-STRIKE THE BALANCE Under this head, the Baltimore Imerican

thus sums a few of the terrible resats of the great rebellion and its gailty cause . Slavery. It is a sad bat truthful picture of fat fruits of this gigantic wickedness, which has visen up upon the soil of the American Ramiblic, to blast its peace and destroy the hopes of mankind for ages yet to come :

Because of Slavery everything is is ded. We arise in the morning and enrobe durselves in taxed cotton and wollen garmenist at twice their usual prices. We shave with fixed soan and comb our bair with a taxed com i dolefully gazing in a taxed mirror. We pit on our axed boots, of horse hide, for, alas, he glories of patent leather are among the xa imories of the post, and walk over a taxed sha + carpet to the regions where, with a due regard for the economy of taxed fuel, our frugal, ' reakfast is spread. We drink ou rtaxed coffee, 'i decoction of chickory, French, Broadbent and "old rye," in which is mixed our taxed sugar, t ith a taxed spoon out of a taxed cup; and withough inwardly cursing the bitter fate white condemns us to such stuff, are gratified to know that Sir William Hamilton's remark, "that a man's intellect depends on the amount of coffee he drinks," is not altogether true. We snuff the proma of forty five sone button, and, thinking it strong enough to bear the tax, pevenge our selves upon the gravy of taxed 'sa 'sages, with the fear of a rise in prices on the passage of the dog law. We write on taxed haper with taxed ink, and print on the flimst st of trash which monopoly and excise will gable us to furnish to the many-headed monste ; yclept the public. We print taxed advertis ments and pay for taxed despatches; ride i taxed carriages, behind taxed horses, hit; id in with taxed harness. Our incomes a taxed and our outgoes are taxed, and when ," life's fitful fever" is just over, by the aid of some kind physician's taxed medicine, we a & boxed up in a taxed coffin, and pay our berviest tax of all to the inevitable exciseman--I cath."

This is only a small part of the secount debited against the cause of the war-the root of the Rebellion-the corner sto to of the Cynfederacy-Slavery.

We have to set down to the a count millions of blighted hopes, and broken lighter, and deselate homes and happy lives and bohorable ambitions thwarted, and noble care ors ended, and brilliant intellects clouded, and, souls gone astray. There are widows' and urphans' tears enough to weigh down all the 10 if the accursed institution ever was worth, y the estimate of its own worshippers in the rai biest day of Yancy, Wise and Keitt. Competention ? Slavery ask for compensation ? It it it e, the sufferere, that have a right to deman 1 compensation of Slavery. We that pay the to have a right to ask Siavery to unburthen the of the enor mous debts it has saddled upon u . We, whose ilead children lie on the fields f Shiloh and Gettysburg, may well say to Sla erv-Give us back the lives of our noble on Who shall pay the orphan for a father 114 16? Only the Great God that holds the even thes of justice in his mighty hand can tell ht a enormous is the debt due to the American I tople this day by Slavery. Maryland has a claim of her Jwn by which

to offset all demands for compensation, independent of her share in the gie it general account we have just related. Maryland has double the agricultural area of Massachusetts, more than double the shore ne, a finer and healthier climate, more coal, iron and other mineral resources, greater water power and equal commercial facilities. Ifdr early settlement entitled her to a speedy lis proprtionate

THE AGITATOR M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A: WEDNESDAY, : : : : : MARCH 30, 1864.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1864. There has lately been a very interesting depate in the Senate, upon the bill to incorporate a new passenger railway company. Mr. Sumner offered an amendment to the bill, "that no person shall be excluded from the cars of the said company, on account of color." This awakened the lion from his lair, and the shakings of his mane were fearful to behold. The amendment was opposed chiefly by Messrs. Saulsbury and Johnson, with the usual coarseness by the former, and with the skill and candor of the lawyer by the latter.

Now, there are strange things under the sun. Among them I have observed these, to wit :---I have seen a lady in silks enter a car, followed by a colored woman leading a child, or bearing the white picaninny in her sable arms. And I have seen the colored servant seat herself by the grand white lady, and in the midst of other white folk ; and I have not seen the white folk bject to riding with the colored servant under such circumstances. I have seen an equally reputable colored woman enter the car at the same time, without any white haby, and forced to go upon the front platform with the driver. The query that presented itself to my mind. was-is one colored woman less offensive than any other equally clean colored woman, or does the grand mistress sweeten the servant, so as

to make the presence perfectly innocuous? I have also seen, on market mornings, half-adozen coarse, red, dirty, rank smelling, white women, each with a basket of fish and onions. and other aromatics, enter the cars, and take their seats among decently washed white folks, and no man or woman objected-aloud, at least. And I have seen, soon afterward, a well-dressed colored person enter the car, only to be driven to the front platform. The query that presented itself to my mind, was this: are dirty, coarse white, fish-women, with their nauseous baskets dripping putridity, better than clean, welldressed colored women, or men, without the Billingsgate odors about them? Or are the people all raging fools, and blind as bats, with this infernal prejudice against mere color ? Now, as for personal cleanliness, the negroes of this city, as far as the external appearance goes, are superior to the lower classes of whites.

I conceive that it makes little difference as to be the sole judge of what those qualifications who sits by one's side for a dozen squares in a are, without being asked to take the opinion of street car, only so that it is not a dirty, or drun- some one else, or even his own opinion, if exken person. For one, I never think of my next pressed according to some former, and perhaps neighbor, unless he or she offends either sight, hearing, or smell. It is my habit to presume that no man or woman can very well harm me by riding in the same car, unless he or she be dirty or drunk. But filth and beastliness do not constitute a bar to favor on the street cars. It is color, and nothing but color. As to negro equality, no fear of pening ever came to afflict me. No law can be reaewed, on application of Directors or tea make men intellectual equals, or equals in ever, I do not so much blame some of these obthe negro may not only become their equal, but more than once around the county to accommoeven their superior. There are men in the date them. Senate of the United States to-day, who, tried by the standard they themselves set up, cannot compete with the free colored people of this country, generally, in the matter of virtue, common decency, and morality. There are men who seldom enter the Senate except in a state of beastly intoxication; and, thank heaven, they enter it but seldom. Of vile and loathgome habits, lost to shame, and deficient in that self-respect which alone can render men and women noble-I would sooner consort with the most ignorant, if honest and sober, white or black, than with such men. Gamblers, sots, licentious,-they find no pleasure in the higher walks of life, to which a false conventionality assigns them. Their course is down-downdown-to the bottomless pit. But such men are the first and fiercest in the war upon the negro. M. H. C. WAR NEWS, The steamship evening Star, from N. Orleans on the 19th instant, arrived at New York on the 20th, bringing confirmation of the reports received from the West, relative to the capture of Fort De Russy and Alexandris, Western Louisiana, by the forces of Gen. A. S. Smith and Admiral Porter. Alexandria was surrendered a negro woman in this city. His brother, livto the gunboats without an attempt at resistance. Gen. Banks was to take the field in person within a few days, and the army in Western Louisiana was again on the move, New Iberia having been re-occupied by Gen. Lee's advance. Two of our gunboats had ascended Grand river to Bute-a-Rose, where last year a heavy engagement was fought, and destroyed a Rebel camp. Our losses at the capture of Fort De Russy, Red river, were seven killed, twelve severely wounded, two mortally wounded, twenty-seven slightly wounded, and five not specified. The Rebel loss was five killed and four wounded .--About 1,000 men had composed the garrison of the fort, but more than half of them had been withdrawn to defend Alexandria. Guerrillas were becoming bold in the vicinity of Baton Rogue. A cotton buyer, who had \$10,000 in greenbacks, was captured by the guerrillas. Gov. Hahn had called an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held on the 28th inst, The Rebel Gen. Forrest, with 2,000 men, at- has been confined to his bed with an affection ers. There were eighteen i thel owners in all. | tacked Union City, Tenn., on the 24th instant, of the liver and kidneys.

and captured the small force of Union troops garrisoning the town. This force consisted of Diptheria-A Sure Cure for this Terrible 400. Tennessee cavalry, who made a vigorous defense, repulsing their assailants. three times before they surrendered to superior numbers .---The enemy destroyed the defences and hurried southward with their prisoners. Gen. Forrest seems to be on the war path .---

He fell upon the town of Paducah, Kentucky, diptheria membrane extends into the air tubes. on the Ohio river, fifty miles above Cairo, early which is known by the great difficulty of breaon the morning of the 26th instant, and sacked and fired the place. He made four attempts to capture the fort, but was each time repulsed. Most of the burning was done by our gunboats. which opened upon the city during Forrest's operations. The Rebels soon retired. Untrustworthy stories are told of losses, putting ours at 12 killed and 40 wounded, and that of the Rebels at 150 to 300 killed, including a General Thompson.

For the Agitator. COMMON SCHOOLS.

The time has arrived when those who are desirous of having profitable summer schools, should be making arrangements accordingly. Allow me to urge upon Directors and teachers the importance of commencing the ensuing term as early as practicable. I have before remarked that summer schools are worthless, if kept open after the Fourth of July. Better to have two months school, during May and June, and then four months in the full and winter, than to continue the schools in session during July and August, with slim attendance and little or no life in either teachers or scholars .-The spring examinations will be held early enough to allow the adoption of this plan. Some districts experience great inconvenience in getting teachers. The fault with such districts generally is, that they are so negligent about school matters, pay such low wages, are so far behind with their taxes, have such poor

school houses, and so little interest in schools. that good teachers will not seek employment in them. It is from such districts, on the plea of its being necessary to fill the schools, that the Superintendent is called upon to indorse or renew the certificates of whatever teachers can be "picked up," including those who "did'nt think of teaching," or who "did'nt hear of the examination," as well as those who think themselves " too rusty to hear much of an examination, but can teach a good school." How many of these "rusty" teachers are ever really bright? Such teachers frequently spend more time to get their certificates renewed, than it would take for them to come and be examined. Sickness or necessary absence from home, though a valid excuse for not being present at a regular examination, is no excuse for renewing a certificate ; for a teacher must be well enough to be examined, before he or she is well enough to engage in teaching. The object of requiring rigid and frequent examinations, is to gradually and surely improve the qualifications of teachers. The practice of renewing certificates, tends to defeat this desirable object .---While the Superintendent is held responsible for the qualifications of teachers, he ought to lower standard. Good teachers will readily assent to these views. The recent State Convention of county Superintendents unanimously adopted the following: "Resolved, That in the judgment of this

Convention, the practice of endorsing or extending certificates, without re-examination, should be entirely discontinued."

I shall aim to carry this resolution into effect. offer no further

[From the Missouri Democrat.] Disorder. Please publish the following treatment of diptheria. It has been used by myself, and others to whom I have given it, in over one thousand cases, without a failure. It will always

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

cure, if the treatment is commenced before the thing and restlessness. In such cases no remedy yet discovered will always effect a cure: but if the patient is watched, and this treatment used in time, there is no danger. I sent this treatment to a friend of mine in

Wisconsin, and he used it on himself, and family, and neighbors, with such wonderful success, that he requested me to send it to you for publication, as this horrible disease is prevailing extensively in parts of Missouri :

DIP	FUERIA WA	Sн	•	
Golden seal, 1	oulverized,	1	drachm.	
Borax,	44	1	45	
Black pepper,	**	1	68	
Alum,	"	1		
Nitrate potasl	2, "	1	61	
Salt.		2	**	
Put all into a co	mmon size	d	teacup or	vessel

which holds about four ounces, and pour half full of boiling water, stir well, and then fill full of good vinegar. Fit for use when it settles. Make a swab, by getting a little stick about the size of a pipe stem, notch one end, and wrap a string of cotton cloth around it, letting the cloth project about half an inch beyond the end of the stick, so as not to jag the mouth and throat, and fasten with a thread. Swab the mouth and throat well every hall

hour if the case is bad, every hour if not bad. When the patient gets better, every two hours; then when better, every four hours; and when still better, two or three times a day, till well which will be from two to seven days. Touch every affected spot, the uvula, tonsils and fauces, the whole of the back part of the mouth. and top of the throat; and let the patient swallow a little of the wash each time you swab .--Swabbing causes no pain, though the patient will gag, and sometimes vomit; but swab well, and a feeling of relief will follow every swab-

bing Let every patient have a separate swab and wash, as the disease is undoubtedly infectious. Keep the wash pure, by pouring what you can use, each time, into another vessel, and also wipe off any matter or slime that may be on the swab, every time you take it from the mouth.

Rub the following liniment on the throat, outside, once every three or four hours, and keep a fiannel cloth round the neck till well: Take spirits turpentipe, once ounce.

" sweet oil, (or linseed oil,) one ounce. aqua ammonia, one ounce. Mix. Shake before using each time.

Keep the bowels regular with castor oil. Keep the patient in the house, but ventilate well. The diptheria wash and liniment will be found sufficient for all cases, if taken in time; and should you mistake any other "sore throat" for diptheria, you will effect a cure almost inva riably, as I use this for all common sore throats I have never lost a case; and many have told me that no money would induce them, in these "dipthoria times," to be without the wash and liniment; and when a soreness in the throat is felt, it is used, and a cure is always effected. Your friend,

DR. W. A. SCOTT. Palmyra, Warren county, Iowa.

Supplies for Prisoners at Richmond.



J. M. SMITH, AVING associated with him N. E. WAITE, who has been employed for the last nine years in the Store, in the capacity of Salesman, the business will be continued under the name and firm of

SMITH & WAITE. AT THE

NEW STORE, OPPOSITE THE

Dickinson House.

and will be conducted as heretofore on the principle

ONE PRICE AND READY PAY. Ten years experience in the former, and from two to three years in the latter (during which time our business has more than doubled) has fully demon-strated the wisdom of this course. We are now re-

Direct from New York, a fresh supply of

SPRING GOODS,

selected with especial reference to the wants of the people of this vicinity. The Stock will consist of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, among which are

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, TICKS, STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, PRINTS, FLANNELS, GINGHAMS. CHAMBRAYS, DELAINES, ALPACCAS, SCOTCH PLAIDS, and a great variety of DRESS GOODS. Also, SHAWLS, & LA-DIES' CLOAKINGS, OLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

by the yard or made up to order. KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTONADES, LINENS and a general assortment of Goods for

Ve also keep a general stock of BOOTS & SHOES,

FAMILY GROCERIES. YANKEE NOTIONS.

PALM LEAF HATS. SUN UMBRELLAS, &c. We shall endeavor to keep our Stock as complete

is possible, by the **Continual** Addition of such articles in our line as the wants of our custo

SEEM TO REQUIRE. Our facilities for purchasing Goods

ARE UNSURPASSED. and while we do not pretend to sell Goods LESS THAN COST.

yet we are willing to sell them at a SMALL PROFIT.

and it will be our aim by FAIR DEALING o merit a share of public patronage.

We are very thankful for the liberal and constantly INCREASING PATRONAGE

bestowed upon us, and hope to merit its continuand and increase. Customors from

and vicinity are cordially invited to call and examine Goods and Prices. SMITH & WAITE. Goods and Prices. Corning, March 30, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of Wellsborough, in the county of Tioga, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act



SMITH'S IMPROVED GREEN MOUNTAIN

Shingle and Heading Machine.

. | .

dal, at the New York State Agricultural Fair, at Utica, in 1863, and at all other Fairs where Exhibited.

HIS important improvement in machines for man-diffecturing shingles and heading, the inventor has the pleasure of introducing to the public; a machine which has proved itself, beyond a doubt, decidedly the most perfect, the best and cheapest machine, that has ever yet been introduced. As shingles and heading are articles of great demand and of much importance, the aim and object of the inventor has been to get up a machine that would make them as near perfect to the best shaved, and with the greatest dispatch, possible. With much labor and expense he has succeeded in accomplishing his object; which fact in testified to by those who have the machines in use.— The superiority and many important advantages this The superiority and many important advantages this machine has over others, are: It has no complicated parts liable to derangement; simple in its construc-tion, yet strong and durable; perfectly safe and easy in operating; does the work in a very perfect man-ner, equally as well on heading of different kinds-cutting obliquely or otherwise, as desired. The saw running horizontal, cutting lengthwise of the bolt; the carriage traveling only in proportion to the width of the shingle or heading, and are made to cut from 10 to 24 inches in length, works up the timber very close; will cut from 1000 to 1600 per hour of shingles close; will.cut from 1000 to 1600 per hour of shingles, takes up but little room, occupying only about four feet square, not weighing over 285 lbs.; can be driven by any kind of ordinary power; a very compact ma-chine to ship. The cost of the machine is small com-pared with its value. The following are a few of the many testimonials

The following are a new of the many testimonials which can be produced: MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 25, 1863. Mr. Emerson Swith, Dear Sir:-You wish to know our opinion of your improved shingle and heading machine. We have had one of them is use some time; have est about 800,000 from various kinds of timber. It has done the work in the most satisfactory manner. Have lost no time nor expense on account of the ma-chine getting out of order. It is a very perfect ma-chine; easy and safe to operate. We have used dif-ferent kinds of shingle machines. Yours we must say excels all others in every respect. We would not be willing to take four times the cost of the machine, could we not procure another of the same. Yours truly, ABBY & NICHOLS. It has done the work in the most satisfactory manner.

CARRISTOLA, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1864. Mr. B. F. Eaton, Dear Sir :- The Green Montain shingle and heading machine, which we purchased of you, we have the satisfaction of saying we are highly pleased with. It meets the recommendations. We consider it decidedly the best and most valuable machine that we have ever seen or used. We do not hesitate in recommending it to any one. Respectfully, LEWIS, ROSE & CO.

EAST MIDDLEDERY, Vt., Aug. 23, 1963. Emerson Smith, Dear Sir :- Your patent shing is and beading machine has satisfied me that it is decidedly the best and cheapest machine in use. It is very sim the best and cheapest machine in use. It is very sim-ply constructed, not liable to derangement, a perfectly safe and easy machine to work. It will cut from 10 to 15,000 per day; the saw running horizontal, cut-ting lengthwise the grain, makes much more per-fect shingles and heading than can be made by any machine that cuts across the grain. Your machine must prove a great success. Yours with respect, CHANDLER TILLOTSON,

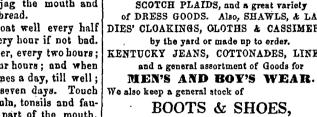
GREENVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1863.

Mr. B. F. Eaton, Dear Sir .- We have used Smith's improved machine in different kinds of imber. It does its work well beyond our expectations; it is very perfect machine in every respect. We think it cannot but take the place of other machines when introduced.

Yours respectfully, CHARLES BREWER, WM. BREWER,

TIOGA COUNTY

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,



development as Massachusetti, with the same advantages; but as Maryland hus greater natural advantages, she ought to have developed more rapidly. There is but pay reason why she did not, and that reason is Slavery ! It acted as an embargo on imigration ! It prevented the settlement of people and the investment of capital. As a consequence ve find the value of real and personal estate it / Massachusetts in- 1860 was \$815,237,433, and that of Maryland only \$376,919,944. Deduc -the latter from the former and we have a taunce to charge against Slavery of \$438,317,469,

THE EFFECT OF COPPERHEAF, SYMPATHY AT THE SOUTH .--- A Southern gentle han writes over his own signature to the Baltit ore American, depreciating the permicious itil ience of Northern Copperhead demonstration ; on the rebels of the South. He says: . "I have been a resident of " to State of Mis-

sissippi for more than twenty- free years, was there at the breaking out of it is rebellion, and and till long after the fall of Vicksburg, and I know something about the ernicious influence of the speeches of the pretended peace party of the North on the reb s of the South. They have done more by the t slamor for peace to prolong this bloody struggle than any other single cause touching the with And by their false pretensions of horror all he great slaugh-ter of human life in this wat they have indirectly been the cause of the Atimely death of tens of thousands of their fi low-citizens. If I have any prejudice in this slatter, my early education and all my associations through life would predispose me to sick with the South. But I see no redeeming features in this unholy reballion.'

VALLANDINGHAM URGING WIR IN THE NORTH. -The expelled traitor, V4, landingham, has written a letter of condolence to the proprietors of the Dayton Empire, whor office was gutted recently. He spits out all il + spite and venom of the most obdurate sympthics with Rebellion. He recommends ric and bloodshed among the people in the N; th, and says he speaks "advisedly" therein boping thereby, if possible to raise a civil 1 ar in the North. This is his only hope of ge ing another footbold upon the soil from s tich he has been justly banished. Let their take his advice who dare.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSION TA .- Nearly every Revolutionary star has set. Lt appears from a letter of the Commissiones of Pensions that only twelve of, the soldiers of the Revolutionary war are now living, while ages range from 94 to 105 years, and while be pensions only amount to from \$24 to \$96 ar annum.

Tax election in Arkansas n the 15th resulted very gratifyingly to the Unionists of that State. Fifteen thousand vi es were registered, and over ten thousand et t. A Free State Constitution was adopted and the whole Free State ticket elected.

ABOUT one-fourth of \$1 i town of Superior, in Wisconsin, has i en confiscated as belonging to disloyalists. Among others, the names of Commissioner Ot id, John C. Breckinridge, and R. M. T. Han ir, appear as ownrender men social equals, any more than it can chers. Directors should not employ teachers who have no certificates, or whose certificates have expired; for they are liable to lose their strength or endurance. This sort of equality is State appropriation by so doing; but they should regulated by the "higher law." Whom God | endeavor to have a number of teachers present makes equal, they are equal; and no human on examination day, sufficient to supply all the commandment can make them unequal. How- schools. Teachers who do not attend the regular examination in their vicinity, will have to forego the pleasure of teaching, or else travel jectors. There is danger, in their cases, that out of their way to visit me; for I cannot go

EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS .--- Notice was given last fall, that as most teachers are employed during both summer and winter terms, certificates would be granted for a year; and that spring examinations would be confined to two or three central localities, to accommodate those who did not then anticipate teaching .---Accordingly, examinations will take place as follows:

Blockhouse, April 21st.
Mansfield, " 23d.
Wellsboro, " 25th.
Knoxville, " 27th.
Examinations will commence at precisely 9
o'clock. Teachers should be provided with pen,
ink, paper, and postage currency for revenue
stamps, as usual. Friends of education are
cordially invited to attend.
TT A TIT TROMM OF ON A

V. A. ELLIOTT, Co. Sup't. Cherry Flatts, March 24, 1864.

THE Vallandingham family entertain feelings of admiration, not to say love, for the negro race in general, the female sex in particular, that is incredible. The race has furnished the stock in trade and the speech-inspiring theme of the Ohio martyr for a number of years. But the younger members of the family outstrip him in their affections for the 'down trodden African." Perley Vallandingham. "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown,"- but nevertheless a nephew of the great Ohio martyr, is married to and lives with ing on the opposite side of the river, is also married to a negress .- Muscatine Journal.

Ir as the Abolitionists say, slavery is dead, -why are they continually shooting the corpse. -Louisville Journal.

It is not the corpse they are shooting at, but resorrectionists like you who persist in dragging out the rotten carcass to the annoyance and disgust of the public. Get away from the grave and cleanse yourself, and the " shots" will be discontinued .- Cincinnati Gazette.

President Lincoln on Saturday last issued his Proclamation specifying the persons to whom the benefits of the amnesty proclamation of shop; he has always been at the business from a December last are to apply. He also anthor December last are to apply. He also authorizes every commissioned officer in the United States service, either naval or military, to administer the oath of allegiance, and imposes rules for their government in the premises.

Owen Lovejoy, M. C., from the Fifth Illinois district, died in Brooklyn on Friday night last. He had been complaining since last January, but came from Washington on the 15th, and the following day was out of doors, since which he

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, March 11, 1864. The following circular letter was received this mor-

ning from officers, who arrived yesterday, from Libby Prison : To the Friends of Federal Prisoners now in the hand

of the Enemy: "Forr MONROE, VI., March S, 1864. "The undersigned, members of the ' Board of Dis-tribution,' lately confined in Libby Prison, feel that the greatest favor they can confer on their unfortunate comrades, is to call the attention of their friends and families in the North to the following suggestions : 1. Boxes should not exceed twelve cubic feet; or

"1. Boxes should hotexceed twelve cuote left; or two feet square and three feet long. "2. They should, invariably, be stoutly and se-curely bound with iron hoops. "3. Coffee, tea, sugar, flour, tobacco, and articles of a like character, should be put in stout paper or

canvass bags, "4. All perisbable articles should be excluded, as tending to injure the remaining contents. "5. Under no circumstances, should articles of a con traband nature, such as liquors, wines, money, or cit-

izen's clothes, be sent. The prohibition is imperative and the scruting most through. Every box in which they are discovered is liable to confiscation. "To the friends of the enlisted men, we would most emphatically say: Send nothing ! excepting

latters. " In making these recommendations, we would not be understood as charging the Confederate authorities

with want of faith or disposition to carry out their pledges ; but owing to the searcity of transportation and the uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the per son addressed, it is almost an impossibility to secur the proper delivery of any package. "JAMES M. SANDERSON,

Lt. Col. and C. S., 1st A. C. "ALEX. VON SHRODER, Lt. Col. A. I. G., 14th A. C. "S. M. ARCHER, Lt. Col. 17th Tows Infantry."

Farmer's Catechism.

Question. What is the best kind of Wooden beam

Answer. The WIARD PLOW.

Ques. Wherein does it excel all others? Aus. In ease of draft, in being less liable to clog, and in fact is excels in every particular. Ques. Where is this Plow to be found ? Ans. At the KNOXVILLE FOUNDRY, where

they are made, and at various agencies around the Ques. Are there any other plows made at that

Foundry? Ans. Yes! Biles makes varioùs kinds of wooden and iron beam Plows, both for flat land and side hill, and he keeps ahead of all other establishments by getting the BEST PATTERNS invented, without

regard to the COST. Quos. Are Plows all that Biles makes? Ans. By no means. He also makes HORSE HOES; a superb article for Corn, Potatoes, &c. ROAD SCRAPERS that heat the world. Cast Cultivator Teeth of a very superior pattern. Shovef Plow Castings for new land, and indeed almost every

Plow Castings for new land, and indeed almost every thing that is ever made at a Foundry, from a Boot Jack to a Steam Engine. Ques. Would you then advise me to buy there? Ans. Most certaioly would I, for besides making the bost KIND of every thing, Biles makes those that are the most DURABLE, and it is a common expression where his Plows have been introduced, that small boy this wares once, you will be ready with me to you try his wares once, you will be ready with me to tell all wanting anything in that line to go, cond, or in some other way procure them of J. P. BILES, at the Knoxville Foundry. Knoxville, March 30, 1863-tf.

MOLASSES and SYRUP-a No. 1, article of both at fair prices at MATHERS'. SUPERIOR ARTICLE TEA, just received at ROY'S DRUG STORE. **FLINT CHIMNEYS**, extra quality for Kerosine Lamps, just received at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circula-tion and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said United States stocks, and to provide for the circula-tion and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking: NOW, THEREFORE, I, Hugn McCullorn, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of Wellsborough, county of Tioga, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to ommence the business of banking under the act foresaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty first day of March, 1864. (***) HUGH McCULLOCH. { ^A· ^Φ ^L.S. ^A ^Φ Mar30 64-9t Comptroller of the Currency.

TREES ! TREES ! FOR SALE.

Apple, Price 20 cts. Extra, 25 cts.

SUMMER VARIETY .- Early Harvest, Red As Irachan, Early Strawberry, Juncting, Early Sweet Bough, Early White, Jenkens' Pippen, Golden Sweet. AUTUMN VARIETY.—Autumn Bongh, Graven-

AUTUMN VARIETY.—Autumn Bongh, Graven-stein, Porter, Autumn Strawberry, Hawley or Dowse, Pear, Henry, Prince, Canada Suow, Jersey Sweet, Stoddard, Fall Pippen, Mammoth Pippen, Rambo, Fall Juneting, Neutral, Thomas Wells. WINTER VARIETY.—Baldwin, Fay's Russett, Northern Spy, Boston Russett, Golden Russett, Payne Sweeting, Bottle Green, Sweet Pearmain, Peck's Plea-

sant, Bentley Sweet, Rhode Island Greening, Hub sant, Beditey Sweet, Roode Island Greening, Hub-bardston, None Such, Swaar, Black, Tallman's Sweet, Danver's Sweet, Tompkin's County King, Esopus Spitzenburg, Wagoner, Lady's Sweet, Yellow Bell-flower, Dutch Mignonne, Newtown Pippen, Ladies' Sweet.

CRAB.-Large yellow and red. Small, do, do. Pears, Price 50c. Extra, ex. Price. SUMMER VARIETY.-Bartlett. Brandywine. TIOGA, Pa., Johnston House, Thursday, April 13, WELLSBORO, Pa., United States Hotel, SUMMER VARIETY.—Bartlett, Brandywine, Bleodgood, Beurre Gifford, Carpenter, Dearborn Seedling, Gansel's Burgamot, Golden Beurre of Gil-boa, Harvest, Julienne, Madelicne, Rostiezer, Osborn Summer, Summer Frank Real, Tyson. AUTUMN VARIETY.—Beurre Bosc, Beurre Di-l, Benra Ganbail, Berl, Dirker, Beurre Di-H. Rory, Pa., Troy House, Wadarder Avril 20

AUTUMN VARIETY.—Beurre Bosc, Beurre Di-el, Beurre Ganbault, Bezi De La Mott, Beurre De el, Beurre Ganbault, Berl De La Mott, Beurre De Amilis, Buffon, Cushing, Dix, Dutohess de Angou-leme, Flemish Beauty, Fon Dante de Automne, Fal-ton, Henry Fourth, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Maria de Louise, Napoleon, Ouondago, Paradise de Autom-no, Seckel, Sheldon, Sweet Pear, Stovens' Gonesee, Urbaniste, Woodstock, Vergalieu, Washington. WINTER, VARIETY.-Glout Morceau, Passee

Colmar, Winter Wadden, Lawrence; Vicar of Winkfield. Winter Nelis.

Plums, Price 50 cts. Bleeker's Gage, Columbia, Coo's Golden Drop, Egg Plum, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Jefforson, Law-rence Favorite, Lumbard, Magnum Bonum, Princes Gage, Red Gage, Smith's Orleans, Washington, Hu-

ing Superb. Peaches, Price 18 cts. Bergen Yellow, Melocoton, Crawford's Early, Early York, Red Rare Ripe, Sweet Water, Geo. the Fourth, Lemon Cling, Red Cheek Melocoton. Cherries, Price 38 cts.

Black Heart, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Down-r's Late Red, Mayduke, Guigne, Elton, Late Black, Grey's Early White, Napoleon Bigereau, Amber, Yel-low Spanish, Beauman's May, Holland Bigareau, Golden Drop of Herrington. GRAPES.-Isabella, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Ca-

tawba, Rebecca, Delaware, Concord, White Sweet Water, Black Bargundy. GOOSEBERRIES .- English -- reveral varieties.

CURRANTS.--White, Cherry, Dutch and Red. ORNAMENTAL.

OBNAMLEN'TAL. Norway Sprace, Balsam Fir, Sectch Fir, American Arborvitæ, Siberian do., Weeping Mountain Ash, Mountain Ash, Horse Chestnut, European Larch, Green Forsythes, White Flowering Deutzis, Graceful Deutzia, Chinese Wiegelia, Roses, Basket Willows. The above I offer for sale at my Nursery. They are all of superior quality. In digging and packing, care will be taken; and the charge for packing will be the cost of materials used. Trees will be delivered at the Tioga depot free of charge. Call at the Nur-sery, and look at the trees for your own satisfaction. sery, and look at the trees for your own satisfaction. B. C. WIOKHAM. Tioga, Tioga Co., Pa.-March 9, '61-3m'

GREENVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1862. Mr. B. F. Eaton, Sir :- The Green Mountain shin-

NEW HAVEN MILLS, Vt., Sept. 1, 1863. Emerson Smith, Dear Sir :- Your improved shingle machine, which I have had in use since last spring, works complete. It is the best and most perfect ma chine in use. I have cut 1500, and can 2000 per hour. It is a machine that pays well, and must come into Yours, LEWIS RUSSELL. ceneral use.

20 Machines for sale in Tiogs and Potter cour-tice, Pa., by P. W. ROCKWELL, Butland, Tiogs co., Pa.

AD For town, county, or State rights, address B. F. EATON, General Agent, Greenville, Green co., N. Y. March 17 PS64-3m*

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Bath, N. Y., Union Hotel, T LAWRENCEVILLE, Pa., at Hotel, Tuesday, April 12,

Monday afternon and Tuesday, April 18 & 13, TROY, Pa., Troy House, Wednesday, April 20, Havana, N. Y., Montour House, Thursday, April 21, Watkins, N. Y., Jefferson House, Friday, April 22, Dandee, N. Y., Ellis House, Saturday and Sanday, April 23 & 24, Penn Yan, N. Y., Benham House, Monday, April 25, March 30, 1864

March 30, 1864.

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These pianos have the pure musical tone of the Wood, together with the strength of the Iron, and and thus far superior to all others. The Over Strung Scales, giving in connection with the Patent Iron Scales, giving in connection with the Facture and Rim, full, wound, powerful, and sweet tone. These planos will remain in tune a greater length of time than any other planos known, and are warranted for the time of five years. The undersigned offers these pieces at the same prices as at the ware rooms in Albany or New York, saving the buyer the expense of going there to buy, and will keep them in tune for the term of three years, without charges. For a general description of these planes send for a circular, con-teining prices, styles, &c. I. G. HOYT, teining prices, styles, &c. I. G. HULLS, Osceola, Tioga County P. Osceola, Feb. 17, 1864.

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