

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS. D'Crassy, the swindling and cheating New York Colonel, has been convicted by a court martial of the various charges against him, and sentenced to Sing Sing State prison for a year.

For a "Peace" gathering Fernando Wood's Convention was a rather belligerent performance. A proposition to arms Mr. Seward on his way to Washington, was received with uproarious applause, and threats of "hurling the millions of power" from their places brought down the House.

Some days since a rebel mail was captured by a squad of Gen. Milroy's men, near Winchester, Virginia. There was a letter in the mail sent from Richmond, and directed to Col. Imboden, the guerrilla, notifying him of the concealment in two different places described, and the result was the capture of as much leather as twenty-two wagons could carry.

Mr. ASHRA GOODWIN, of Fred, Me., who completed his one hundredth birthday on the 16th of last February, visited Boston and Bunker Hill on the 17th. He was in the war of the Revolution, and was doing guard duty at West Point when the unfortunate Andre was conveyed across the river; he took charge of the boat till the return of the officers and soldiers who had charge of this gallant British officer.

Twenty thousand citizens of New-Hampshire met in the Union Meas. Convention at Concord Friday. Gen. Butler, Montgomery Blair, Gen. Hamilton, Ira P. Peley, and others, spoke. One of the resolutions declares that every man who by word or deed, directly or indirectly, discourages enlistments for the army and navy, is a traitor at heart.

EVIDENCE seems to be accumulating to prove that the Mormons in Utah have been aiding and abetting the Indians in their murderous attack on the whites. We have never doubted the hostility of the Mormons to the Government and the people of the United States, since the day that we showed a disposition to interfere with them.

LORD LYNDEBURST celebrated his ninety-first birthday on the 21st ult. by a family dinner, at which eighteen persons sat down. The London Times says: "Not only from royalty, but from a large circle of admiring friends, his Jubilee received many testimonials of regard. We understand that the marriage of the Hon. Georgiana Copley, Lord Lyndeburst's youngest daughter, with Mr. DuCane M. P., will take place at the close of June."

The Hunterdon Republican says that a Copperhead meeting was held at Quakerstown, in that county, recently, which was addressed by the notorious C. Chauncey Burr. In the course of his remarks he stated that Gen. Hooker had been driven across the Rappahannock with a loss of thirty thousand men, which announcement was received by his audience with applause! Comment is unnecessary.

It is certain that the great Tredegar Iron Works of Richmond were destroyed by fire on the 17th ult. All the fine machinery, and sixteen cannon, nearly perfect, were destroyed. A large woolen factory adjoining was also burned. The Davis Government forbade any mention of the disaster by telegraph or newspaper.

A COPPERHEAD LIE UNRAID.—The following despatch was sent to Gen. Cameron by a citizen of Philadelphia: PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1863. Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg, Pa. It is reported that you advised taking the command of the state troops from Gen. Couch, and giving it to either Gen. Franklin or McClellan. Is it true? If not, will you authorize me to contradict it?

REPLY OF GEN. CAMERON. HARRISBURG, June 18. Your telegram of yesterday was handed to me late last night. I authorize you to say that I made no such proposition. SIMON CAMERON.

CAPTAIN Nathaniel W. Massey of the 30th Regt. Infantry, now stationed in Canada, who it appears is a married man, having a wife on the other side of the Atlantic, has recently, it is alleged, seduced a young lady moving in the upper circle of Toronto society. Her name is McTearish. The young lady was an orphan and an heiress, and was under the guardianship of Mr. A. G. Cameron, President of the Bank of Toronto. Massey had been admitted to the family, hence the intimacy. Recently a ball was held and Mr. Cameron's family, including Miss McTearish, also Mr. Massey, were invited. Massey went to the ball, as also did Mr. Cameron's family, except Miss McTearish, who excused herself. During the evening Mr. Massey left the ball-room, and returned to Miss McTearish, and in a trice they were gone from Toronto. He fled to Rochester, in this state, where the lady's guardian followed and endeavored to induce him to return with him to Toronto. She refused, vowed she would cling to her lover through life—and Mr. Cameron commenced a civil suit against Massey for seduction. The latter, to avoid arrest, fled to Ayon, whither Miss McTearish followed. There he was arrested and put in irons on Wednesday night, and taken to jail at Geneva, where he now lies, in default of \$2,000 bail, awaiting the further action of the authorities. Massey is said to be a wealthy roue, who has already ruined several confiding young ladies. He declares, however, that as soon as he is divorced he will marry Miss McTearish. The affair has created a great scandal in Canada.

their weekly cost of whitewash, but interiorly they are full of filth and rotteness. How long is this practical infidelity to God, and man, and governments, to offer hourly insult to truth and decency unrebuked?

SYMPATHY is a Heaven-born instinct of the soul. Rightly directed, it is a grand ameliorating agent; otherwise, it is a powerful inducer of social and political disorder and destruction.

Just now, sympathy is the marked manifestation of modern democracy; not with reference to its sympathy with the rebellion, but as respects the organization of colored men for war purposes. A few days ago a deputation of colored citizens of New York waited on Governor Seymour to ascertain his mind concerning the formation of colored regiments in that State. The Governor assured them that his consideration for the colored people would not permit him to authorize such organizations; that to do so would be to subject them to great peril.

This sounds much like the fond mother's injunction to a son who began to evince some taste for aquatic pursuits: "Learn to swim, mind you don't go nigh the water!"

Does any man of common sense suppose that Governor Seymour treated that deputation with truth and frankness? Does any mind suppose that his consideration for the negro had anything to do with his refusal to authorize his organization for war purposes? Is it a new discovery that going to war is attended with hardship and peril?

Where is Gov. Seymour's consideration for his Irish and German fellow-citizens? Why doesn't he object to their organizing for war purposes; or are his sympathies all directed toward the negro?

This demagogue is insincere; and no man of average caliber, even, can train in a party led by Fernando Wood & Co., and remain sincere. If the negro will fight—and that he will is established beyond dispute—why not let him enter the service? Being a citizen, the result of this war is as much to him as to any other citizen; and he is as much bound to sustain the authority of law as any other subject of law. He pays taxes in support of the Government, why not let him shoulder a musket?

We can answer that: The Copperheads are determined to take issue with the Administration in every particular of its policy.

MARTYRS occupy a brilliant page in history, but wrong has its martyred saints as well as right. Charles I. and James were the capital Legitimists for a long period. So, the brigands of Italy, when one more distinguished than the rest expiates his crimes upon the gallows, put him in their catalogue of "glorious martyrs" to the cause of unbridled license.

"Perhaps I may be the next glorious martyr!" said Fernando Wood, alluding to Valladolid, in his speech at the late Peace meeting in New York; and in an expression Fernando Wood disclosed the object of the gathering and the violently disloyal utterances that characterized the various speeches. Had Fernando parodied the first line of the Sunday School hymn, so that it would read: "I want to be a martyr!"—he would have been more candid and truthful. Such mountebank conceited fellows as these Copperhead leaders are the world never saw before.

There are signs of a movement upon Richmond from the Peninsula. There was a cavalry fight near Aldie Va., on the 18th between our forces under Col. Kilpatrick, and the rebels under Gen. Lee. Kilpatrick drove the rebels five miles.

The Copperheads of Holmes Co. Ohio have banded together to resist the enrollment. Several hundred of the cowards were dispersed the other day by a detachment of Union troops. Their leaders ran away, as might have been expected.

In Indiana the Copperheads find congenial occupation in assassinating the enrolling officers as they pass along the highways. A little hump, Mr. Lincoln, a little hump!

THE NEW POSTAL LAW. Instructions predicated upon the provisions of the New Postal Law which takes effect July 1st, has recently been issued for the government of Postmasters. We are indebted to Hugh Young, Esq., P. M. of this village, for the following digest of the more important amendments:

RATES OF POSTAGE. Transient Matter.—One package to one address, not exceeding four ounces in weight, two cents; over four and not exceeding eight ounces, four cents; over eight and not exceeding twelve ounces, six cents; and over twelve and not exceeding sixteen ounces, eight cents.

Books.—Books not exceeding four ounces in weight to one address, four cents; over four and not exceeding eight ounces, eight cents; over eight and not exceeding twelve ounces, twelve cents; and over twelve and not exceeding sixteen ounces, sixteen cents.

Drop letters intended to be delivered from the office where mailed, are chargeable with two cents postage, to be prepaid by stamps in all cases. Seeds, engravings, cuttings of vines, proof sheets, and other miscellaneous matter, are charged at the rate of two cents for each four ounces or fraction of it.

Postmasters under the new law make oath to their quarterly returns before a Justice of the Peace. Such of the old regulations as do not conflict with new regulations in full force are retained. In all offices the gross receipts of which are over one hundred dollars a Complaint Book is to be kept, in which shall be entered from time to time all complaints of missing letters of value, claimed to have been deposited in or addressed to such office.

Five to twenty cents besides the postage. Note.—By the act of July 16, 1862, it is made a felony on the part of any person to remove or stamp to be removed any postage stamp or stamped postage by cancelling or defacing marks thereon, with intent to use or cause the use of the same a second time, or to buy, sell, or offer for sale such wasted or restored stamps. The penalty prescribed for such offence is imprisonment for not exceeding two years or fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both imprisonment and fine.

At post offices where the gross receipts amount to \$1,000 or more per annum, letters are to be advertised once a week, in newspapers, and the regulations of 1849 will govern the selection of newspapers. At all other offices letters are to be advertised once a month, by posting manuscript lists, for which no compensation will be allowed.

No newspaper or magazine, not prepaid at the mailing office, can be delivered under this law until the postage has been paid at least one quarter, unless the party addressed shall pay on each such paper or magazine the rate required on transient matter by section 34 of this law. If the quarterly postage shall be paid at any other time than the beginning of a quarter, that is to say, on the 1st of January, April, July, and October, it must be paid to the end of the following quarter; thus, if the subscription commences from the 1st of August, payment must be made on the 31st of December. Not more than one year's postage can be collected in advance.

On and after July 1, 1863, the single letter rate of postage will be three cents throughout the United States. The double rate of ten cents is abolished. An additional rate of three cents is required for each additional half ounce or fraction.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. FOR TREASURER. We are requested to announce the name of L. D. SEELY, of Broctonfield, 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 Uxcoela, 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. SPECKER, of Richmond, 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 Wellsboro, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce CHARLES SEARS, of Wellsboro, as a candidate for 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 Wellsboro, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce J. N. BACHE, of Wellsboro, as a candidate for Register & Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

NOTICE.—An Election for Directors of the Blossburg Glass Company will be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of July next, at the office of the Company, in Blossburg, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 12 M.

100 RECRUITS wanted for the 1st Rifles (Bucktails) now on duty in defence of Washington. I want 100 able-bodied men for this famous Regiment, whose name is gloriously connected with nearly every battle of the Potomac army. The Government pays One Hundred Dollars Bounty to each recruit.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of A. & J. Dearman & Co., of this city, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of the old stand by J. Dearman, who will be pleased to see his old customers and friends. All accounts and notes of the late firm will be settled by the firm at the old stand. We wish all claims presented, and all accounts settled without delay or further notice.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Robert Young and Charles Williams, in the Foundry business, under the name of Young & Williams, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of Thomas Allen, Esq., for settlement, and a prompt adjustment of the same is expected.

JOHN A. ROY, DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Chemicals, Varieties, Paints, Dyes, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Toys, Fancy Goods, Pure Wines, Brandy, Gins, and other Liquors for medicinal use. Agent for the sale of all the best and most reliable of the day. Medicines warranted genuine and of the BEST QUALITY.

Physician's Prescriptions accurately compounded. The best Petroleum Oil which is superior to any other for burning in Kerosine Lamps. Also, all other kinds of Oil usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

THRESHING 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 Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y.

"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 pouting, scolding or loving. Mouth—large or small. Hair—light or dark, coarse or fine, straight or curly. Open, closed, or plump, pale or colored. Teeth—regular or irregular. Ears—large or small. Neck—long or short. Skin—rough or smooth. All to be amply illustrated with engravings. The walk, talk, laugh and voice, all indicative of character. We may know an honest face from a dishonest one, and we will know 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 Physiognomy, or Signs of Character, and how to read them; of Pherology, or the Philosophy of Men; and of Psychology, the Science of the Soul. Many well selected references of life, social, intellectual, and spiritual, and what such can do best, will be elucidated in the Phenological Journal and Life Illustrated. New volume commences July 1st. A handsome quarto monthly, at only \$1.00 a year. Sample numbers, 15 cents. Please address FOWLER & WELLS, 208 Broadway, New York. June 18, 1863—31.

E. R. BLACK, BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER, SHOP OVER C. L. WILCOX'S STORE, NO. 4, UNION BLOCK, Wellsboro, June 24, 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 for her contracting after this date. Gaines, June 8, 1863. CHARLES SHELLY.

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 apply to W. F. KEFFER, Wellsboro, June 10, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICES. WOOLEN FACTORY. THE undersigned takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Stemben and Tioga counties and vicinity, that he has rented for a term of years, with the intention of purchasing the well known Woolen Factory at South Addition, (known as the Wombong Factory) where he will manufacture wool by the yard, or in large lots into Stocking, Flannels, Casimeres, Doe-Skins, and Full Cloths of all kinds. The Machinery is undergoing a thorough and complete repair and new Machinery is being added to the Mill, which will enable it to turn 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 neatest possible manner. The Roll Machine is also being fitted up entirely new, and can be depended upon for any quantity of work. 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 being done to their entire satisfaction.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A Reverend Gentleman having been invited to bear in person a course of lectures on all the usual and irregular modes of treatment without success, considers it 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 by him in his private practice, at No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia. Jan. 28, 1863—1y.

ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present NATIONAL ONE PER CENT LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenty") will cease.

CHILDREN OWE MUCH OF THEIR SICKNESS TO COLDS.—No matter whether the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration, cold, Croup and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the barometers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for every cold is caused by checked perspiration, and five-eighths of the prostration of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that 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 Parrot's Quinine Balsam. Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle. March 11, 1863—1y.

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, for summer wear, an assortment of beautiful patterns Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, besides a variety of COCHEQUE AND MERRIMAC PRINTS, LAWNES, BEREGES AND LINEN GOODS, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, all to be sold as cheap as they can be bought at any other store in this region.

LADIES—LADIES—LADIES, Don't forget to call at No. 2, Union Block, Main Street, and look at the SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of SHAWLS! SHAWLS! with DRESS GOODS to match, and so exactly to your taste that you cannot reject the temptation to buy, if you will only take the trouble to look at them. HOUSEKEEPERS! You can find the best of GROCERIES, 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.

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—yes, thrice, or half-a-dozen times. Don't forget the place! NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, Wellsboro, May 20, 1863.— JOHN R. BOWEN.