

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE million pairs of men's shoes are annually applied to the feet of men in this country. It is claimed that one pair will out-wear three without clips.

SOUTHERN papers estimate the losses sustained in Mississippi by the rebels and allies at from ten to fifteen millions.

A LETTER from Brashear says that the value of the cotton, secured by Gen. Banks, will cover the whole expense of his campaign.

THE Messrs. Tookaker, who's father was the pioneer settler of Phillips, Mo., in the "Rangeley Settlement," have 30 acres of pine logs about which are coming down the Androscoggin, and will make 5,000,000 feet of lumber when cut.

A PARIS correspondent represents that the health of the Emperor Napoleon is failing. He is anorectic, wrinkled, and pale, and it is said that his long threatened spine disease is gradually developing.

THE sensation story every where circulated by the Copperhead journals, reporting that the wife of Mr. Vallandigham had lost her reason because of his arrest, is false. The Cincinnati Enquirer (Copperhead) of Tuesday says: "Her nervous system was shocked for some days, but she has not become insane."

HENRY A. WOOD sent Gen. Dix a letter the other day, containing twenty-two closely written pages, accusing Gen. Dix of nearly all kinds of offenses. The letter returned it enclosed as follows: "Returned to Brig. Gen. Wise as a communication neither to be written or received."

RECENT foreign papers give the particulars of a severe earthquake, experienced at the island of Rhodes in April last. A number of ancient buildings were badly damaged. Several hundred lives were lost, including nearly the entire population of one town who were buried alive. The earthquake was followed by heavy rains, which destroyed a large portion of the provisions of the peasantry who are suffering severely for the necessities of life.

THE colored troops in the service, on every hand mentioned with praise by practical officers, are enumerated as follows: General Thomas' recruits, 11,000; under General Banks, 3,000; under General Rosecrans, 5,000; under General Schmedel, 2,000; Massachusetts regiments, 1,200; in the District of Columbia, 800; total, 30,000. There are also 5,000 colored men in the navy.

DANGEROUS counterfeiters of the fifty cent denomination on the postal currency have got into circulation. They are well executed, and would pass readily, except for the very closest inspection. They differ from the genuine in the following particulars: The likeness of Washington on the face is very poor, the "50" on the right runs into the margin, and the "50" on the back is of a darker shade than in the original.

An event of painful importances occurred at Mansfield, Rush County Ind., on Wednesday, Mr. Stevens, Deputy Post-Marshal, Mr. Clayfield, a detective, and a travelling officer who accompanied them, were fired upon by some men in a wheat field. Mr. Stevens was instantly killed. Mr. Clayfield fell mortally wounded, and soon afterwards died; the travelling officer was shot twice through his clothing, but fortunately escaped without receiving any serious injury. Two companies of the 71st Indiana regiment left Indianapolis at once for the scene of the murder.

A young man named James Vaughn was hung at Kansas City, Mo., on Wednesday of last week, for bushwacking. He was twenty-three years of age. On the scaffold he bore himself bravely, proclaiming himself a "Southern man," and declaring that his friends would avenge his death. On stepping upon the platform he gave a last look upon the crowd, saying: "This is my last look—let her slide." In a moment more he was in eternity.

DURING the past week, extensive fires have been raging in the Mountains of Blair and Cambria counties. The destruction to young timber has been very great, and it required much exertion and vigilance to save the houses of the colliers and others residing on the track of the devouring element. We have heard, says the Register, of but one life being saved, which was that of a little girl, whose bonnet caught fire from a spark, and being communicated to her other clothing, she was so dreadfully burned, that she died in a few hours thereafter.

THE Detroit Advertiser says that during the year 1862 there were manufactured in Detroit of shewing and smoking tobacco not less than 4,000,000 pounds, the proceeds of sales, including cigars, could not have been under \$2,000,000; the laborers employed directly or indirectly in this department of business were as many as one thousand of twelve hundred.

AMONG the correspondents which fell into the hands of Gen. Tuttle, on occupying the house of B. T. Cooper, editor of the Mississippiian, in Jackson, Mississippi, were a letter addressed to Cooper by Douglas M. Hamilton, a prominent Louisiana, and Cooper's reply. From these letters it is apparent that a concerted scheme for spreading disaffection among the people of the Northwestern States is being carried out. We incline to the belief that the "Hoosiers" will not be found so simple as they are rated by the conspirators.

THE editor of the Scientific American, who has examined the monitor Passaic, now undergoing repairs at New York, says the trial to which she was subjected during the attack on Charleston, proves that our iron clads are impregnable, and that we may safely defy all the English iron-clads and their armaments. The Whitworth shot, or fac similes of them, in a majority of cases, struck sideways; they reached the target in all possible positions; and show very poor shooting on the part of the rebels. There is no incantation on the Passaic except that a tea saucer, and she was the most injured of the attacking fleet, except the Kookuk, which was not a spoiler.

MOZZER'S Rebel guerrillas made a dash across the Potomac near Poolesville, Md., on Thursday morning. He had about 250 men, with whom he attacked a single company of the Michigan 6th. Our men fell back nearly to Poolesville; the Rebels burned their camp, and then recrossed the river. We had four killed and one wounded; the Rebels left one lieutenant and one private on the field.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863.

Republican County Convention.

Notice is hereby given that the Republican County Convention for the nomination of officers to be elected in the county of Tioga, will meet at the COURT HOUSE in Wellsborough, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of August next.

WOOD, FERNANDO—HIS MARK.

As promised, we publish on the first page the speech of that chiefest apostle of the Copperhead Democracy—FERNANDO WOOD—at the "Peace Meeting" held in New York on the 3d instant. The reader will not fail to discover the slimy trail of the serpent running through and through the entire production, furnishing a gloss for its rhetoric, polish for its rounded periods, and clothing its fallacies with a nasty gorgeousness.

In this speech Fernando appears in three distinct characters, in addition to his natural character of ingrained scoundrel. First—Fernando, the Confessor, making a gracious tender of amnesty, forgiveness, and oblivion to the parties to this war. Second—Fernando, the Priest, quoting Scripture from the Devil's pulpit, in the interest of the Copperhead democracy. Third—Fernando, the statesman, with ten "good and sufficient reasons" why the North should lie down and roll over in the mud and beg for peace of men who have declared, from the beginning, that there can be no peace save by abject submission to their demands.

With Fernando the Confessor we have little to do, save to say, that the boon of abolition and oblivion is not his to bestow; but it is one of his weaknesses to fancy himself the Almighty. But with Fernando in the Devil's pulpit we propose to deal somewhat. He, as well as his fellow-speakers on that occasion, was profuse in quotations from the New Testament in favor of peace. It is true that the spirit of the teachings of Jesus Christ conduces to a state of "Peace on earth and good will to men." But it is not the less a fact that the bare existence of Christian ethics in the world cannot prevent strife and disorder. On the contrary, the introduction of the Christian system was the beginning of such a strife as the world had never seen; and Christ foretold this truth when he said—"I bring not Peace, but a Sword!" When the world becomes thoroughly leavened with Christianity all abuses will disappear, Right will triumph, and Peace become universal. The mission of Christianity is eternal, uncompromising, annihilating war against every abuse, every false system, every wrong, and everything violative of divine law. We deny that its mission is, or was ever designed to be peace, incidentally, but only resultantly; and we know of no theologian who affirms the contrary. It remained for the patron saint of Sunday theaters, and the great advocate of licensed debauchery, to discover that war is not an incident of the conflict of right with wrong.

Now Christianity can never bring peace to the world except through practical obedience to its precepts. It put Paganism to the sword; it rained blood upon licentious Rome and desolation upon its provinces. 1863 years ago it drew the sword and flung away the scabbard; and it will never sheathe the blade until the final triumph of Right. While there exists a tendency to crime; while bad men conspire together for bad ends; while truculent might dictates terms to outraged virtue and honor; while fraud, and falsehood, and licentiousness bear down the world; while there is a chain unbroken of a yoke outcast, or a man, however humble, deprived of his birthright; and so long as the atmosphere is poisoned with the breath of such men as Fernando Wood and his adherents—so long will there be strife among men, and bloody wars; for the spirit of Christianity can never abide the rule of such hellish influences, any more than light and darkness can dwell together. This truculent fellow elements that there is but one minister in the land who prays for peace—Mr. Pratt, of Staten Island. We don't know who he may be, but if Mr. Pratt prays for the kind of peace Fernando advocates, he blasphemes God and defiles the pulpit—both of which he must have done to have won the praise of Fernando Wood.

We now come to Fernando the statesman. He presents ten reasons why the war should stop. First—that it should not have been commenced—there being no military power to coerce a State. Then what means the Constitution, when it authorizes the President to call out the militia to suppress rebellion? But this arch-demagogue, on the 20th of April, 1861, at the great Union Square War Meeting, declared that the Union must be preserved, by force, if necessary. How "by force," O Fernando! if there be no constitutional right to coerce a State? We fear that you are not much better in an argument than some of your country cousins hereabout.

But, says Fernando, the war is unnecessary, and the difficulty might have been amicably adjusted. At this point the only honest man in the crowd cried out—"You're a liar!"—a fact so evident to every man present that there was a single cry of "put him out!" and a round of applause. But if the war be unnecessary, why a little further on does he petition Providence to give us peace; if he shall deem the sacrifice, slaughter, and devastation of war a sufficient punishment for our national crimes! Here are two pertinent admissions: That we have blundered; and that the Almighty has made war to be our punishment. Therefore, if the war be unnecessary, Mr. Wood simply questions the justice of Almighty procedure. In that quarrel we shall stand neutral.

We pass over reasons 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, to reason 10th and last, which it seems to our un-Fernandoid judgment, might as well have been put forward first and only. "Tenthly, and finally," says Fernando, "this war should be abandoned, because experience shows that it is against us." Who is meant by "us," in this connection, we are left to infer. If it stands for Copperheads, we cordially endorse the sentiment; and if it means the southern democracy, we endorse that. But in any case we still insist that since Fernando's reasons are unavailing, and the tenth all-sufficient, if accepted. So the argument is resolved into these brief propositions: I. The war is unnecessary. II. The war is an incident of Providence. III. God is opposed to the war.

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We submit this as an average specimen of Copperhead logic—Unreasoning, licentious, abandoned—these hypotheses pollute the air in which they move, debase the weak, insult the moral sense of good citizens, and thus lead the way to disorder. But a day of reckoning must come; a day when pretension, and rapid declamation will fail to hide the guilty from the terrible ban of public sentiment.

Gov. CURTIN has issued his proclamation calling for volunteer troops to defend the State from rebel incursions. We have not space to give more than a brief outline of the General Order issued pursuant by Gen. Couch, in command of the State forces:

The troops are to be regularly armed and equipped; and mustered into the U. S. service; receive no bounty, but only pay for actual service; when not required for actual service to be returned to their homes, subject to recall; any proper person bringing 40 men will receive a captain's commission; 25, or more men, entitles the producer to a 1st Lieutenantcy, and 15, or more men, to a 2d Lieutenantcy. As far as may prove practicable, companies from the same locality will be put in the same regiment. Report at Harrisburg.

Shall Tioga county respond to this call? Who got up the rebellion? Who first declared for war as the arbiter between truth and treason? Let us see: Before Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, Jefferson Davis, on his way from Washington to Mississippi, said in a speech to the Southern people:

"The time for compromise is past, and we are now determined to maintain our position, and make all who oppose us small Southern gunpowder, and feel Southern steel."

At about the same time, or a little later, Mr. Lincoln, being on his way to Washington, said in a brief speech to the people:

"Now in view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no bloodshed or war. There is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course, and I may say in advance, that there will be no bloodshed, unless it be forced upon the Government, and then it will be compelled to act in self-defense."

Now who got up the rebellion? "Under which King?" VALLANDIGHAM, the traitor, has received the unanimous nomination of the Ohio Copperheads for Governor of that State. We beg of loyal men that they restrain their just indignation and receive the news as a matter of course. By reference to an account of the reception of Vallandigham by his Southern democratic friends, published elsewhere, it will be seen that the Ohio democratic Convention was simply a formal ratification meeting. By reference to that account it will at once be seen that Vallandigham was nominated by the rebels. The Ohio rebels submissively acquiesced, in the action of Jefferson Davis and his fellows. Bear this in mind; for what does it teach? It teaches this: All these Copperhead leaders, wherever you may find them, in Tioga county as well as in Ohio, are but the puppets of Jefferson Davis. You see them move, but you do not see the man who sits behind the curtain and handles the wires. Every one of these whining Copperhead Tories whom you meet in your daily walk, is either ignorantly or designedly, the tool of Jefferson Davis. This weak grumbler, who talks about the inefficiency of the Government, the burden of taxation, the draft, the unconstitutionality of this, that, and the other law; who has much to say about the change of policy by the Administration—this weak grumbler is an efficient ally of Jeff. Davis, whether he means it or not. It repels the charge of disloyalty; but he herds with disloyal men. Therefore, judge this man and every other man; not by what he pretends to be, but by what he is, and by the company he keeps. True men do not herd with traitors, nor do honest men find social pleasure in a den

of thieves. Draw the lines; mark the traitors; be vigilant, day and night! True men! these Tories mean to inaugurate civil war in the North. That is what they are working for. Let them succeed in the State elections and no earthly power can prevent the appearance of war at your very doors. The Government must be sustained though every tenth man perish. And it will be sustained. Against traitors in arms and the Copperhead highpriests of Lies, it will be sustained. But it will require the constant effort and unflinching vigilance of every true man and woman. We must teach these skulking traitors what they deny—That we have a Government. Friends of law and order; true men everywhere! Are you alive to the importance of immediate organization and determined action? Remember that Hell is always in a state of eruption in times of great national distress. Be warned by the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeii!

And remember that no Copperhead Convention will put any man in the field who has not been formally recommended by the Southern chiefs of the Democratic party, as was Vallandigham.

The Rebels on Vallandigham.

The Chattanooga Rebel, of May 27th says of Vallandigham: There was no demonstration but everywhere he passed those who had heard of his coming greeted him kindly, and with silent tokens of sympathy and respect.

The same paper, editorially, says: "His (Vallandigham's) road, which leads up the steep ascent of the future, is direct and gas-lighted all the way. It leads out of some Confederate port to Nassau, thence to Canada, and finally to the gubernatorial chair of Ohio. The return of Napoleon from Elba was the signal for a general reaction in France. Thousands flocked to him on the instant. Nothing could keep the Little Corporal, bare nor iron, nor prison nor island. He stood once more on his native heath. The superstitious popular heart longed to him, and he triumphed. Let Mr. Vallandigham's return be as speedy; let an absence of a single month find him issuing an address to the people of his State, from Lower Canada, proclaiming these things to them: 'I, a loyal citizen of the Union, and a soldier thereof and of freedom, banished against law and Constitution, thrown contrary to my will across the lines of a public enemy whose refusal to receive and recognize me establishes before all men my patriotism and my honor; I, C. L. Vallandigham, persecuted, exiled, mobbed, and coerced by cowardly tyrants and by bayonets, but not dead nor dumb, issue these words, and declare myself a candidate for Governor of Ohio.'

"The effect would be magical." It further says: "His prospects for Governor of Ohio are exceedingly fair. He is the rebels' style of man, and we admire him because from the start he has been against the war."

STARTLING NEWS!

PENNSYLVANIA INVADED!

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1863. The Evening Bulletin publishes the following news from dispatches received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's office: A dispatch received to-day from Bolton Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, says that Gen. Tyler had retreated from Martinsburg at 8 o'clock last evening; that our forces at Winchester had probably been captured yesterday, as the enemy are in force, probably 10,000 strong, at Hagerstown.

The dispatch adds that the danger is great, as the enemy is advancing in heavy force. A private dispatch from a trustworthy source states that the Rebels appeared near Chambersburg this morning, and that it is probable that the place has already been occupied by them.

New York, June 15.—The Times says editorially that information reached this city yesterday, from Washington, that Lee's army, 90,000 strong, were on this side of the Rappahannock, marching northward, and Hooker's army was hastening north to prevent the advances of the rebels. Lee, before the close of last week crossed, it would seem, by the ferds above Fredericksburg, apparently pushing for the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. In the meantime, by Friday, Hooker's whole army was on a northward march, following the day a line between Warrington and Catlett's Station.

A spirited engagement took place at Monticello, Ky., on the 10th inst. Our troops, under Col. Kantz, had driven the Rebels from Monticello and were falling back toward the Cumberland River, when the Rebels rallied in force and attacked our rear guard. Our forces retreated slowly. Reinforcements subsequently came to their relief, when a desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued, lasting two hours, and resulting in the defeat of the Rebels. Our loss was thirty killed and wounded. The Rebel loss is not stated.

Our advices from Vicksburg by way of Cairo are to the 8th inst. There was heavy cannonading at the last, but the cause was not known. The 8th at Milliken's Bend on the 6th was desperate and bloody; 1,800 Rebels fell upon less than 1,000 of our forces, of whom 600 were negroes. No quarter was given by the Rebels, who at first drove our men back. Our forces rallied, however, and (being aided soon after by a gunboat) drove the traitors off. We lost 124 killed, about 100 blacks, and had about an equal number wounded. The Rebels left over 100 dead on the field, and took away several wagon loads of wounded.

Resistance to the enrollment continues in Indiana. The Enrollment Commissioners have been driven out of White River township. Gov. Morton has issued a proclamation to the people of Indiana solemnly warning all persons against resistance to the Government in any form, or hindering the Union authorities in the discharge of their duties. The Washington City Chronicle, of June 2d says: Yesterday evening, about dusk, the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—or at least what is left of the division—passed up the avenue. The scene presented as the gallant men marching along to the sounds of martial music, was both pleasant and sorrowful. Pleasant, because we knew that they were again marching forward with cheerful hearts and in the best of spirits to once more confront the enemies of their country; and sorrowful because these barely two thousand men were all that were left of

what at one time was a corps numbering fifteen thousand men, alike the pride and boast of not only their own State but of the nation. Originally organized as a purely State military body, after the first battle of Bull Run they were called to the defense of the capital, a call which was responded to with the greatest alacrity, as any one who was here in those dark days will bear witness to. Until within a few months they have been in active service, and they have made their marks, and gained imperishable renown on almost every battle-field from Drainesville to Fredericksburg.

In view of the possibility of an invasion of the State of Pennsylvania by the Rebels Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation, urging the people to organize at once for defense. The State has been divided into two Departments, the Eastern, commanded by Maj. Gen. Couch, and the Western, Maj. Gen. Brooks. These commanders summon all citizens between the ages of eighteen and sixty to organize an army corps, embracing cavalry, artillery, and infantry, to serve during the pleasure of the President, or the continuance of war. When not required in active service to defend the Department, they would be returned to their homes, subject to the call of the Commanding-General.

From the Richmond Dispatch of the 10th we have a statement that Pemberton is in no hurry for help; he can hold Vicksburg, and Johnston may take his time in coming to his assistance. The same paper has a rumor from Jackson, 8th inst., that Kirby Smith has taken Milliken's Bend and cut off Gen. Grants supplies; also that Jackson's cavalry have cut their way through to Vicksburg; that somebody has driven Col. Grierson five miles from Clinton, La. Another dispatch from Jackson, same date, is hopeful; Rebel losses in Vicksburg thus far had been less than 600. On the 6th, nine trains of Union troops arrived at Memphis; the Rebels guess they came from Rosecrans's army. Grant's parallel's are 400 yards from the Rebel works; there is plenty of provisions and ammunition in Vicksburg, and soldiers and citizens are confident of the result. The Richmond papers write cheerfully, and represent Grant's losses as enormous.

DAYTON, in Ohio, is a fine, flourishing city, but at the last election was fooled into voting for "Democratic" officers. When Vallandigham was arrested for trial, his friends collected, burned down a press of the Union style, and other houses, and cut the wires and railroad connections. All the while, these Democratic Mayors and other sworn Officials looked on and did nothing to restore order. The military had to be called in to suppress the riot of these "friends of the Constitution, the Law, free speech, and free press." The law will now take its course, and the honest people generally pay the damages caused by their infatuation in voting for "the Democracy." The whole cost, and punishment in jail in addition, should be put upon the Copperhead leaders.....The "Democratic" Directors of the Public Schools in Dayton have also forbidden children wearing Union badges on the ground that it was "political," and might offend the Secesh sympathizers, who claimed a right to wear their badges also.....Have you Dayton get rid of such officials!—Leasburg Chronicle.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. FOR TREASURER. We are requested to announce the name of L. D. SEELY, of Bradford, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are requested to announce the name of MORGAN SEELY, of Uxcelco, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are requested to announce the name of A. M. SEELY, of Bradford, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are requested to announce the name of ANDREW CROWL, of Wellsborough, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER. We are requested to announce the name of H. S. ARCHER, of Wellsborough, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

\$5.00 REWARD! LOST—On Tuesday, the 9th inst., in Wellsborough, a piece of foolscap paper, with a Judgment in favor of B. T. Vanhorn vs. A. C. Wilson, with \$25 enclosed. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the money at Reg. Crowl's in this village. Wellsboro, June 17, 1863.

Thrashing Machines and Agricultural Implements. THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Tioga and adjoining counties, that he still continues to sell Agricultural Implements as agent for the old well established firm of Wheeler Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y. They have made several valuable improvements to their former unrivalled Thrashing Machines and large additions to their variety. They now manufacture two different kinds of Rail Road Horse Powers for one, two and three horses, a six horse lever Power, and three different sizes of their celebrated water driven threshing machines. They also have a large stock of all kinds of agricultural implements, such as: Lickaville Palmer's Excelsior self-sustaining Horse Pitabark Circular and cross cut Saw Mills, Clover Hullers, Feed Cutters, Horse Rakes &c., all of which is offered for sale strictly at Albany prices, adding transportation for each or approved notes on time. All orders for repairs or for repairing of old machines kept on hand or ordered on short notice. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. B. S. TEARS. Troy, Pa., June 17, 1863.

FOR SALE. THE last good business location which can be bought in Wellsboro, is now offered for sale, the vacant lot 18 by 100 feet adjoining the Dry Goods Store of Ballard & Co., Main Street. For terms inquire of R. B. GY, at the Drug Store. Wellsboro, June 10, 1863.

NOTICE. WHEREAS, my wife, Melinda Shelly, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. Gaines, June 8, 1863. CHARLES SHELLEY.

"NOSES"—Their Significance. ILLUSTRATED with engravings of the Roman, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, Aquiline, Turn-up, and Pug Noses, with the character revealed by each. Eyes—blue, black, or gray. Lips—thin and pale, or full and red, prim or pointing, scolding or loving. Mouth—large or small. Hair—light or dark, coarse or fine, straight or curly. Complexion—fair or plump, pale or colored. Feet—regular or irregular. Ears—large or small. Neck—long or short. Skin—rough or smooth. All to be simply illustrated with engravings. The walk, talk, laugh and voice, all indicate character. We may know an honest face from a dishonest one, and we will show how. Besides the above, we shall treat on Ethnology, or the Natural History of Man; of Physiology, and the Laws of Life and Health; of Phrenology, or Signs of Character, and how to read them; of Phrenology, the Philosophy of Mind; and of Psychology, the Science of the Soul. Eyes, with reference to all his relations of life, social, intellectual and physical, and what each do best, will be elucidated in the Psychological Journal and Life Illustrated. New volume commences July 1st. A handsome quarto monthly, at only \$1 50 a year. Sample number, 15 cents. Please address FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York. June 10, 1863-32.

FOR RENT. ONE DWELLING HOUSE on the corner of Main and Pearl Streets, near Young & Williams' Foundry. FOR RENT.—One room on the second floor of Roy's Block, next door to the Agitator Office. FOR RENT.—The large and commodious Dry Goods Store in Roy's Block, next door to Roy's Drug Store. For terms enquire of R. B. GY, at the Drug Store. Wellsboro, June 10, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WOOLEN FACTORY. THE undersigned takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Seneca and Tioga counties and vicinity, that he has rented for a term of years, with the intention of producing the well known Woolen Factory at South Addison, (known as the Wombough Factory) where he will manufacture Wool by the yard, or on skins into Stocking-Yarn, Flannels, Cassimeres, Doe-Shirts, and Full-Yarns of all kinds. The Machinery is undergoing a thorough complete repair, and new Machinery is being added to the Mill, which will enable it to turn out 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 most perfect manner. The Roll Machine is also being fitted entirely new, and can be depended upon doing work satisfactorily. The subscriber would here say, that he has been engaged in the business of manufacturing Wool for Farmers for the past fifteen years in the east, and is thoroughly acquainted with the business; that all who want work of this kind may rely with confidence on its being done to their entire satisfaction. First class references given as to ability and responsibility. W. E. KEEFER. South Addison, N. Y., April 15, 1863.—4m

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular, and all manner of medical treatment, has been enabled to communicate his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to John M. Duggan, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. Jan. 28, 1863-ly.

ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease. All who wish to invest in the First Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia. April 8, 1863-3m.

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. Smith and Long's Compound for Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and all the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, a proportion of disease necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursors of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents and 50 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, MEN'S & BOY'S SUMMER HATS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, FRENCH CASSIMERS, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, besides a variety of COCHECO AND MERRIMAC PRINTS, LAWN, BERBERES 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 in 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 CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, WOODEN-WARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., at SMITH'S, where you always get your money's worth, and a little more.

If you want to find SMITH'S, FOLLOW THE CROWD. Wellsboro, May 27, 1863.

"TO BOWEN'S" SEEING a big crowd on Main Street, hurrying toward a common center, somebody asked Where Are You Going? The 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 bargain, and sells so as to give the purchaser a bargain too. Therefore, if you want anything in the line of DRY GOODS, LADIES' GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., GO TO BOWEN'S, and if you want HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOODEN-WARE, and GROCERIES, at prices you can afford to pay GO TO BOWEN'S.

If you have Cash, or Butter, or Cheese, or Grain to exchange for this SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS, bring them along, and you will get Satisfactory Bargains; and if you come once, you will be sure to come twice—free, or half-a-dozen times. Don't forget the place: NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, WELLSBORO, N. Y. JOHN R. BOWEN. THE CELEBRATED Rochester Trout Flies.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Fishermen of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he is agent for the sale of the Rochester Trout Fly. A fine assortment just received. Shop opposite the Barber Shop. WELLSBORO, March 4, 1863-4f.

SUGARS—I can sell pulverized, crushed, S coffee, and brown Sugar, as low as any other in Tioga County. (April 25) W. T. MATHERS.

I HAVE PRIME PORK, home packed, by the pound and barrel, and sell it as cheap as any man in Wellsboro. (April 27) W. T. MATHERS.