

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 4, 1863.

Who can write the history of a battle whose eyes are immovably fastened upon a central figure of transcending importance—the dead body of an oldest but crushed by a shell in a position, where a battle should never have been sent, and abandoned to death in a building whose surgeons dared not stay?

The battle of Gettysburg! I am told that it commenced on the last of July, a mile north of the town, between two brigades of infantry and some of the cavalry, and the whole force of the rebel army. Among other costs of error was the death of Reynolds. Its value was priceless, however, though priceless was the young and the old blood which it was bought. The error of position. From the moment that our artillery and infantry rolled back through the main street of Gettysburg and rolled out of the town to the circle of eminences south of it, we were not to attack, but to be attacked. The risks, the difficulties and the disadvantages of the coming battle were the enemy's. Ours were the heights for artillery; ours the short, inside lines for manœuvring and reinforcing; ours the cover of stone walls, fences and the crests of hills. The ground upon which we were driven to accept battle was wonderfully favorable to us. A popular description of it would be to say that it was in form an elongated and somewhat sharpened horn-horse, with the toe at Gettysburg, and the heel to the south.

Lee's plan of battle was simple. He massed his troops upon the east side of this slope of position, and thundered on it obstinately to break it. The shelling of our batteries from the nearest overlooking hill, and the unflinching courage and complete discipline of the army of the Potomac repelled the attack. It was renewed at the point of the slope—renewed desperately at the southwest heel—renewed on the western side with an effort commensurate to success by Ewell's earnest onslaught, and on which the fate of the invasion of Pennsylvania was fully put at stake. Only a perfect infantry and an artillery executed in the midst of charges of hostile brigades could possibly have sustained this assault.

Hancock's corps did sustain it, and has covered itself with immortal honors by its courage and courage. The fatal wreck of Cushing's battery—the list of its killed and wounded—the losses of officers, men and horses—Cowan sustained—and the marvelous outspread upon the board of death of dead soldiers and head animals—of dead soldiers in blue and dead soldiers in gray—none marvelous to me than anything I have ever seen in war—a ghastly and shocking testimony to the terrible fight of the second corps that none will gainsay. That corps will ever have the distinction of breaking the pride and power of the rebel invasion.

For such details as I have the heart for. The battle commenced at daylight, on the side of the horse-shoe position, exactly opposite to that which Ewell had sworn to crush through. Musketry preceded the rising of the sun. A thick wood veiled this fight, but out of its leafy darkness arose the shriek and the surging hiss of the fire, from intermittent to continuous, and crushing told of the wise tactics of the rebels of attacking in force and changing their troops. Seemingly the attack of the day was to be made through that wood.

solately preparative: but there was no artillery fire accompanying the musketry, and shrewd officers on our western front mentioned, with the gravity due to the fact, that the rebels had felled trees at intervals upon the edge of the wood they occupied in face of our position. These were breastworks for the protection of their batteries.

Suddenly, and about ten in the forenoon, the firing on the east side, and everywhere about our lines, ceased. A silence as of deep sleep fell upon the field of battle. Our army cooked, ate and slumbered. The rebels moved 120 guns to the west, and missed three Longstreet's corps and Hill's corps, to hurl them upon the really weakest point of our entire position.

Eleven o'clock—twelve o'clock—one o'clock. In the shadow cast by the farm-house 16 by 20, which Gen. Meade had made his headquarters, lay General Staff officers and their reporters. There was no wanting to the peacefulness of the scene the singing of a bird, which had a nest in a pear tree within the tiny yard of the whitewashed cottage. In the midst of its warbling, a shell screamed over the house, instantly followed by another, and another, and in a moment the air was full of the most complete artillery prelude to an infantry battle that was ever exhibited.

Every site and form of shell known to British and to American gunnery shrieked, whistled, moaned, whistled and wrathfully fluttered over our ground. As many as six in a second, constantly two in a second, bursting and screaming over and around the headquarters, made a very hell of fire that amazed the oldest officers. They burst in the yard—burst next to the fence—on both sides, garnished as usual with the highest horses of aids and orderlies. The fagged animals reared and plunged with terror. Then one fell, then another—sixteen laid dead and mangled before the fire ceased, still fastened by their halteres, which gave the expression of being wickedly tied up to die painfully. These brute victims of a cruel war touched all hearts. Through the midst of the storm of screaming and exploding shells, an ambulance, driven by its frenzied conductor at full speed, presented to all of us the marvelous spectacle of a horse going rapidly on three legs. A hinder one had been shot off at the hock. A shell tore up the little step of the headquarters cottage, and ripped bags of oats as with a knife. Another soon carried off one of its two pillars. Soon a spherical case burst opposite the open door—a round ripped through the low garret. The remaining pillar went almost immediately to the bowl of a fixed shot that whittor must have made. During this fire the houses at twenty and thirty feet distant were receiving their death, and soldiers in Federal blue were torn to pieces in the quad and died with the peculiar yell that blends the excited cry of pain with horror and despair. Not an orderly—not an ambulance—opt a straggler was to be seen upon the plain swept by this tempest of orchestral death thirty minutes after it commenced. Were not one hundred and twenty pieces of artillery, trying to cut out from the field every battery we had in position to resist their purpose of infantry attack, and to sweep away the slight defenses behind which our infantry were waiting? Forty minutes—fifty minutes—counted on watches that ran! Oh so languidly. Shells through the two lower

rooms. A shell into the chimney that daringly did not explode. Shells in the yard. The air thick and fuller and more deafening with the howling and whirring of these infernal missiles. The chief of staff struck—Seth Williams—loved and respected through the army, separated from instant death by two inches of space vertically measured—An Aide bored with a fragment of iron through the bone of the arm. Another, cut with an exploded piece. And the time measured on the sluggish watches was one hour and forty minutes.

Then there was a lull, and we knew that the rebel infantry was charging. And splendidly they did this work—the highest and severest test of the staff that soldiers are made of Hill's division, in line of battle, came first on the double quick. Their muskets at the "right-shoulder-shift." Longstreet's came as the support, at the usual distance, with war cries and a savage insolence as yet untutored by defeat. They rushed, in perfect order across the open field up to the very muzzles of the guns, which tore lanes through them as they came. But they met men who were their equals in spirit, and their superiors in tenacity. There never was better fighting since Thermopylae than was done yesterday by our infantry and artillery. The rebels were eye for eye. They had cleaned cannons and horses from one of the guns, and were whirling it around to use upon us. The bayonet drove them back. But so hard pressed was this brave infantry that at one time, from the exhaustion of their ammunition, every battery upon the crest of attack was silent, except Cowen's. His service of grape and canister was awful. It enabled our lines, outnumbering two to one, first to beat back Longstreet, and then to charge upon him, and take a great number of his men and himself prisoners. Strange sight! So terrible was our musketry and artillery fire, that when Armstrong's brigade was checked in its charge, and stood reeling, all of its men dropped their muskets and crawled on their hands and knees underneath the stream of shot till close to our troops, where they made signs of surrender. They passed through our ranks scarcely noticed, and slowly went down the slope to the road in the rear. Before they got there the grand charge of Ewell, solemnly sworn to and carefully prepared had failed.

The rebels had retreated to their lines, and opened anew the storm of shell and shot from their 120 guns. Those who remained at the riddled headquarters will never forget the crouching, and dodging, and running of the butternut colored captives when they got under this, their friends' fire. It was appalling to us good soldiers even as they were.

What remains to say of the fight? It staggered surlily on the middle of the horse-shoe on the west, grew big and angry on the heel at the southwest, lasted there till 8 o'clock in the evening, when the fighting sixth corps went joyously by as a reinforcement, through the wood, bright with coffee pots on the fire.

I leave details to my excellent friend and associate, Mr. Henry. My pen is heavy. Oh, you dead, who at Gettysburg have baptized with your blood the second birth of Freedom in America, how you are to be envied! I rise from a grave whose wet clay I have passionately kissed, and I look up and see Christ spanning this battle field with his feet and reaching fraternally and lovingly up to heaven. His right hand opens the gates of Paradise—with his left he beckons to these mutilated, bloody, swollen, forms to ascend.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION has been adjourned on account of the absence of a great number of the delegates from home, whence they had gone in defence of the State. The Convention will be held at Pittsburg on the 5th day of August.

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS—TO BE.

Some one—Sydney Smith, we think—once inveighed bitterly against the Transcendentalists, who, he said, had burglariously entered the temple of the language and robbed certain terms of their significance; and further had so belittled certain other words by repeated and feeble repetition, that they had become a disgrace and a reproach to current speech.

The Copperheads have brought certain eratic highly popular and significant terms into equal disgrace and shame. "The Constitution as it is," is the rallying cry of the truculent demagogues into whose hands the disloyal remnant of the old Democratic party has fallen. But who that has common sense believes the Constitution to be a perfect instrument, even as the offspring of human wisdom and foresight? Its authors made frank acknowledgment of its inadequacy to all and every emergency that might arise, in the clause providing for its alteration and amendment.

We now charge upon the Wood, Vallandigham, and Woodward politicians, a shameless and grossly wicked attempt to use this senseless rallying cry to deceive and mislead the people. In evidence of the justice of the charge we give herewith the 13th resolution adopted by the convention which nominated Vallandigham:

"13. That whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a Convention of all, or three-fourths of the States, such body should be convened for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars."

This is a specimen brick of the consistency of the Copperhead Democracy. "The Constitution as it is," about which the leading demagogues are so blatant, means,—being interpreted in the light of the foregoing resolution—"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS TO BE!"—after these villains have tinkered it over to suit their perverted judgments.

Now let us turn to the platform adopted by the Convention that put Judge Woodward in nomination for Governor of this State. That Convention sent greeting and sympathy to its Copperhead brethren of the Ohio "Peace Convention," which adopted the foregoing resolution. But in one clause of its platform it says that "the man who sneers at 'the Constitution as it is,' proves himself to be deficient in

the first elements of patriotism." But in what must a party be deficient, which deliberately resolves that "the Constitution as it is" is not adequate to the emergency, and must be amended, yet goes before the people with "the Constitution as it is!" emblazoned on its banners? What lack? Why, lack of truth, consistency, candor, common honesty, and finally, but not least,—BRAINS! Not to be irreverent, but true to fact, solely, this Copperhead party is led by men who have not yet shed their milk teeth. Their capital is reduced to a few stale tricks invented by pothouse politicians, and braggadocio that would disgrace a prize-ring, as collateral.

"The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was!" Mighty catch-words among the ignorant and unthinking! But there is no public man in this or any other country, with any reputation to lose, who considers "the Union as it was" possible to be restored. Union—more perfect, grander in its nature and more fruitful of good to Man,—there will surely be, when this fearful strife is over; but it will be a Union of hearts, no less than of interests—a Union without the glaring anachronisms and irreconcilable antagonisms that disgraced the old. Such a Union will subsist without slavish subservience on the part of any, and the free of sectional jealousy and hate will be impossible to kindle. As calm, and cloudless skies succeed the devastating storm, so peace, with its attendant prosperities, and fellowship, and fraternal love, with their amenities, shall succeed this devastating and sanguinary war.

And this, despite the tricks of low politicians and pettifoggers, and demagogues.

How They will Vote.

THERE can be little conflict in opinion about certain things. For instance—

Some two weeks ago about one hundred men armed themselves and prepared to resist the enrolment in Center county. They were convinced that there might be danger of getting hurt, and dispersed. That hundred men will vote for Woodward.

At about the same time, the enrolling officer of one of the districts of Clearfield county, an infirm old man, was shot while peaceably riding along the road. The assassin will vote for Woodward.

At about the same time, a combination of men resisted the enrolment in certain towns in Bucks county, killing the enrolling officer and desperately wounding a deputy. Those desperadoes will vote for Woodward.

When the rebels crossed the Pennsylvania border, certain citizens of Adams county went about with their rebel friends, pointing out the property of Union men to be plundered and destroyed. Those Tories will vote for Woodward.

When the rebels held Chambersburg, ten individuals went to the rebel commander and desired him to parol them, that they might avoid the draft; in reply to his question they affirmed that they would prefer to fight for Jefferson.

When the rebels held York, certain of the citizens pointed out the stores of the Union men that they might be made to pay heavy tribute or be stripped. Those informers and pimps will vote for Woodward.

When Harrisburg was threatened by the advancing rebels, certain of the business men refused to lift a finger in defence of the city, affirming that they would as soon be under Davis as Lincoln. Those men, with the villains who insulted the troops that went to the defence of the city, will vote for Woodward.

The copperhead papers which ridiculed the Governor's first call for troops to repel invasion, and otherwise did their utmost to discourage a hearty response by the people, will devote their columns to the support of Woodward.

A few days ago a lady called upon a wealthy farmer living not far from Wellsboro, and asked him to donate a few potatoes for the use of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals. "I have plenty of potatoes," said he, "and you can have them for fifty cents per bushel." That man always votes the democratic ticket, and he will vote for Woodward.

And who doubts that every sympathizer with rebellion in Pennsylvania,—men who bear the news of national disaster with so much more equanimity than tidings of victory that even the little children in our streets remark it—will vote for Woodward?

WAR NEWS.

TWO SPLENDID VICTORIES!

LEE'S GREAT ARMY PUT TO ROUT!

VICKSBURG IS OURS!!!

Since our last regular issue our armies have achieved most decisive victories, and one great and bloody battle has taken place on Pennsylvania soil, the result of which was the total rout of the invading army under Lee by the Potomac army under the lead of Gen. Meade. We publish two graphic descriptions of the scenes during the three days fight at Gettysburg, and shall add nothing in this place as to say, that Lee has been again brought to bay in Maryland, and cut off from an easy retreat across the Potomac.

Vicksburg with its 18,000 soldiers, its grand defences, great guns, and munitions of war, was surrendered unconditionally to the army under Gen. Grant on the 4th day of July. This opens up the Mississippi and cuts the rebellion in twain. Our victorious army entered the city on the same day, and the rebel army under Gen. Pemberton marched out prisoners of war. All honor to the heroic Grant and his noble army!

Bragg has retreated from his fortified position at Tullahoma, Tennessee, and Gen. Rosecrans has taken possession. From 10,000 to 15,000 of Bragg's army, being Tennesseans, refused to leave the State.

A large force of the Rebels under Price and Matmadow, attacked Gen. Prentiss at Helena, Ark., on the 4th inst., and were totally routed by our forces. We took 800 prisoners. In North Carolina Gen. Foster has been

doing important service. An expedition was sent into the interior some forty or fifty miles due west from Newbern, to destroy the railroad communication between Charleston and Richmond. This was successfully accomplished without loss to us. The raiders also destroyed an armory and large quantities of arms and military stores.

LATER.—A dispatch from the front represents that Meade has surrounded Lee's army at or near Williamsport, on the Potomac. Gen. Kelly is reported on the Virginia shore with a force sufficient to prevent the crossing of the rebel army. It is said that none of the rebel army had crossed up to noon July 12.

Lee's force is estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000, with 150 pieces of artillery. It is believed that a great and decisive battle is imminent. Our forces occupy Hagerstown. Long streets were defeated near Sharpsburg and his forces driven several miles.

An attack on Charleston is supposed to be on the programme.

LATER STILL.—Despatches to the Elmira Advertiser up to 6 P. M. of Monday, reports a great and bloody riot in progress in the Ninth Congressional district, New York City, in resistance to the draft. All the railroad men, and the employees in certain factories combined their forces and marched to the building where the draft was being made, and proceeded to seize the papers and maltreat the officers conducting the draft. One assistant Deputy Marshal was so badly beaten that he cannot live. Soon after the building was set on fire and burned. The firemen were not permitted to throw water on the flames. Women were in the mob, fighting like devils. The Police were overpowered and beaten terribly. The provost guard was dispersed, after firing into the crowd. The most horrible outrages are said to have been committed by the ruffians. Superintendent of Police, Kenedy, was beaten to death. This is the fruit of the toleration of the treasonable speeches of Wood and Brooks. Who is responsible?

[For the Agitator.] COMMON SCHOOLS.

The people of Tioga county are justly jealous of the manner in which their public officers spend their time. Particularly are they watchful and exacting of the County Superintendent. I do not complain of this, but receive it gladly as an evidence of the earnest solicitude which is felt for the success of our common schools. Considering the nature and location of my employment, I trust that a considerable public will allow me to speak for myself as to the amount of labor I perform, without deeming me too eager to establish my reputation. In order to give all a fair opportunity of judging as to the merits of the office and the fidelity of the officer, I propose to establish from time to time, say monthly, short sketches of my labors in the several school districts, and to make suggestions to directors, teachers, and citizens as in my judgment will be productive of beneficial results.

From my Monthly Report for June to the State Supt., I make the following extracts: "Certificates granted on examination, 1; No. of schools visited, 40; Average time spent in each, 2 hours; Time taken up in talking to each school, 1/2 hour; No. of district Institutes attended, 1; No. of days spent in official duties, 17; No. of miles travelled, 208; No. of official letters written, 28; Cases of difficulty attended to orally, 3."

It should be borne in mind that I did not receive a commission till the eighth of June. One entire day was lost in consequence of "drunking down" in the mud and rain thirty miles from home; another, by going to a war meeting which, you know, must be attended to "whether school keeps or not."

The schools which I have visited are located in Bloss, Corvinton, Covington Boro, Charleston, Richmond, Mansfield, Tioga, Tioga Boro Jackson, Middlebury, Ward, and Wellsboro.

The school houses in most of these Districts are below medium, though there are some praiseworthy exceptions. There does not seem to be enough attention paid to the arrangement of desks and seats. Directors who have not had practical experience in school teaching ought not to build a single school house without taking the advice of some well-known, experienced and successful teacher as to the arrangement of the School Furniture.

Little or no school apparatus has been found in any of the schools as yet. I suggest that a very little additional expense would purchase a good globe and a copy of Webster's Dictionary for the use of each school.

Tioga, Wellsboro, Blossburg, and Fall Brook have each a graded school. They are entirely successful, and worth full twice as much to the scholars as schools requiring an equal number of teachers on the old plan. Corvinton and Mansfield should look to this matter: for they are fast running behind, by neglecting to accept the improvements of the age.

Corvinton should prepare at once to build a new and commodious building in some retired part of the town. She has nothing to lose in abandoning her old ones. Mansfield should finish off the old building so as to accommodate two or more grades, or else provide for the education of her children in the model department of the normal school which I hope the trustees will soon establish.

One word more to Directors about those Annual District Reports. The State Superintendent has come to the very sage conclusion that he will withhold my first quarter's pay till the Directors of each of the school districts shall send in their Annual Reports! A very happy expedient indeed! Withhold one man's pay because another does not do his duty. But we must "be subject to the powers that be," and, I trust, the Directors of this county will not let me suffer for the want of money to pay my honest indebtedness and to keep business going.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Teachers' Provisional Certificate Number 55, granted October 23, 1862, to Miss Mary E. Kemp, not having been returned to me after ten days previous notice given, the same is hereby annulled for the incompetency of the holder.

By authority of V. A. ELLIOTT, Co. Supt. Cherry Flats, Pa., July 6, 1863.

A GOOD ONE.—In one of the townships of M'Kean county, there dwells a father and several sons, who belong to that class of citizens who always vote the ticket labeled democratic, and who still believe that Gen. Jackson runs every four years for the Presidency. When the enrolling officer came around recently, the sons of this family ridiculed the officer, and annoyed him as much as possible while in the discharge of his duties. Just as he was leaving, one of the boys spoke up as follows: "Hold on, there, you haven't enrolled the old dog yet," referring to a dog lying by the side of the house. "Well," says the officer, "I have all his pups down, and they'll answer for the first draft." The dog collapsed.—McKean Misc.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Steuben 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 Addison, (known as the Wombough Factory) where he will manufacture Wool by the yard, or on shares into Stocking-Yarn, Flannels, Casimires, Doe-Shirts, and Tail 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 off a style of work far superior to anything of the kind ever done in this section of the country. Also particular attention will be paid to Roll Carding and Cloth Dressing; which will be done in the neatest possible 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. South Addison, N. Y., April 15, 1863.—Am^c

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY!

REPAIRED at BULLARD'S & CO'S STORE, by the subscriber, in the best manner, and at as low prices as the same work can be done for, by any first rate practical workman in the State. Wellsboro, July 15, 1863. A. R. HASCY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM now prepared to manufacture, at my establishment in Deerfield, PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS, Also, Ladies' PALM ORAL SKIRTS to order, either by the piece or quantity, to suit customers. JOSEPH INGHAM. Knoxville, July 15, 1863.

WELLSBORO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber has rented the FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, formerly carried on by Young and Williams, and is prepared to furnish MILL CASTINGS, PLOWS, STOVES, CALDRON KETTLES, and all kinds of MACHINERY, &c., &c., at low prices for cash.

His new PLANING MACHINE is in first rate order, and will enable him to dress to order, siding, flooring, and other building materials, as customers may desire. CHARLES WILLIAMS. Wellsboro, July 15, 1863.

Insurance Agency.

THE Insurance Company of North America have appointed the undersigned an agent for Tioga County and vicinity. As the high character and standing of this Company give the assurance of full protection to owners of property against the hazard of fire, I solicit with confidence a liberal share of the business of the county. This company was incorporated in 1794. Its capital is \$500,000, and its assets in 1861 as per statement let Jan. of that year was \$1,254,719 81.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. Office of the Company 232 Walnut Street Philadelphia.

Wm. Buehler, Central Agent Harrisburg, Pa. JOHN W. GUERNSEY, Agent for Tioga County, Pa. July 15, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, June 30, 1863:

Borden, Wm. B. Kinball, Mrs. Belsey Baldwin, and Bro. Messrs. Latmer, David Cole, H. O. Lewis, James V. Church, Mrs. Margaret M. Mattingly, Michael Decker, Isaac Wheeler, John Nickerson, Samuel Decker, Mrs. Charlotte Ricker, E. W. Davis, Miss Maggie Rhode, J. D. Elliot, Miss Ophelia Gordon, Miss Lucy Bryan, Mrs. Melissa A. Hammond, Miss Caroline Campbell, Mrs. Emeline Hogan, Camp John Davis, Mrs. Hannah M. Howland, Bartine Denison, J. D. McKean, John Far, Mrs. Ellen Yeomans, Henry P. Johnson, Miss Lucy.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. HUGH YOUNG, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Tioga, June 30, 1863:

Baker, Elizabeth Gillet, D. R. Babcock, Alanson Guile, F. D. Baird, Robert Jones, Miss Lucy Bryan, Mrs. Melissa A. Hammond, Miss Caroline Campbell, Mrs. Emeline Hogan, Camp John Davis, Mrs. Hannah M. Howland, Bartine Denison, J. D. McKean, John Far, Mrs. Ellen Yeomans, Henry P. Johnson, Miss Lucy.

Statement of Wellsboro School District, No. 1, June 1, 1862, to June 1, 1863, School Account.

RECEIPTS.

1862.—June 1— Balance of School Funds on hand, \$54 97 Received from Collectors:— School year 1862, 215 14 " " " 1863, 340 40 " " " 1863, 184 27 State Appropriation, 76 80 Total, \$871 58

PAYMENTS.

Salary of Teachers, male and female, \$610 00 Wood, and sawing, 38 04 Coal, 14 62 Advertising and printing, 5 09 Repairs and Locks, 12 50 Blank books, 3 76 Insurance, 4 68 Cleaning house, 4 63 Balance on hand, 178 80 Total, \$871 58

I certify the foregoing statement to be correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. W. WILLIAMS, Pres't. ROBT. C. SIMPSON, Sec'y.

SCHOOL BUILDING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Collector, Building tax, 1861, \$127 11 " " " 1862, 133 14 " " " 1863, 200 61 Loan, under Act of Assembly, approved March 22, 1862, 1800 00 Total, \$1460 86

PAYMENTS.

Balance due School Treas. June 1, 1862, \$46 33 Carpenter, Mason work, and material for buildings, 641 27 Painting, 84 44 Bell, freight, &c., 91 18 Interest on building contract, 8 48 Cleaning out Schoolhouse, 4 43 Furniture, 200 00 Total, \$1166 86

I certify the foregoing statement to be correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. W. WILLIAMS, Pres't. ROBT. C. SIMPSON, Sec'y. Wellsboro, July 8, 1863.—St.

HIDES AND VEAL SKINS WANTED.

The highest market price paid in money at the BROOKLYN TANNERY near Tioga. July 1, 1863.

Soldiers' Pay Bounty and Pension Agency.

KNOXVILLE, TIOGA COUNTY PENNA. The undersigned having been specially licensed by the United States Government to procure the BACK PAY, BOUNTY, AND PENSIONS, of deceased and disabled soldiers, gives notice to all parties in Washington, by which he is able to procure Back pay, Bounty and Pensions, in a very short time, and that he will give particular attention to all such claims that may be brought by him. Being provided with all the requisite Forms, Blanks, &c., he has superior advantages in this branch of business. Soldiers entitled to pensions, will find it to their advantage to apply to the undersigned at Knoxville, as the examining surgeon for Tioga County resides there. Also, Judge Cass, before whom all applications for pensions are made.

Soldiers enlisted since the 1st of March, 1861, in any kind of service, Naval or Military, who are disabled by disease or wounds, are entitled to Pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, should it be so ordered, will be entitled to \$100 Bounty. If there be no widow, then the minor child, mother, sister, or brothers are entitled as above. Terms, moderate.

I will be at my office on Monday and Saturday of each week, to attend to this business. W. M. R. SMITH. July 15, 1863. ly.

REFERENCES: Wellsboro, J. F. Donaldson, Sherriff Stowell, Addison, N. J. Smith, Wellsboro, D. G. Tucker and Lloyd.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are requested to announce SELDEN BITTLE, of Chatham, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce EPHRAIM HART, of Charleston, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce the name of JOHN J. HAMMOND, of Charleston, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR TREASURER.

We are requested to announce the name of L. D. SEELEY, of Brookfield, 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 Osceola, 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. SPENCER, 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 AN. DREW 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 BEARS, 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. A. 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. BACH, of Wellsboro, as a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

ADDITIONAL

Ordinances adopted by the Burgess and Council of Tioga Borough, June 26, 1863.

ORDINANCE FIFTEENTH. That the sale of Chinese fire crackers, or any other fire works shall be and the same is hereby prohibited within the Borough of Tioga, and any person violating this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars and not more than ten dollars, and costs of prosecution to be collected as debts of like like amount are collected.

SIXTEENTH. That any person who shall be found intoxicated in any street, highway, grocery, saloon, public house or public place within the Borough of Tioga, shall be fined upon the view, or upon proof made before the Burgess or any Justice of the Peace, not exceeding two dollars, to be levied with proper costs, in the manner provided in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly approved on the 31st day of April, 1857, entitled "an act for the prevention of vice and immorality and of unlawful gaming and to restrain disorderly sports and dissipation," and said offender shall, in addition to the pains and penalties imposed in said section, be liable to a fine of not less than one dollar and not more than five dollars