In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, for some time past it has been known that persons, professing to be agents of other States, have been busily tampering with our citizens at home and in the army, endeavoring, by false representations, to induce individuals to enter or re-enter the service of those States, and remonstrances have been in vain made against the continuance of this paltry system of seduction;

And whereas, information has now been received that one of the regiments of Pennsylvania has enlisted almost bodily as from another State; and it appears to be necessary to take some public means to put our citizens on their guard against the arts by which results so disastrous to the men and their families may be effected in others of her regiments which Pennsylvania has delighted to honor;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this, my proclamation, addressed to all citizens of the Commonwealth, but especially and emphatically to her veterans in the army, cautioning them against allowing themselves to be seduced from her service. By enlisting in regiments of other States, they deprive their families at home of that generous and liberal aid which our law has provided for them as a right, and not as a charity; they will not enjoy the right of suffrage which an approaching amendment of the Constitution will give to our absent volunteers; they cut themselves loose from the ties which bind them to their homes, and which bind Pennsylvania to give them constant care and assistance in the field—an obligation which our State has never neglected. If wounded or sick, they will no longer be fostered by our agents, and received with applause and consideration, as men who have done honor to Pennsylvania; they bring the history of their regiments to an abrupt close; their names will no longer be entered on our rolls; all the glorious recollections of their valor and sufferings will be sickened by the fact that they have abandoned their native State; deserted the great Commonwealth under whose banner they have earned for themselves and for her the highest reputation for courage and all the martial virtues; and that they have done this under inducements which are in fact unfounded, and at the very time when their friends and neighbors at home were preparing for them bounties probably larger than those offered by other States, and certainly much larger, if the support afforded their families be taken into account.

I therefore appeal to our noble volunteers not to abandon the Commonwealth. She has been proud of the glory which their course hitherto has shed abundantly on her. As a mother, she has a right to the honors to be won in future by her children. Stand by her, and she will stand by you; and you will have the richest reward, in the grateful affections and sympathies of your families, your friends, your neighbors, and your fellow citizens.

But if you leave her for the service of other States, you throw away all these—*for their* people will regard you merely as mercenaries, and when they have fulfilled their bargains, will leave you and your families to shift for yourselves. Recollect your homes and your families, and your friends, and the banners which the Commonwealth first bestowed upon you, which you have carried so gloriously upon many a bloody field, and which, defaced by shot and shell, but still bearing the names of the battles in which you have been distinguished, she has provided for receiving at the close of the war, and preserving as holy relics of your patriotism and devotion to the cause of our common country. These things are worth more to you and to your children than money. Do not grieve and disappoint your friends by abandoning them all.

I take this occasion to enjoin upon all magistrates, district attorneys and other officers, a strict vigilance in enforcing the laws of this Commonwealth, against all persons who shall within this State attempt to recruit volunteers for other States.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth. A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CREDIT ON THE DRAFT.—A great mistake is being made with refference to the credit on the draft, and many districts, after having expended large sums of money to fill up their quotas, will find that they have not in reality furnished a soldier to secure exemption on the present call. The error is committed in this manner:—Agents are now in this city from all parts of the State, looking after the veterans who have just returned on furlough. These agents make it a business to bargain with the veterans, paying each soldier a certain sum of money to allow himself to be credited to a certain district, when that veteran has already been credited and received a bounty. The locality of the enlistment of the veteran—where he was first credited—cannot be and was not changed when he re-enlisted. Hence the wrong of tempting these men into allowing their names to be credited to the localities only now offering bounties. In all cases, such credits will be disallowed by the Provost Marshals in the several districts. The people will at once see that if the double credit were allowed, the Government would get no soldiers, while the people would be enormously taxed.

This is an important subject, and we trust that great care will be taken to prevent the injury likely to result through it, from becoming general.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS.—Some time since Captain J. Herron Foster addressed a letter to Col J. V. Bomford, U. S. A. Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, inquiring as to the right of crediting the veterans re-enlisting to certain districts in the State. Colonel Bumford did not reply to that letter, but referred it to the Provost Marshal General at Washington, from which Department the following reply was directed to be issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Feb. 28, 1864.

Capt. J. Herron Foster, Provost Marshal 22d District, Penn'a.—Sir: Your letter of the 28th ult., asking what assurance can be given committees in paying bounties to veterans that they will receive credit for, has been received.

It is not in the power of the Provost Marshal General to give any assurance of the kind, as the men are already enlisted and mustered into the service. The rolls are in the custody of the Adjutant General, *and no change can be made in them* without producing confusion and errors. *The veterans have already received Government bounty and enlisted by virtue of it.*

Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
HENRY E. MAYNADIER,
Captain U. S. Army.

—We notified the people on this subject some weeks since, so that the districts suffering from such credits have no right to sympathy. Thousands of dollars have been lost in this way—paid by districts for veterans who have been already credited to the Government Hereafter it must be plainly understood, that the veterans were credited to the Government before they returned home on furlough, and that two credits cannot be made for one soldier. —*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : MARCH 2, 1864.

From the Washington Chronicle.

BEWARE OF THE DOG.

When party leaders display unwonted regard for and devotion to principles or the common welfare, they will bear watching. It will be remembered that, up to the very eve of his famous, or rather infamous, *coup d'etat*, Louis Napoleon exhibited a daily increasing zeal in the work of enfranchising the French people. So, down to the very withdrawal of Jefferson Davis and his compeers from the Congress and the departments, none were louder in their laudations of "the palladium of our liberties"—the Constitution—or more zealous in their advocacy of popular rights. It is common for men when meditating treason, either social or political, to distinguish their last moments of formal loyalty by extraordinary devotion to the object they are about to betray.

These facts are brought to mind very often now-a-days, and particularly on perusal of the Congressional proceedings. Among the increasing multitude of schemes for obstructing the difficult but still measurable progress of public affairs by the opponents of the Administration, one of the most remarkable is that concocted by Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania. Eager to show the fervor of his regard for the gallant men who man our ships of war, he proposes to pay them in gold, or its equivalent. It is recently that he found material for a harangue in this novel proposition. On the face of it, the proposition certainly betokens a most generous regard for the men who fight our battles on the sea, and along our rivers; and were such a generous regard and appreciation consistent with the record made by the faction to which that gentleman belongs, during the years of this war, and for many years previous, it would become no man to go behind the proposition in search of unworthy motives.

But the proposition is not at all consistent with the record made by Mr. Dawson and his fellow factionists. For years he and they have been most servile apologists for and strenuous advocates of a system which can exist only through the cruelest abasement of the soul and the bitterest degradation of honest labor. They have connived at the wholesale robbery of millions of men and women, as well as at the perpetuation of the condition which puts one man at the mercy of another, and constitutes him a fit subject for robbery. When the autocrats of this system demanded more room for it to operate—more room for a system which operated to make dependence instead of independence the unvarying reward of labor—neither Mr. Dawson nor his friends hastened to demand a certain and adequate compensation for honest service. On the contrary, they ignored the principle involved, and voted unlimited field for the diffusion of slavery.

But the question takes on still another objectionable aspect. Why pay in gold, or its equivalent, when the public evidences of debt are as available to satisfy judgments and mortgages, and to lift minor evidences of debt, as gold itself? One hundred dollars in greenbacks will satisfy a judgment for one hundred dollars as fully, and as legally, as so much gold. So, for all business and legal purposes, paper is as good as gold.

The matter, then, draws itself into the domain of simple purchase in the markets. It is plain that here a gold dollar will purchase more than a paper one. But why make distinctions in labor? Why not propose that the man who makes your coat or your boots shall also receive from you gold or its equivalent? Or the women who make clothes for sailors and soldiers—why not propose a similar payment of gold, or its equivalent, for such labor? What, in good part, produces the present depreciation of paper? Is it not because of the inflation of the circulating medium? If that medium were suddenly expanded half as much more, would not gold sell for still more than it does to-day? The object is now to prevent any greater inflation of the currency, and so prevent further appreciation of values. Were our soldiers and sailors paid in the equivalent of gold, it would not reduce the price of a single article of purchase, or a single necessary of life. So long as the extraordinary financial strain continues, the cost of things must appreciate to a certain point. But the appreciation of values can never, in a free country, exceed the appreciation of wages. In this country no working man starves because flour is ten dollars a barrel.—He strikes for a corresponding rise in wages, and not in vain.

But gold is no longer a circulating medium. During the last war with Great Britain, it occupied substantially the same position. In 1837 it again almost disappeared, save from brokers' windows. So the financial situation is not unprecedented. And if it were, there is that which is equally unprecedented in the demands of the times.

But we forget. Neither Mr. Dawson nor his friends care the toss of a copper about justice to labor. They desire to bring the currency into discredit, and thus assure Jefferson Davis that, although absent, he is never forgotten.

M. H. C.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1864.

If you will go into a large school-room during the mid-day intermission, you may get a fair idea of the condition of things in the House of Representatives during a session. If there be no school-room convenient, wait until next May, and kick over one of your liveliest beehives.—You may gain a tolerably just idea of "the House in session," in that way. But if you wish to learn something of primeval chaos, you can nowhere do it so well as in the galleries of the House after the morning hour. There, it is not an unusual thing to see a hundred forms uprise, a hundred arms outstretched, and to hear a hundred voices crying, in all gradations of sound, from thunderous bass to piping falsetto, "*Mr. Speaker!*" Of these one hundred cries the Speaker can recognize but one. When this recognition is made, the remaining ninety-nine subside into differing degrees of quiescence; but he must be a man of mark, who can command a hearing even after recognition by the Chair.

Looking over the turbulent sea of honorables, one may see every form of head and face, and every expression of countenance. Nearly fronting the Speaker, on the main aisle, you may notice a "square built" man, with brown hair, low, broad forehead, and a not unpleasing face. If there is anything positively wrong in the contour of that face, it must be in the under jaw, which is massive and firm; too massive, too heavy, for the upper face. You might not, probably would not, pick this man in a crowd; and really there are few public men who would be distinguished in a crowd. But having your attention drawn to this face, you would study it.

This man has great firmness and tenacity of purpose. The lower face indicates great energy, and considerable intellectual strength. The face pleases, yet repels. You *feel* that the owner is wilfully conscious of power. He is self-poised. He is all self-assertion. He cannot be intimidated by trifles. If he enlists for the right, he will fight a good fight. That is in the constitution of the man. If he gets wrong, his obstinacy will cause him to make a heavy battle for the wrong. He is not a diplomatist, but a bold, frank, unconcealed enemy, if an enemy at all. He does not care to be thought better than he is; he cares little whether the world gives him credit for even the good that is in him. When you examine his head, you see that it is broad at the base, but not high. Indeed, it is rather flat on the top, showing a deficiency in the moral faculties. He is no splitter of hairs on questions involving nice distinctions of morality, either in public or private business. His intellect is clear, but not cold, because he has strong passions. He is an impetuous man. Opposition does not discourage, but inflames him. That is James Brooks, of the New York *Express*, and one of the most dangerous sympathizers with rebellion in the North. More dangerous than Fernando Wood, (though not as able,) because Fernando Wood carries the seal of villainy on his forehead, and he who runs *may read.*

Behind James Brooks sits a man whose head and face indicate great benevolence of heart. The head is large, the forehead high, and prominent in the center, the brow and nose Grecian in contour. With a better and more versatile intellect than Brooks, you at once feel that the impetuosity of the latter will carry him further into public notice. This man shows culture and fineness of feeling, rather than force. He would be found binding up wounds, rather than giving them. As you pursue the study of his face, you arrive at the conclusion, that while he is quite fallible, he is not the man to plot a wrong. Convince him of the right, and he will adhere to it to the end. When the wrong becomes defined to his mind, no man will more scrupulously avoid it. This man will not succeed as a politician. He lacks daring, has no great and vaulting ambitions, like Wood and Brooks; and unlike them, he has a conscience. This man is James T. Hale.

I might prolong these studies until the subject was exhausted. But time and space admonish to brevity. So good night. M. H. C.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1864.

If I am to credit common report, there is now in this city a very wonderful man indeed. This is Mr. C. H. Foster, of Salem, Mass., in whose presence are said to occur most overwhelming demonstrations of occult power and intelligence. Mr. Foster is a young man, lately returned from the tour of Europe, where he was honored by the patronage of crowned heads, princes, dukes, marshals, nobles of all grades, and by the most notable scientific and literary men of the continent and in Great Britain. As he produces the most positive evidence of such patronage, I conclude that plain republicans may venture to go and see him, without damage. At all events, his rooms are now crowded hourly with patrons, representing all the professions, and every class of respectability and position. Unfortunately, or otherwise, as people may view the fact, none but the well-to-do can afford the costly luxury of an interview with Mr. Foster.

I am informed by men and women, whose veracity will not be questioned when they are known, that the demonstrations of power and intelligence in Mr. Foster's presence, are utterly inexplainable by any laws now known in the domain of science. I have seen and talked with several cool, clear-headed, intelligent persons, who have visited Mr. Foster, and their report is—"very wonderful and very satisfactory."

The order of proceeding seems very simple. Mr. F. prefers that visitors should write the names of persons on slips of paper at home, and so roll or fold them up that no one can read what is written. These slips are laid before Mr. F., and he selects, seemingly at random, a roll, which he tosses to the visitor. Before the latter opens the ballot, the name therein is generally written by Mr. F., or dictated through him. But sometimes a still more marvelous thing happens, to wit—the name, or the initials, are seen to appear in bright red, and well formed capitals, upon his arm. A variety of messages usually follow, some in the nature of extraordinary tests, and some of a general nature.

One gentleman, who went to see the "wonder-worker," two days ago, received a rather singular demonstration. He had prepared a series of questions, on a clean sheet of white paper, leaving a wide margin upon one side, up and down the sheet, upon which to register such answers as might be received. This paper he folded carefully before leaving home, and gave into Mr. Foster's hands. The latter closed his fingers upon it a moment, and then threw it down before the visitor, remarking that there seemed to be no reply. The visitor put the paper in his pocket, and soon after returned home. On taking the paper out, just as he received it from Foster, folded precisely as he folded it before going, he found, occupying the entire blank space up and down the page, a finely drawn oak leaf,—drawn in pencil.

Now the visitor never lost sight of the paper while Mr. Foster held it, nor was it unfolded at all until he returned.

How came the drawing upon the inner surface of the sheet?

That is a question I do not propose to answer. I only know that I saw the drawing, and listened to the gentleman's story as above related. His veracity is entirely above suspicion, and he is very unlike the sort of men who can be humbugged by any common hocus-pocus.

I mention these facts, because they are creating considerable stir hereabout, and because Foster is all the rage among the *ton*. I understand that he declines to theorize, but leaves the visitor to carry off the facts and construct any theory he pleases.

One thing is certain: the investigations are being prosecuted by a class of men who will not grope blindly, ignorant of scientific laws, and who will escape the charge of a too credulous habit of mind.

The air, at present, is redolent of spring.—During the past week, however, we have had extreme cold and high winds, the mercury sinking lower than at any time in twenty-five years, in this city. Its lowest declension was zero, where it stood at daylight at the crisis of the cold term. The Potomac was frozen over for the second time this season. M. H. C.

WAR NEWS.

Advices from North Carolina state that the Rebels will undoubtedly make another effort to drive Gen. Peck's forces out of the State. They have three iron-clads nearly ready to move down the Neuse, Roanoke, and Tar Rivers. Our late raid troubled them greatly, by destroying a vast amount of commissary stores. It is said that Gov. Vance demands the expulsion of the Union forces from the State troops in confederate service. Hence, it is theorized, the Rebels will abandon Virginia and plan their next battle-field in North Carolina.

The battle of Olustee, Fla., was fought on the afternoon of the 29th inst. Our troops, under Gen. Seymore, met the enemy, 15,000 strong, 55 miles beyond Jacksonville and Tallahassee Railroad. The battle was desperately fought during three hours, and then, at sunset, our forces, overpowered by numbers, retired to Sanderson, taking with them the greater part of the wounded. The 7th Connecticut, 7th New Hampshire, 40th Massachusetts, 48th and 150th New-York, and 8th United States, were engaged. Col. Fribley of the 8th United States was left dead upon the field. Col. Reed, a Hungarian officer, was mortally wounded. All the officers of Hamilton's Battery were wounded. Col. Guy Henry of the 40th Massachusetts had three horses shot under him, but escaped unhurt.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated Friday, reasserts the statement that Selma, Ala., is in possession of Gen. Sherman. The reports from Gen. Smith's co-operating column of cavalry are not favorable. Straglers say that the Rebel forces under Forrest, Rhoddy, Lee, and Adams have been concentrated against him, and that at West Point Miss., a severe battle had been fought, in which Smith was driven back. Smith's reverse is attributed to the slow movement of one of the brigades, which delayed the expedition eight days. A report that the entire expedition was slowly falling back toward Memphis was discredited.

There is news of importance from the Army of the Potomac, but it is merely the announcement of a forward movement. On Thursday night about 100 Rebels crossed near Raccoon Ford, but speedily returned without doing damage. About a dozen took the occasion to desert, and come within our lines. A reconnoissance made from Fairfax to Wolf Run, on Thursday last, found a strong force of Rebel cavalry at that place. It was reported, but without confirmation, on Saturday, that a portion of Gen. Lee's army was moving down on the west side of the mountains toward Harper's Ferry.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 27th says that if Grant defeats Johnston, Georgia and Alabama are open to him, and Mobile will fall without a struggle. *The Examiner* says: The fate of Mobile is inevitable in the affair of Grant and Johnston, and the enemy would naturally await the resolution of that crisis rather than incur a needless hazzard in attacking Mobile at this time.

A Washington dispatch says that Gen. Sherman never intended to go to Mobile, and is now in a safe position.

[For the Agitator.]

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Since the tenth of June last, all the schools in the county, except those that have been temporarily suspended, have been visited an average of an hour and a half each. Frequent storms and the bad state of the roads during the winter, have somewhat interfered with the progress of my visitations. I spent one week at Harrisburg, attending the State Convention of county Superintendents; and lest this week may be deemed by some misspent time, and so much lost to the schools, I insert here an extract from a letter received from the State Superintendent:

"If the teachers and directors complain that it (the convention) will take you from your duties, you can free yourself from all blame in the case, by saying that you go in compliance with the requirements of the Department, and for the purpose of preparing yourself more fully for the discharge of your duties in your county."

The proceedings of this Convention will probably be published in the February number of the School Journal, and will contain much that is important and interesting to directors and teachers.

From the character of many of the school houses in different parts of the county, I judge it will be necessary to levy taxes for "building purposes" for several years to come. I know directors do not like to incur the responsibility of raising heavy taxes these "war times" but let them only take care that the money be judiciously expended, and they will be sustained. We want substantial, comfortable houses, well finished and painted, but neither fanciful nor extravagant. I remarked, as the result of my first month's observation of schools and school houses: "There does not seem to be enough attention paid to the arrangement of desks and seats." Five months more in the school room, have only served to confirm this opinion. Allow me to make a few suggestions to school directors as to the arrangement of school furniture: Long desks and seats, extending around the room, next to the wall, are abominable.—They serve as runways to mischievous boys, while the teacher is compelled to occupy the center, over the stove, and to keep constantly turning round like a top, in order to keep "an eye" to the conduct of the pupils. As a general rule, the seats should face the teacher's desk, and they should be made long enough to accommodate only two pupils. The best kind of a teacher's desk, consists of a chair and a table, with a drawer, lock and key. These should be placed on a platform, six inches in height, at the end of the room opposite the entrance and the stove. The teacher does not need to be as near the fire as her scholars; for she is more actively engaged than they are.—The teacher's desk should be so placed, that the necessary noise occasioned by scholars running in and warming themselves by the fire, will not interrupt recitations. The wall of the school room, back of the teacher's desk, should contain no windows; it should be reserved for blackboard surface. Light enough can be obtained through side windows. I regret to say that many of these particulars have been disregarded in the construction of school houses, in the past. Will directors be more careful in the future? These suggestions will be found to correspond with the instructions of the "Pennsylvania School Architecture," page 32. A copy of this work has been sent to every district in the State, and was designed to be kept as the property of the school district, in the hands of the Secretary of the board.

There are now two hundred and forty-one schools in the county. I have no hesitation in saying that the educational interests of the people would be far better provided for, if there were but two hundred. Less teachers and less taxes—less number of schools and larger and better houses—houses better filled and teachers better paid,—these are the maxims by which the actions of school officers should be governed. But it will be urged that very small children cannot go so far to school. The reply is: *very small children ought not to go to school.* True, the school law admits into the common schools children at the age of five. But very few children are benefitted by going to school at that age; and I think none ever become any better scholars for the tuition they receive so young. They cannot study,—it can hardly be said they learn. They are merely taught; and they scarcely remember a single idea from one term to another. They get false notions of schools, for the reason that they are not capacitated to go forward in the path of knowledge with alacrity and pleasure; and as they grow up, they become disgusted in what they cannot excel; and thus it is that we have in our schools so many thoughtless, heedless, mischievous boys and girls, who eventually ripen into blockheads or rogues. Children learn to be bold, impudent and ungovernable, if sent to school too young. Better keep them at home for a while, even though they should be a little green and awkward on entering school for the first time. They will be the more studious for it—and will eventually become the better scholars and the more useful men and women.

By the time this appears in print, I shall have sent to each district Secretary not already supplied, blanks for affidavit and annual district report. Directors are reminded that the Department will not receive affidavits for the State appropriation, unless a five cent revenue stamp is affixed and cancelled by the President of the board.

☞ The spring session of the county institute will be held at Osceola, March 15, 16, 17 and 18. It is appointed at this time, to accommodate Hon. C. R. Coburn, State Superintendent, who is expected to be in attendance.

V. A. ELLIOTT, Co. Sup't.

Cherry Flatts, Pa. Feb. 24, 1864.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.—The *Trumpet* published at Elizabethtown, this county, relates the following singular phenomenon:—

An unnatural phenomenon took place in Rapho township, three miles east of Mount Joy on Thursday last, at the residence of Martin Inly. His daughter, aged 18 years died a quarter before 8o'clock. After the usual ceremonies were attended to, towards morning the attention of the mother was drawn to the corpse, when she discerned something unusual on the lips of the deceased; attempting to remove it, apparently a voice seemed to say, let it remain. Astonishment caused an examination, and the fact was, there appeared in the middle of the lips and teeth, a complete rose bud ready to open, on the left side of the bud a full bloomed rose (what florists call a double levy rose). On close examination it was ascertained that the bud and rose were a hard substance to the touch, and in appearance like ivory. It was perceptible that from the first and last nights of the phenomenon it enlarged. Thoughts were entertained that the removal of the body to the burying-ground (which was in a hearse and over a mile of rough road) might cause a separation, but the bud and rose still remained as when first seen, only increased perceptibly in size. The rose and bud was as white as ivory, and supposed equally hard.

Many persons were eye-witnesses of the fact. The rose was very natural, and those not knowing the fact, felt satisfied that it was a natural rose and bud placed there as an ornament; and reports caused many to witness the fact. The disease of the deceased, was measels, a relapse took place attended with a cold, which caused her death.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

OF General McClellan's report, the Cincinnati *Gazette* speaks in no smooth terms: "It is the whimpering plea of a lubberly lout, accusing others of the nuisances in which he has been detected. It is no military report. No such document ever emanated from a soldier. And it is false as a military history."

Mercantile Appaisement

FOR TIOGA COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR 1864.

	Class.	Tax.
BLOSSBURG.		
A L Bodine, gro.	14	$7 00
John H Martin, gro. & cat'ng house,	14	7 00
J C Evans,	14	7 00
J P Monell, groc'y,	14	7 00
Smith & Swan, boot and shoe	14	7 00
Blossburg Glass Co.	13	10 00
Stephen Bowen, grocery,	14	7 00
Mrs O Halloran, grocery,	14	7 00
Salt Company of Onondaga,	14	7 00
Do. in Bloss Tsp,	14	7 00
James Gernon,	14	7 00
BROOKFIELD.		
Wm Simmons,	14	7 00
COVINGTON.		
G F Baker, groc'y,	14	7 00
Wm Lee, grocery,	14	7 00
Bennett & Willson,	13	10 00
S S Packard,	12	12 50
T W Thomas,	14	7 00
CHARLESTON.		
L Cummings,	14	7 00
Wm Adams,	14	7 00
CLYMER.		
Thomas Stone, Jr. grocery,	14	7 00
Wm O Bristol,	14	7 00
J H Rushmore,	14	7 00
DELMAR.		
J S Cole & Brother,	14	7 00
DERFIELD.		
G W Brown, groc'y	14	7 00
J Stoddard,	14	7 00
ELKLAND.		
Parkhurst & Co.,	13	10 00
FARMINGTON.		
Hiram Merritt,	14	7 00
GAINES.		
A P Cone,	14	7 00
S N Billings,	14	7 00
JACKSON.		
M K Retan,	14	7 00
David Churcher, grocery,	14	7 00
KNOXVILLE.		
J Goodspeed & Son,	14	7 00
J Dearman,	14	7 00
O P Beach, groc'y,	14	7 00
Giles Roberts, hardware,	14	7 00
W D Knox, eating house & grocery,	14	7 00
J H Stubbs,	14	7 00
L B Reynolds,	14	7 00
LAWRENCEVILLE.		
Geo Abbott, groc'y,	14	7 00
C Parkhurst, drugs	14	7 00
John Potter, groc'y	14	7 00
D H Clark, groc'y,	14	7 00
C S Mather & Co.	13	10 00
N & J W Tubbs,	13	10 00
W G Miller, drugs,	14	7 00
Joel Adams, boot and shoe,	14	7 00
James Kinsey, hardware,	14	7 00
E D Wells, cabinet dealer,	14	7 00
LIBERTY.		
Abraham Fulkrod,	13	10 00
Narber & Moore,	13	10 00
Nathan Root,	13	10 00
Saml Hartman, grocery,	14	7 00
G R Sheffer, groc'y	14	7 00
Bernhard Seeleman	14	7 00
MIDDLEBURY.		
S Bennett & Son,	14	7 00
M C Potter,	14	7 00
MAINSBURG.		
P D Parkhurst,	14	7 00
Paul Cudworth,	14	7 00
A Robbins Jr. dr'gs	14	7 00
Fox & Witter,	14	7 00
I S & M B Ramsey, eat'g house & gro	14	7 00
MORRIS.		
I C Brown, groc'y,	14	7 00
MANSFIELD.		
L Cummings,	13	10 00
Wm. Adams,	13	10 00
R N Holden, groc'y	14	7 00
Martin King, provision,	14	7 00
E A Fuller, groc'y,	14	7 00
C V Elliott, drugs,	14	7 00
A J & E R Webster,	14	7 00
J A Ross & Co	13	10 00
Kiff & McClennon, hardware,	14	7 00
NELSON.		
G H Baxter & Co	14	7 00
OSCEOLA.		
H C Bosworth,	14	7 00
W C Stubbs, groc'y	14	7 00
V C Phelps,	14	7 00
Crandall & Seeley,	14	7 00
RUTLAND.		
C L Strait,	14	7 00
TIOGA BORO.		
S O Daggett,	13	10 00
W T Urell, groc'y,	14	7 00
H S Johnson, "	14	7 00
S O Alford, eating house & groc'y	14	7 00
B W Clark,	13	10 00
E A Smead, hardware,	14	7 00
T L Baldwin,	11	15 00
H E Smith & Son, boot and shoe,	14	7 00
Jos Fish, "	14	7 00
E C Fish, groc'y,	14	7 00
P S Tuttle,	13	10 00
Borden & Bennett, drugs,	14	7 00
H R Fish & Co. gro,	14	7 00
H F & L Wells, "	14	7 00
TIOGA.		
Jas Kelly, grocery,	14	7 00
WESTFIELD.		
Ira M Edgcomb,	14	7 00
Chas Goodspeed,	14	7 00
Ambrose Close,	14	7 00
R Krusen & Co	14	7 00
J B & S O Murdock,	14	7 00
S A & N Buck, gro,	14	7 00
WELLSBORO.		
Thomas Harden,	12	12 50
J R Bowen,	12	12 50
Jerome Smith,	12	12 50
P R Williams, dr'gs	14	7 00
C L Wilcox,	14	7 00
Hugh Young, books and stationery,	14	7 00
W T Mathers, gro,	14	7 00
G W Sears, boot and shoe,	14	7 00
Wright & Bailey, provision,	14	7 00
Bullard & Co	12	12 50
J A Roy, drugs,	14	7 00
Wesley Pitts, eating house & groc'y,	14	7 00
M M Converse,	13	10 00
Wm Townsend, grocery & provision,	14	7 00
G Hastings & Co, grocery,	14	7 00
R W Bodine, groc'y.	14	7 00
J D Jones, groc'y,	14	7 00
Wm Roberts, hardware,	14	7 00
Michael Schwartzenbach, brewery,	10	5 00
WARD.		
Fall Brook Coal Co,	14	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office in Wellsboro, on the 30th day of March next, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 P. M., at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard, and such abatements made as are deemed proper and just; and all persons failing to appear at said time and place will be barred from making any defence before me. E. J. PURPLE,
Wellsboro. March 2, 1864. Mercantile Appraiser.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration *de bonis non* having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Ezra Davis, late of Mansfield, deceased, notice is hereby gixen to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers. WARREN S. DAVIS, } Admr's.
JOHN A. HOLDEN, }
Mansfield, March 2, 1864–6t.

ESTRAY.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in Delmar township, on the 14th of February, a Black Cow, with no artificial marks; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
Delmar, Feb. 25, 1864–3t* AMOS TYLER.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, Feb. 29, 1864:

Bonnell, Francis S.	Knapp, Mrs. Wm.
Borden, Mrs. Lucretia	Knapp, Miss Emily
Barnum, David	Little, Edward R.
Clement, Mrs. Mary A.	Marks, George
Carpenter, James D.	McDonough, Mrs. Anna
Closson, Miss Emma	Martin, Mrs. E.
Clemmons, Nicholas	Makar, Mrs. Mary
Doolittle, A.	Ream, Zemon
Dibble, John,	Steward, Ed. H.
Dartt, Chauncey	Steel, Wm. H.
Evans, Miss H. L.	Towner, Joseph
Firman, Charley H.	Woodfield, James
Furman, Levi	Willard, Miss Jane A.
Furman, Miss Eleanor	Webster, O P
French, Mrs. Sarah E.	Wilson, Miss Anna 2
How, Terry	Wilson, Mrs Adaline 2
Holland, Mrs Emely	Wilson, Mrs A D
Impson, Ernest	

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

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, my wife, SARAH WORDEN, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons sons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. CHARLES WORDEN.
East Charleston, March 2, 1864–3t*

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Thomas B. Goodenough, late of Covington, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to
BUTLER SMITH, } Admr's.
A. W. WILSON, }
Covington, March 2, 1864–6t*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Horace Davis, late of Mansfield, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them duly authenticated for settlement, to A. J. ROSS, Adm'r.
Mansfield, Jan. 27, 1864–6t.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, my wife, ANNA, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation; I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
RICHARD ROBINSON.
Covington, Feb. 17, 1864.–3t*

MOLASSES and SYRUP—a No. 1, article of both at fair prices at MATHERS'.