Transport

. Mr. STEIN. It says every year. Mr. WILSON. Not at all. I seg your pardon, sir, The Assembly shall meet every year. Not the Speaker, but the Assembly, shall be elected every year. We say that it is not the letter of the Constitution, that the Speaker should be elected annually; and we say it is not the spirit of the Constitution; and that view has been taken by as able flenators as we have here now. The Speaker his held his seat after the Senate had been in sestion for several

weeks. Now, the only plausible thing which might be taken by the people at large, a have something in it, is this, that the Speader of the Senate usually steps out of the chair, and does not act while a Speaker is being elected. Well, air, I do not suppose that a Senator here be-lieves, that by vacating the chair, the Speaker greatigns his position as the presiding officer Does any Senator believe, that when the Speaker goes out to get a drink of water, he thereby changes his position; or whether, when he directs the Clerk to act in his place, he loses his authority? Where does the Clerk get his authority to act as teller? Why, sir, from the Speaker; who, when he steps out of the chair, makes a direction to that effect.

Mr. CLYMER. Will the Sanator allow me to correct him? When the motion is made that the Senate proceed to an election for Speaker, the question is asked, "who shall act as tellers;" the response from the Senate is, "the Clerks."

Mr. WILSON. My recollection on that subject is, that upon vacating the chair, the Speaker authorizes the Clerks to act.

Mr. CLYMER. No, sir. The authority is given by the Senate. The Senator will find it to on the Journal.

Mr. WILSON. A suggestion has just been made to me, and I deem it a very proper one. It is this: The Speaker comes out of the chair, and takes his seat in his ordinary place. Does the Senator from Berks, or any other man, say that he is no longer Speaks ? Suppose the house should get into confusion, and a rebeltion should be kicked up here, would not the Speaker step back into the cheir and command order? Or, how can a mot but to adjourn be made, unless the Speaker resures the chair? . Mr. CLYMER. The Clark presides. I point the Senator, for information on that score, to the proceedings of the Senate in 1855. He will perceive that then the Serate balloted for four days, and that the Cierk acted as the pre siding officer, and that no other motion was en-

a ballot for Speaker, or a motivit to adjourn. Mr. WILSON. Well, then, I am prepared to say he acted in error. This is the same Senate that has existed ever since the Constitution.

tertained by him, except a mot an to proceed to

It is a continuous and organized body. Now, Mr. Speaker, asil do not deem time very important, I trust that the southern side of the house will bear patient; with me in the few remarks I may add. I have listened patiently to the extreme feeling which has been manifested on that side in relation to certain imputations alleged to have been cast in that direction. Now. I have not been able to hear any of these alleged imputations; and I at least have not thrown any up to them. Yet, if I occupied a seat upon that side, I think I would be as sensitive as any of them. Now, as has been well said, we hear those gentlemen saying, "we are in favor of organization."-That sounds well, and will see'd well to their constituents. But my constit jents will not believe any thing of the sort; for the very fact, that every time a vote was taken for organization, they voted against it. Well, then we offered a resolution that the sessions of the Senate be opened with prayer, as has been the custom heretofore; and while they repeatedly declared themselves in favor of organization and piety, and of everything else, they voted "no." Then we offered a resolution lomplimentary to Gen. Meade and the officers and privates under him, for driving the rebels o of our own terxitory, and for preventing them from tearing down the capitol of the State of Pennsylvania. They were exceedingly anxious that those to whom our thanks were directed should receive them, and yet, when an opjortunity was afforded the other side to tende those well merited thanks, every Senator there voted "no."— We offered a congratulatory resolution to Gen. Grant, and received the same response. And yet the Senators are anxious, that the Senate should be organized. Now, this looks to me very much like the spirit that actuated a certain convention which met it the adjoining hall at the very time that it was appected this capitol would be blown up by the rebels. At that time, a set of men occupyin seats in the Hall of the House of Representatives, got up and hurrahed for Vallandighan. Yet those men were in favor of putting down; rebellion! Looking to the city of New York, we find this same body still in favor of putting down the rebellion; but when the draft comes to be made, there is an insurrection. The draft is resisted by them. We find that same party declaring their belief that the draft is right, while their judges are deciding that it is unconstitutional. But now, when the whole country is satisfied that this Senate is practically, honestly, and legally organized, we find that body declaring, "Oh! it is unconstitutional, it it is wrong, to proceed to business." That looks to me very much like the spirit of furtiousness; and the people of Pennsylvania will pharge our present delay and difficulty upon those who have occasioned it. Let Senatore rei ect upon it, that the other side are making a cartious objection, and taking advantage of the fact that Jeff. Davis holds in bondage one of our members. Yet

calculated to make them f } sensitive. . Now, I say this Senste would be organized. It was said by Senatory on that side last year, that when another election should take place,

honor to belong, and made good their declaration by a majority of fifteen thousand votes .-When Senators come here and say, "we will give you this office if you give us that," I am induced to disregard their proposition. I say that that is a horse-jockey proposition. We wealth, and I trust that this side of the chamber will stand firm.

Mr. Speaker, if any unnecessary delay should prevent the passage of legislation upon the subject treated of in the resolution of the Senator from Erie, the people will look to this Senate for the responsibility.

I should not have occupied the time of the Senate, but I believe now that the interests of the Commonwealth demand that the proposition here submitted should be acted on carefully.-If it had received a careful consideration last year, I believe that the State would have effected a saving of \$1,055,000. I thank God that I voted for it then. I shall be glad to vote

AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A: __

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WEDNESDAY, : : : JANUARY 27, 1864.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1864.

I suppose most readers will find it difficult to believe that Baltimore and Washington have "this thing must be," among the masses of the enjoyed tolerable sleighing for some days. However, so it is. The snowfall seems to have been greater here than in Philadelphia and Harrisburg, and I found it greater in those much else seems necessary to be first accomcities than it was in Tioga county. The climate plished. But the people have taken the matter of this country is so erratic that it need not out of the hands of the politicians, and must surprise us to hear that the Gulf of Mexico is be permitted to carry it on. I have never witconverted into a vast skating park, and that nessed so much feeling, and so much unanthe picaninnies are building snow houses in | imity of will clearly expressed, upon such a New Orleans.

But a climate "everything by turns" can be nothing long. Therefore, I was not surprised the depots, in the streets and in the saloons of greatest distress exists in the Rebel army. to find the afternoon of Thursday last as humid and bland as an April evening, or the forencon of Friday enveloped in a fog, whose density rivaled all that is described of a London fog. Objects could not be distinctly seen at a distance of a hundred feet. It was like respiring feathers to draw one's breath. The effect of all this transition from January to May has been to gobble up the snow and return it to the streets in the form of mud of the consistency and nastiness of wagon grease. Saturday morning dawned upon us with all the splendors of a morning in September. The mud was solid and the sky was full of autumn hues. The air was just bracing enough to remind one of the presence of Jack Frost.

I speak of these little things, not as matters of moment, but for diversion. It is good to gossip about the weather occasionally, to relieve the mind of a too constant strain in its effort to solve the riddle of the times-"How is all this going to turn out?" The American people are too impatient of the slow progress of events. It is well that they were not in being when the work of creation was in progress, or they would have begun to gramble about the Tuesday of the creation week. They would have found fault with the slow progress of creation, yet now that it is over, so far as this orb is concerned, they are eager to believe that the earth is something less or more than 500,-000,000 of years old.

This reminds me that I ventured to dare the mud and slush of Friday night, 15th inst., to listen to a lecture by Prof. Agassiz at the Smithsonian. His subject was the Glacial Period. He concludes that at one period of time this continent, from the Arctic to 38° south. was covered with a glacier 5000 feet thick. On Friday night he explained how there came to be moisture enough in the atmosphere to carry on a snow-storm which must have raged at least some thousands of years. Up to a certain point he dealt in incontrovertible facts; then stated that further progress in that direction must be speculative. He supposed that at the beginning of the cold period the internal fires of the earth threw out immense, continuous streams of red-hot lava, which fell into the ocean and produced vast volumes of steam. This process of vaporization would result in intense cold, of course, and the vapor would necessarily fall in snow and sleet.

This is a very meager sketch of his lecture, but such lectures cannot be reported. Prof. Agassis is a noble looking man, with the finest head I ever saw. His speech betrays his Switzerland origin, but he speaks quite correct English save the accent. I think he lectures | and was greeted by an audience incomparably a few evenings more this week. M. H. C.

Washington, January 20, 1864.

The debate on the amendments to the Enrollment Act in the Senate have not particularly enlightened the country. Many of the amendments proposed, debated and rejected seemed pointless and unprofitable. It will sometime be understood and admitted that no Government ever failed to prosecute a war successfully which maintained its credit more effeetually than its antagonist; -- that is to saywhere the belligerents were placed under other circumstances equally favorable. Men can always be had for money; and were the Government placed in a condition to offer the bounties at present offered until the need of and artistically tucked under behind. She has men should be obviated by the return of peace, dark eyes, full of expression, not unpleasing there would never be any dearth of men to features, and a modest carriage. Her voice is

Turn the matter in any way you please, they eay to us, " we are sen itive; do not charge ns with having any sympa by with the rebelstill, the inevitable fact, that this war must be Jion." I say, sir, that Ser stors on the other supported by the accumulated and the accuside of the chamber, eccut (a position which is mulating wealth of the country, stares you in the face. It is simply a question whether men of no means shall fight the battles and endure resounded with a loftier eloquence than hers. the hardships of the service, and dare death There was no reaching after effect, no strained this side of the Senate would be driven to their by bullet and bayonet at \$13 per month, or, periods, no vain repetitions, no mannerism

dier's family comfortable by paying a generous bounty. I repeat the wealth of the country the better.

The commutation feature of the law is effecby substitution,

the rebellion must collapse within the coming Now it means the very reverse. six months. I rather incline to give it a little more time to subside—say a year.

Washington, January 21, 1864. Being under no obligations to Mr. Lincoln for favors, possibly it may not seem to proceed from interested motives of a selfish character if seem most likely to happen in 1864. Apart from the almost universal uprising of the newspaper world in his favor, and which preceded, and doubtless influenced the recent action of several State Legislatures, there seems to be a remarkable coincidence of purpose that people in every loyal State.

As to President-making, I have something of a horror of it, especially at this time, when so subject at so early a day: You will hear the subject canyassed everywhere—in the cars, in the great hotels, wherever you go.

Mr. Lincoln was considered a very popular man when first elected. But I have seen him on the street and in public places-not more than a year since—when his presence attracted now that there is not a spontaneous uprising and long continued applause. So that, to-day, no man seems so much respected and revered as this man Abraham Lincoln, who has occupied the Executive chair for three most trying years of public disorder, and seems not to have been soured by abuse or spoiled by applause. Quiet, unobtrusive, shrinking from public display of himself, he has aged somewhat from was when he became the Chief Magistrate of never, never." the republic.

We have had no President for twenty years edly as has this plain Illinois lawyer. Most of don't intend to accept it, or any other comprohis predecessors have permitted flattery to mise, as we have resolved to go out !" warp their characters until none but flatterers were tolerable to them. Mr. Lincoln cares by words of compliment. He sees right through such things and stuns the sycophant with some close, practical, common-sense remark. He offers no inducements to the pressgang to sing his praises, but is seemingly content with the approval of his own conscience. you will give me a piece of blank paper, and ulation whose circumstances readily permit This will explain the eccentricities of the Herald, which lauds him one day and abuses him the next.

I jot down these well-known facts as matters of interest to many, and not for the purpose of march upon Washington, take the national capaiding in this business of President-making. If nominated, none will support him more cheerfully. He is what the nation has not had for a full term since the days of Jackson-an honest and upright President. If his enemies form of government. call him a fool, they never name him a knave, and I do not find men here, of any party, who think him at all lacking in intellect or intelli-M. H. C.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1864. I have waited for the subsidence of the wayes of popular enthusiasm before writing a word about the brilliant debut of Miss Anna E. Dickinson in the Hall of Representatives on Saturday night, 12th inst. She came by invitation of the most eminent men in the country, larger, more refined, more intellectual, and more appreciative than any person, male or female, ever drew together in Washington. Her the ground that articles procured with care and jaw, impeding mastication or speech; anchyloaddress, which was upon the condition of the country, was made for the benefit of the freedmen. There were no deadheads, and no tick- diers, they were used by untrustworthy perets at less than 50 cents. "All the world" went to hear her, and "all the world" have been enthusiastic in her praise ever since. Enough time has elapsed since she electrified "all the world" for one to write of her and her speech in a calm and rational matter.

Miss Anna Dickinson is about 22 years of age, rather under medium height, gracefully formed and well poised. She has black hair, swept back from the forehead, which is fine, full-toned and deep, yet not at all masculine, and the manner of one not over confident but fally conscious of power.

As a speaker she is master of the graces of oratory, and moves her audience as sho wills. Probably the Hall of Representatives never

campaign.

And here I cannot but speak of the indubitmust now be made tributary to the prosecution able evidences of change right here in the poare here to do the business of the Common of this great war for independence, and the litical heart of the nation. Three years ago sooner men face the fact, and prepare for it, public opinion would not have tolerated such a breech of masculine privilege. Three years ago Miss Anna Dickinson could not have adtually the helper of the poor. Strike it out, dressed the people of Washington save at the and every man in moderate circumstances risk of a baptism with stale eggs. I must inmust go into the service if drawn, and not sist, therefore, that freedom of speech is more exempt, while every rich man will commute perfectly realized under northern than it was under southern rule. Then it meant license of There seems to be a very general belief that coarse vituperation by gentleman (?) fireaters.

To show how favorably she impressed the people, I must mention that Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate, and one of the ablest and most eloquent divines in the land, in his prayer on Monday morning took occasion to return thanks for the gift of so excellent and wonderful a woman as Miss Dickinson. He regarded her as a great teacher of the people. I say that his renomination and re-election Dr. S. is pastor of the first Presbyterian Church of Washington and one of the most staid and proper of churches it is. I suspect that his endorsement of Miss D., will go far to complete the change in public sentiment which now tolerates woman and the negro on the rostrum. Let me say that I am glad such toleration is found. I know from observation that this public is improved morally and religiously since the days of the old regime. M. H. C.

WAR NEWS.

A Rebel mail was captured a few days ago in West Virginia. Most of the letters had re- sons empowered to enlist, the rules for mustermarks confirming the stories of suffering, disaf- ing and for furnishing transportation and supfection, and despondency among the Rebels.

News from Chattanooga is to the 23d. Trains were then running regularly to Nashville. The Desertions are frequent and sometimes number over a hundred in one day. The Tennessee and Kentucky troops in the Rebel army are said to be kept under guard to prevent desertion. Union recruits are arriving sufficient to balance the number of veterans going home. The Rebel army at Dalton is reported to be not much more notice or comment than that of 30,000 strong, and so reduced in supplies that any of his Cabinet advisers. Now, all is they are killing their best mules for supplies of Saturday morning.

It seems that the Rebel Gen. Vance, recently captured near Strawberry Plains, Tenn., was a Major-General, and that four of his staff, who were captured in his company, were recognized as having been paroled at Vicksburg.

Keep it Before the People.

Keen it Before the People-That Henry Clay once offered a bill in the Kentucky Legislature, the strain of care; but he is, to all appearant he afterwards said, in a speech in Congress, "I ces, as truly modest, as severely plain, and as will never vote to extend slavery by the Gen. zens to this righteous cause, shall now, at the strictly upright and honorable this day, as he cral Government, into territory now free-no,

Keep it Before the People-That Pryor, one

Keep it Before the People-That Douglas overheard Mason say in the Senate, to another much honor, shall pass out of existence for the Senator. "No matter what compromise the little for any man, as such, but much for the North offers, the South will find a way to decountry. No man ever gained a favor of him feat it." And for this, Douglas exposed the traitor on the floor of the Senate.

Keep it Before the People-That northern copperheads, after the firing upon Fort Sumter, sent a deputation to Jeff. Davis, to know if your young men. By giving bounties at home. ter, sent a deputation to Jeff. Davis, to know if Journal and stimulating the State pride, you will secure uel Dickinson, has applied to the Court of Common some compromise could not stop the war, and to your regiments that nortion of the male pop. Pleas of Tioga County, for a Divorce from the bonds that the repudiating thief said in reply, "If to your regiments that portion of the male poplet me write on it what I please, I would not them to take the field. come back again into the Union."

Keep it Before the People-That Wise wrote to all the southern Governors, proposing, in the event of Fremont's election, to head an army, ital, and prevent the inauguration of Fremont,

Keep it Before the People-That the southern disunionists have intended to overthrow the Government for the last thirty years, because they have been sick and tired of a republican

led the way in a call for negroes to fight; and service:" it is proper for the Federal Government to fight them with negroes, wild cats, tigers, wolves, rattlesnakes, panthers, and even the Devil himself, if his Satanic Majesty were not known to be on the side of the rebellion !- Brownlow's Whig and Rebel Ventilator

From the 5th Pennsylvania Reserves.

Manassus Junction, Va.,) January 15th, 1864:

"THE SANITARY COMMISSION." of, and against it.

Some have discouraged its organization, on trouble, were appropriated for other purposes than those for which they were designed; that instead of affording relief to the suffering sol-, by satisfactory evidence; loss, total or partial, sons having them in charge.

That such has been the case in many instances, there is no doubt; but at the present time, the Commission has a safe and thorough organization. They have agents in the different corps and hospitals throughout the army, who, by a regular, Quartermaster's method, account for all stores intrusted to them for distribution.

The knowledge of these facts, will give gentinue their work.

welfare of our sick and wounded soldiers, by of a great toe; club feet and deformity of the the lad es of Tioga county. They have shown feet; varicose veins on inferior extremities, and a record of patriotism worthy of example. By chronic ulcers." their efforts, they have secured the comfort of many a poor fellow, whose appreciation of their kindness cannot be described.

To the sufferers in our hospitals, the assistance of the Sanitary Commission is of the by representing that it is in fault for the stopgreatest benefit. It not only satisfies the wants | page of exchanges. General Butler has just occasioned by illness, but proves to the recipit proved, in his peculiar and striking way, that ent that he has the kind sympathy of thousands who are laboring in his behalf.

the principles of the party to which I have the | become enriched, shall be secured in the post | perfect command of her subject and of herself. | ferings of our country's martyrs, and thereby session of their property; or whether this ac- Those who heard her no longer wonder that secure for yourselves, in after years, the proud cumulated capital shall help to make the sol- she wielded such power last fall in our State consciousness of having performed a Spartan

We are grateful for all sympathy, and it is

best expressed by action.

CHARLES E. FAULKNER, Co. K, 5th Pa. Reserves.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS RECRUITING SERVICE, Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 15, 1864.

Authority having been given me to recruit the 2nd Corps to fifty thousand (50,000) men. for such special service, under my command, as may be designated by the War Department, I appeal to the citizens of Pennsylvania to aid me in filling up the regiments and batteries of my command which owe their origin to the State. They are as follows:

81st, 140th, 116th, (battalion,) 148th, 53d, 145th, 71st, 72d, 69th, and 106th Regiments of Infantry, and Batteries F and G, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, and C and F, Independent Pa.

Until the 1st of March next, the following | Prince's Metalle Paint, bounties will be paid by the General Govern-

ment: For veterans, \$402; for others, \$302. All volunteers enlisted for this organization,

will be accredited to the city, county, town, township, or ward, which they may elect as the place to which they desire the credit given. When no such election is made, the enlisting

officer will give credit to the place of enlistment. Each locality is therefore interested in increasing the number of enlistments to the extent of its quota in the draft; and any stimulus given by local bounties or other efforts, will have the effect of preventing those who desire to volunteer, from leaving the places of their residence and enlisting elsewhere, where the inducements offered may be greater.

The same regulations that have hitherto governed enlistments in this State, as to the perplies, will apply in this case.

Any one desiring to enlist in either of these organizations, may do so in any part of the State, by making application to the District Provost Marshal, or any recruiting officer from the 2d Corps, no matter to what regiment said officers may belong.

I have come among you as a Pennsylvanian, for the purpose of endeavoring to aid you in stimulating enlistments.

As this is a matter of interest to all citizens of this State—its quota being still nearly 30,000 deficient-I earnestly call upon you all to assist by exerting the influence in your power in this changed. He never enters a public assembly meat. Gen. Grant arrived at Chattanooga on important matter. To adequately reinforce our armies in the field, is to insure that the war will not reach your own homes, and will be the means of bringing it to a speedy and happy conclusion, and of saving the lives of many of our brave soldiers, who would otherwise be lost by the prolongation of the war and in indecisive battles.

It is only necessary to destroy the rebel armies now in the field, to insure a speedy and permanent peace. Let us all act with that fact to "emancipate the slaves gradually," and that in view. Let it not be said that Pennsylvania, which has alresdy given so many of her citieleventh hour, be behind her sister States in furnishing her quota of the men deemed necessary to end the rebellion. Some States have of the southern traitors in Congress, telegraphed filled their quotas; others will do so; a little to Richmond, from the Peace Congress, "we exertion on our part will soon fill all the deciwho has preserved his individuality so mark- can get the Crittenden Compromise, but we mated regiments of the State, and obviate the necessity of a draft.

Let it not be, that those organizations which have won for themselves and their State so want of patriotism in the people. Unless these regiments are filled to the minimum strength, they will soon cease to exist. It will be necessary to act quickly to insure success. Other States, by having used great exertions, and by the inducements of local bounties, draw away

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols.

Causes for Exemption.

The following information relative to the diseases which will exempt persons from the new draft, may be of some interest to our readers The diseases and infirmities enumerated below. are those which disqualify for military service and for which only drafted men are to be "re-Keep it Before the People-That the South | jected as physically or mentally unfit for the

"Manifest mental imbecility; insanity, inoluding periodical aberration; epilepsy, attested by an amdavit of a physician who has attended him within six months preceding examination; paralyis or chorea; organic diseases of internal organs; developed tubercolosis: cancer; aneurism of the large arteries; inveterate disease of the skin; permanent physical disability; scrofula or secondary syphilis; chronic rheumatism does not exempt unless manifested by change of physical structure; Much has been said concerning the subject loss of eye sight or cataract; disease of the eye designated by the above caption, both in favor greatly impaired vision; loss of nose; decided deafness, proved by evidence; chronic otoarheon; incurable disease or deformity of either sis of the face; caries of the bones of the face; loss of substance of check; dumbness, proved of tongue; confirmed stammering; loss of the front teeth, as well as molars; tumors in the neck, or wounds; excessive deformity of the chest; caries of the spine, ribs, or sternum, attended with ulceration; hernia; prolapsus ani; stricture of the rectum, and ulcerated internal (not external) homorrhoids; confirmed venereal disease; total or partial loss of generative organ; stone in the bladder; confirmed or malignant sarcocele and attendant diseases; loss eral satisfaction to those who are laboring in of hand or foot; wounds, causing lameness; this noble cause, and encourage them to con- loss of right thumb; loss of two fingers. or power in them. on the same hand; also first I am pleased to see the interest taken in the and second phalanges of the same hand; loss

Who Refuses to Exchange Prisoners.

The copperhead presses have endeavored to get up a prejudice against the Administration, it is the rebels who refuse to exchange, and who are in fault, and not the Government. He keles; but the people have desided in favor of that men beyond military age, and who have about her address. She spoke as one having this great cause, continue to alleviate the suf- flag of truce boat, and sent them up to City

Point : he received in return five hundred men But when he was about to send another boat load of five hundred to City Point, the rebela refused to receive them and give us the same number of men in exchange. Will the World after this accuse Mr. Stanton of stopping the exchange.

Jeff. Davis demands that we shall give up at. once, all the prisoners in our possession, in exchange for those he holds. Now, we have between forty-five and fifty thousand, and Davis holds of our men only between ten and fifteen thousand. No doubt Davis thinks it is very important to reinforce his armies; he would like to add to Lee, or to Longstreet, or to Johnston, immediately, the forty or fifty thousand veterans we hold. He thinks that by asking for them he can get them-if only the copperhead press, and Congressmen of the same stripe; in the North, will help him. But the trick has been exposed by Butler.

WHOLESALE DRUG STORE.

Thaddeus David's Inks, Concentrated Medicines.

Cincinnati Wines and Brandy, Whitewash Lime, Kerosene Lamps. Patent Medicines,

Fluid Extracts, Rochester Perfumery and Flavoring Extracts, Paints and Oils. Petroleum Oil. Drugs and Medicines. School Books,

Pfizer & Co's Chemical

Stationery, Wall Paper, Wyoming Mills Wrapping Paper,

Window Glass. Dye Colors, Furnished at Wholesale Prices by W. D. TERBELL,

Corning, N. Y. Zimmermann & Co's.

NATIVE BRANDY & WINES. FOR MEDICAL & COMMUNION PURPOSES.

CATAWBA BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY has been analyzed by the Mediical Director of the Naval Labratory at Brooklyn, and substituted for French Brandy, for use in the United States Navy. It is also used and recommended by Dr. Satterlee, Medical Purveyor in New York of U. S. Army, in the Hospital of his Department.

DRY CATAWBA WINE.

THIS WINE has all the properties of Dry Sherry SWEET CATABA WINE

THIS WINE for its mildness is adapted for Invalids and for communion purposes.

MESSRS. ZIMMERMANN & CO., of Cincinnati and New York had nati and New York had formerly partnership with N. Longworth of Cincinnati the wealthy Nativa Wine producer, and therefore enables them to furnish the best of American production, at moderate prices. Sold by W. D. TERBELL, at Wholesale and Retail, and by Druggists generally.

Corning, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1861-tf. Applications for License.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons have filed their petitions for license to keep houses of Entertainment and Eating Houses, and that the same will be presented to the Court for a hearing, on Wednesday, the 3d day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Houses of Entertainment.
Westfield—J. G. Thompson.
Tiogn—H. S. Johnston.
Wellsboro—B. B. Holiday. Knoxville—O. P. Bench.
Mainsburg—Albert F. Packard
Nauvoo—L. L. Comstock.

EATING HOUSES.
Mainsburg-M. B. Rumsey & Isaac S. Rumsey. Wellsboro—Geo. Hastings & Co., R. W. Bodine-Wellsboro—L. M. Bullard, Wm. T. Mathers. Tioga—S. C. Alford.

To SELL BY MEASURE. Wellsboro-J. D. Jones, William Townsend. Jan. 6, 1864. J. F. DONALDSON, Clerk.

Application in Divorce.

Lucy E. Jackson, In Tioga County Common by her next friend, Pleas, August Term, 1863, No. Samuel Dickinson, 126, Petition and Libel in Divorce. Charles Jackson.

To Charles Jackson: You are hereby notified that Lucy E. Jackson, your wife, by her next friend Sam of matrimony, and that the said Court have appointed Monday, the 25th day of January, 1864, at the Court House, in Wellsboro, for the hearing of the said Lucy E. Jackson, in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. Jan. 6, 1864. H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.



Have You a Friend in the Army!

Fort Alexander, Md., Oct. 12, '62. Let me assure you that persons having sons, husbands and brothers in the army will do well to send them Cline's Embrocation. It is just tha medicine now wanted by soldiers for colds, congles, sprains, rheumatism, and camp ailments produced by exposure. Hoping that Sutiers for the army will take prompt measures to get a supply, I re-

main, sir.

Sergt. SAMUEL B. BANCROFT,

Co. C, 117th Regt. N. Y. S. V.

P. S. While writing, I am parting with my last
bottle I had for my own use.

CLINE'S VEGETABLE EMBROCATION!

MONEY REFUNDED IF IT FAILS TO GIVE SAT.SFACTION. For Diptheria, Colds, Coughs, Sore Threat, or Hoarseness, its equal is not to be found. When taken in time, or immediately after an exposure, the effects are astonishing. Two or three doses will throw off the cold and perform a care, and with throw of the cold and perform a cire, mine prevent the setting in of the fever and cough that usually follow a cold, which always racks the system, often leading to diptheria and consumption. It is highly necessary, therefore, that the remedy be administered in time. One or two doses may prevent these destructive complaints, and save you from an untimely grave.

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CLAIM AGENCY.

claims against the Government for services rendered in the Military or Naval Service of the United States. Charges reasonable—will advance the legal necessary fees if desired. No charge if not successful in the application.

D. McNAUGHTON. ful in the application. D. McNAUGHTON.

References: Hon. Victor Case, I. W. Bellows, Ex-

THE undersigned will promptly prosecute all

amining Surgeon at Knoxville, Pa., B. B. Strang, Clymer, Pa., F. Strang, Hector, Pa., S. H. Beebe, Harrison, Pa. Westfield, Jan. 11, 1864.-6mos*

KEROSINE LAMPS at ROY'S DRUG STORE.