce-When his better half entered the kitchen she found Master Graybeard, sooking very

worse than a scratched forehead, a peeled nose,

sheepish and bloody.
"Well! Well!" said she, planting her arms. akimbo, and her two fists on her haunches; "who's the best housekeeper, pray! 'I have mowed and reaped, and here I am as good as I was yesterday, while you, you, Mister Cook, Mister Stay-at-home, Mister Nurse; where's the butter, where's the sow, where's the cow, and where's our dinner? If our little one's alive yet, no thanks to you. Poor little fellow ! what would become of it, without it's kind and careful mamma."

Whereupon, Mrs. Peter began to snivel and sob. Indeed, she has need to, for is not sensibility woman's field of triumph and not tears the triumph of sensibility?

Peter bore the storm in silence, and did well, for resignation is the virtue of great souls! -Tales from the Norse.

A Frightened Contraband.

A letter received from an army correspondent on the Rappahannock relates the following camp incident:

An amusing incident occurred in camp a night or two since. A portly young contra-band, from Charlestop, S. C., who escaped from his rebel master at Antietam, and was for a while quartered subsequently in Washington, was engaged by one of our junior staff officers, as his body servant, and brought down here to his quarters to attend him. It chanced that the officer had served his country gallantly at inflicted irreparable damage upon your rolls, would not do to charge with drawn sabres. So Sharpsburg, where he lost a leg, below the yarn and cloth. knee, the absence of which had been made up. For cleaning, ory tide. tendant being among the blissful ignorant as Now, even a wiser man would have lost all to the existence of the fact.

The captain had been "out to dine," and rebrute, who, with piercing screams' strove to'es- turned in excited spirits to his tent. Upon recape; but it was a hapless day to the thief, for tiring, he called his darkey servant to assist

"I'm a little-ic-flimsy, t'night.-Look sharp,

an'—ic—pull steady.";
"Ise allers keerful, cap'n," says Jimmy, able difficulty, and standing it aside.

"Now mind your eye-Jim LaThe other-ic is a little tight," and black Jimmy chuckled then that was because not a drop remained in and showed his shining ivory as he reflected, perhaps, that his master was quite as "tight" as he deemed his boots to be.

"Easy, now-that's .it. Pull away !" continued the captain, good-naturedly, and enjoying the prospective joke while he loosened the straps about his waist which held his cork leg up-" now you've got it ! Yip-there you are! Oh, lord, oh, lord ! oh lord !" screamed the capligatures tumbled across the tent; in a heap, and the one-legged officer fell back on his pallet, convulsed with spasmodic laughter. At entered:

"G'way lum me g'way fum me lemme bo! Lemme be! I ain't done nuffin," yelled the scamp will turn it over, and something worse | contraband, lustily, and rushing to the door, really supposing that he had pulled his master's leg clean off: "Lemme go! I didn't do nuffin -g'way! g'way! And Jimmy put for the woods in his desperation, since which he hasn't baen seen or heard from, though his captain has diligently sought for him far and near .-Jimmy was a good servant, but we never before were treated to a thoroughly frightened contraband. There is little doubt the darkey is running yet.—Boston Transcript.

> A New IDEA .- It is said there is "nothing new under the sun ;" but we think a writer in the Country Gentleman has a way of testing the value of hired help that is new. He says: "Of the hundreds of men that I have employed, I never made a bargain with one for a month, without borrowing his knife, if he had one, and if he exhibited a soft one, just right for cutting tobacco, I passed him on to the next man. But if he showed me a knife with a

without marring it, and never lived with me

Communication.

[For the Agitator.] HOME MADE WOOLENS.

The events of the past two years have brought us to a condition in which less of cotton and more of woolen goods are necessarily to come into use, and as in our county much of the substantial homemade cloth once in general pany M, of our regiment, which had been on use among us is likely to be again made, a few suggestions upon the subject of the preparation and mode of manufacture of wool into yarn and cloth may be of use to some.

We say nothing more about the different breeds of sheep, than that for common uses much so, that the manufacturer who is accustomed to handling wool can tell with his eyes' shut what sort of order the animals that produced it are in. Few farmers are aware that some samples of wool of the same breed, possess. threefold the strength of fiber of others, and to the soldiers, and so little duty to do, that we that this is mainly the effect of difference in care and keeping of the flocks.

washed on the sheep; but if intended for home: manufacture, this is unnescessry, as no wool can be properly prepared in this way; manufacfurers cleanse all wool thoroughly before workng, whether washed or unwashed.

In the operation of shearing care should be taken not to cut the wool twice; much wool is cemented with grease and dirt, and thus pass into the rolls, causing them to be "nubby" the yarn to be "twitty" and of course weakening the cloth made therefrom, and the same effect is 'produced by any dirt left in the wool pafore carding.

After shearing, spread on a clean floor one leece at a time, skin side up, and if any "cotthreadlike points, elip those points off, pick out all burrs, and your wool is ready to sort.

As no fleece contains less than two qualities of wool, take off all tags, and the coarse part about the legs, &c., keeping the rest by itself not work well together.

. The wool should now be well cleansed, and this although easily done, is an important work and one bywhich you will economise every subsequent operation, and which if neglected, no after effort can redeem. Some fleeces contain a greater weight of dirt than of wool and will it is poor economy to pay for carding all this bridge. Several hives of bees were found in a

by an artificial limb, which the captain wore handle (water merely warm, fulls wool and with so easy a grace that few persons who met woolens,), add salt at the rate of three pints to which was made fast at one end to the bive, with so easy a grace that few persons who met woolens,), add salt at the rate of three pints to which was much as a barrel of suds, soak the wool in this short the other the hive commenced to move off, but neans by the expression "white as wool."

evenly throughout the pile, a small brush made fied with the sport. We returned to camp in from the stump of an old broom or a bundle of small twigs is convenient for applying the the dust, with a Southern sun pouring his burngrease evenly; pulled wool and very coarse wool will work with less grease, but the above is about the average quantity required. Having prepared your wool according to the diections given above, the the carder will take cains in making you Rolls that will keep the

ed than the warp, for the reason that in dressing cloth the nap is drawn mostly from the filling; one person may spin warp and another the filling, or one sort of wool may be put in the warp and another in the filling; but be careful not to mix in either one different kinds of wool, on the work of different spinners, otherwise the cloth will "cockle" or full unevenly, being wider and narrower in places, and no skill of the clothier can prevent it.

Have your piece woven in a five quarter reed full width, if for fulled cloth; much less than that width it will not admit of sufficient fulling to make good fine cloth. 'Put about twenty eight "picks" or threads of filling to an inch whether in the fallow, the corn field or in church. Номесрии.

to her for examination. She asked him if it their deeds. season, having secretal the services of Mr. J. PEET, and one of the decessary have a competent and expiriting the services of Mr. J. PEET, and protection of the diagonal statement of the services of Mr. J. PEET, and the services of Mr. J. PEET, and protection of the diagonal statement of the services of Mr. J. PEET, and protection of the services of Mr. J. PEET, and protection of the services of Mr. J. PEET, and protection of the diagonal statement of the services of Mr. J. PEET, and protection of the services of Mr. J. PEET, and protection of the services of Mr. J. PEET, and protection of the services of Mr. J. PEET, and protection of the services of

Letters from the Army

From the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

CEDAR GROVE, NEAR NORFOLK, VA., May 23, 1863. FRIEND AGITATOR: Not having seen any let

ters in your columns from company F, 11th Penn'a Volunteer Cavalry, since it changed Editors, I thought a letter from us would not be uniss, if it be found worthy of publication. On the 16th of March last, our company received orders to go to Norfolk and relieve comdetached service over a year. We were then in camp at Suffolk, Va., and broke camp immediately on receipt of the order, and marched to Norfolk, where we arrived late in the evening. We are stationed at Cedar Grove, on Ferry Point, and about one mile from Norfolk. There the long wooled breeds are the best, but good is a detatchment of our company at Deep Creek, care and keeping of the sheep are essential to and one at Great Bridge on the Chesapeake and both the quantity and quality of fleece, and so Albemarle Canal. Cedar Grove is one of the most pleasant places to be found within many miles, close to the Elizabeth river and opposite the navy yard. We are quartered in two good houses, and have good stables for our horses. We have a plenty of the very best fare issued have no cause to complain of our lot. We are having very quiet times so it will not take long If wool is intended for market it should be to write all of interest concerning our move-

Last week we went out to Shingle Landing for a few wagon loads of corn and meat, to be distributed among those in need, in Norfolk and Portsmouth, and to bring in a Union family who had been disturbed by a small party of guerrillas from North Carolina. I said a union double clipped in shearing, and hence is full of family, but we had only his word for that, and little wool chips, fragments of the fleece cut his neighbors say his union sentiments were from one eighth to one fourth of an inch in not so good until the loss of property (a horse length. Some of these fly out in carding, and and some other articles,) hastened the develop-the rest, too short to be carded are pulled to ment of his loyal tastes. He is a fair specimen pieces by the cards, rolled up into minute balls, of what is called "poor trash" in the South, being about the equals of the dark sons of the soil, so far as intelligence goes. *

I judge ignorance is esteemed a virtue in this latitude, by the way all classes persevere in it, yet Norfolk county is in advance of other portions of eastern Virginia, in this, that they have a system of free schools, but they are like everything else here, more than half a century ted" wool is found on it shear, it off and throw behind the age. There are few who are comt aside, and mark the sheep it graw on for the petent to teach, so that the blind lead the blind, butcher. No machinery can work cotted wool and to use the native term, "they make sorryinto good Rolls: turn your fleece over, and if progress, I recken," I have often seen land, on the outside are found locks twisted into hard and slave holders, as totally unable to read and write their own names as the slave that toils at their behest.

We hear much of the scarcity of grain and high prices in the South, but wherever we go outside our lines, we find large quantities of until all is gone overy this is quickly done and corn, but prices are high, especially when it is quite necessary, as coarse and fine wool will sold at \$10,00 a gallon. Happily there are few

who retail corn by the gallen.
We were out on a scout the 18th inst., to Pungo Bridge on a stream called Black-water which is tributary to the Albemarle Sound from the eastern border of Norfolk county .--We found nothing of a hostile nature. had some fine sport, while the company were shrink fifty per cent or more in cleansing, and enjoying a short halt, in the vicinity of the would not do to charge with drawn sabres. So For cleaning, take soap suds, hot as you can' stratagem was resorted to, and after a short time and then squeeze it out, rinse clean in the other, the hive commenced to move off, but clean hot water and spread it to dry: your salt the bees were too good soldiers to be captured liquor will become quite foul, yet this does not so easily; and charging, drove the boys for a spoil it, but the rinsing must be done in clean time from their perilous undertaking; but ralwater. Perform this operation thoroughly and lying, the boys succeeded in drawing the bive you will understand what the "good book" some two hundred yards from its associates, and applying some burning tow to the mouth Grease by applying one pound fresh butter of the hive quickly demoralized the bees, and o eight of wool, melt, the butter and sprinkle allowed us to confiscate the honey, well satisthe evening, having marched over fifty miles in

ing rays upon us. We are having very warm and dry weather,

and mud can no longer be the cause of inactivity of our armies. So much has been said of Norfolk by reper-

ters of the press that I hardly need attempt to add anything to what most of the readers of spinner in good humor.

Spin commoner grades of wool from two to the Agitator have read over and over again. two and a half runs to the pound, making the The city is built on the east side of the Elizafilling a little coarser and a little slacker twist- beth river, just below the conflux of the east and south branches: the site is level, the streets very narrow, roughly paved and none too clean. The custom house which is now the center of business, is used by Gen. Veile and Staff for offices, and the Provost Marshal's office is crowded during business hours, by citizens, applying for paper, permits to take sundry articles to their homes in the country, reclaiming fire-arms taken from them by taking the oath of allegiance, by prisoners to be examined or provided with safe quarters, and in fact, almost everything passes through the Provost Marshal's hands.

Portsmouth is nearly opposite Norfolk, beeight "picks" or threads of filling to an inch of cloth, and you have a flannel that when and though smaller than Norfolk, it is by far of cloth, and you have a manner that when dressed will do you good service in any place the most pleasant city. The streets are regularists the follow the cornfield or in church lar like those of Philadelphia, and also wide and clean where they are paved. Gosport, or Newtown, is situated between Portsmouth and SERVED HIM RIGHT.-A gallant Union lady the navy yard, and consists of a small collecat this place gave a "copperhead" suitor the tion of wooden buildings. The navy yard is mitten" a short time since, in a manner that mostly in ruins, yet it bears many traces of its he will not soon forget. He had been-paying former beauty. There is a strong Union feel-his distresses to her for some time, when on ing in this county, the Union Club numbering the evening in question he jocosely inquired of about 1,000 members; several hundred offered her if she would like to see his badge. On her their assistance to the military authorities to replying that she would be took one of the protect the cities from being sacked by Longcopperheads" from his pocket and handed it street's army, thus proving their loyalty by

was his and, whether he intended wearing it. The 10th of May was celebrated by the Ungood stout back and a strong blade, three inch- He replied in the affirmative, when she indig- ionists, as a day to be associated with the 4th es long and hard, I never let him pass-for I nantly threw the vile emblem of treason in the of July, because it is the day and month of found it a pretty good indication that the was stove, and, pointing to the opening left by the 1862 in which the authority of the Government

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of these than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly

importance. Our forces are engaged in tearing up the track of the Beaboard and Roanoke R. R. between Suffolk and the Blackwater, and have had to fight some, as the Robels were not

disposed to let it be done peaceably. I hope the Army of the Potomac will be reinforced by every axailable tried soldier until it outnumbers Lee's army two to one, and then hurl it upon the enemy by army corps instead of brigades as heretofore. Twice has Stonewall Jackson fallen upon the right of that army wiff overwhelming force. Let that practice perish with him. The meetings of Copperheads in the city of

New York and other places, to appland the treason of the vilest traitor in the North, and spew out the meanest abuse on the lawful Executive of the General Government, and denounce the war measures of the Administration, to counsel peace while more than half a million of traitors in arms, (more to be respected than they) are striking at the life current of the Nation, is an outrage on humanity and constitue tional liberty, and in open opposition to the Government.
Treasonable words in these times mean more

than mere bombast for political capital. It means by miserable subterfuge to excite the people until treason is ripe for arms. The promulgation of State Rights in the South, wee the beginning of Rebellion, and that dogma is boldly advocated by the party in power, in the State of New York.

Those who assert the arrest of Clement L. Vallandigham and his trial by military commission, was in violation of law, fail to show it to be so. They wish to enlist in their cause, the thousands of the populace, who never ask the question: "Why or wherein is it so?" Therefore the mere assertion suits their purpose quite as well, as if it bore some appearance of of truth .- If Vallandigham, by any word or deed counseled others to resist any order issued by Gen. Burnside for the regulation of citizens in his Department, or violated such order himself, he was most certainly subject to trial by the law he violated; for what use is there of a General issuing orders, unless he has the right, and power to enforce them. The Copperhend cries peace, when "there is no peace." It is but a cry to delude his victim, while he is surely coiling to strike the fatal blow. Let the loyal people of the North take care of these traitors who wear the mask of Democracy to shield their real intentions, before they ruin the Government and rob us of the glorious heritage bequeathed us by a hoble and patriotic ancestry. The arrest and publishment of Mr. Vallandigham, by military and thority, meets the hearty approval of all soldiers. We long ago cave up the hope that the civil law would take him in hand. The villain has used his entire influence to withhold support and aid to the soldier, both men and money.

He is the soldier's foe.

Much is said against the Emancipation Proclamation, but what better is slave property than any other that it should be exempted from confiscation? Phose engaged voluntarily in rebellion, have not only forfeited all they possess, but also their lives. Nor should any who advocate treason, be free from the confiscationact, live where they may within the limits of the United States. Better far sweep the last dime's worth of property from the revolted States, than have the country severed, liberty crushed, and endless border wars bequeathed to posterity. Let the loyal masses of the North show their hand as in '61 and all will be well. We are now on the road to final triumph over and as sure as the right and justice is favored by heaven's smile, our cause must prevail .-Treason will perish, and peace be restored to

our distracted, bleeding country:

I receive a visit from my friend the Agilator each week, and let me say to our friends at home, that nothing could be more welcome or give the soldier greater pleasure at so slight a cost to them. Hoping that by wigorous warfare, we may purchase a lasting peace, I have the pleasure to remain Yours,

Comparative Value of Crops for Feed.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says:

"An acre of ground retained expressly for hay yields on an average not more than one and one-half tons of vegetable food; an equal space planted with carrots or ruta bagas will yield from ten to twenty tons say fifteen tons, which is by no means a high average, and has often been attained without any extraordinary cultivation. It has been ascertained by careful experiment, that three working horses, fifteen and one-half hands high, consume hay at the rate of two bundred and twenty-four pounds per week, or five tons and one thousand and forty-eight sounds per annum, beside one and one-half bushels of oats per week or seventyeight per annum. By a repetition of the same experiment it was found that an unworked horse consumed hay at the rate of four and onequarter tons per annum.

"The produce, therefore, of nearly six acres of land is necessary to support a working horse for one year; but half an acre of carrots at six hundred bushels per acre, with the addition of chopped straw, while the season for feeding them lasts, will do as well, if not better. These thinge do not admit of doubt, for they have been the subject of exact tridle, as some of you

Mount-Airy friends can testify.
"It has also been proved that the value of one bushel of corn, together with the fodder upon which it grew, will keep a horse in good working order for a week. An acre planted with corn, and 'yielding sixty bushels, will be ample to keep a good-sized horse in working order for one year.

"Let the farmer then consider whether it is better to maintain a horse on the produce of half an acre of ruta baga or carrots, or upon the produce of an acre of corn; or, on the other hand, upon the hay and grain from six acres of land-for it will require six acres of good land to produce the necessary hay and