#### From the Washington Chror He YOUNG VERSUS OLD PENSI YLVANIA.

There was something more and better than repartee in the reply of Mr. Scoli ld, of Pennsylvania, to Mr. Dawson's speech in the House on Wednesday. It was, literally 7 Jung against old Pennsylvania. Mr. Dawson presents the Pennsylvania of a half-century ago, before its conscience was awakened to cry of it against the annual sop thrown to slavery by the Democraoy and the old line Whigs. Mr. Scofield represents that Pennsylvania whose regeneration commenced among the northern nost spurs of the Alleghanics, and has spread hence southward, until its glow illumines half of Mary-land and all of West Virginia.

Mr. Scofield was a Democrat before to be a Democrat was to be the forsworn party adherent of Southern Slavery. Mr. Da cson only became earnest and distinguished as a "Democrat" when slavery began to make its most carnest and exacting demands upon Northern men; and from that hour to the present, he has given his decided abilities to the enemies of progressive principles. Mr. & cofield left the Democracy at the very moment v.hen Mr. Dawson became one of its prime apeatles. . Mr. Dawson's speech was a representative

speech. It discloses the animus of the party to which he belongs. That pasty, or faction, rather, as Mr. Scofield said, reem to have turned down a leaf where they left off a dozen years ago, and now come upon be stage with speeches which read as if delivered then. "Their music," said Mr. Scofield, "is a half line of Yankee Doodle, with a few scraps of Dixie, and the rub-a-dub of complaint and evil prophecy." Nothing could ne truer, nothing better said. Mr. Dawson stangs with his face to the past and his back to the future, lameting like a Jeremiah and frantically urging the round globe to turn upon it starry course. Mr. Scefield, mindful of the past only because of its precious teaching, looks the future in the face and rejoices that the world is rolling on its course toward its beatitudes. Mr. Dawson looks back with inexpressible garnings to the old slough, wherein the Democracy wallowed for so many years, and pleads for leave to return and resume the iron collar and the crumbs which fell from the bounteous tables of the Southern taskmaster. Mr. Scolled would bun-dle the wrongs done and suffer thy political partics for three-quarters of a contury into that slough, and so fence it about that they can never escupe to debase and afflict the people of America. Mr. Dawson would have the rebeltion put down on conditions unknown and unrecognized in Providential perations. He would core the patient and leave the fever intact. He would amputate an offending limb yet save the limb. He would, like the boy that lives in nursery rhymes, gat his pudding and keep it. Mr. Scoffeld, like the great party he represents, accepts the pardships of the present as legitimate outgroviths of the past, and as weapons with which tersecure a peaceful and glorious future. Mr. Darson, like his faction, trusts in the potency of, party discipline more than Providence. He hears a voice and mistakes it for the voice of some demagague who, in past time, moved the masses by cunning play upon their weaknesses. But it is the voice of the Director of the universe, thundering in present events. Politicians of this school are in no danger of the condemnation alluded to by Mackay:

#### For him the stake prepared. THE GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

For him the ax be barea; For him the gallows shall be reared,

"That man is thought a know or fool,

Or bigot, plotting crime,
Who, for the advancement of his kind,
Is wher than his time;
For him the hemlock shall distill,

In Philadelphia there is a Government laberatory, at which are manufa tured all the compound preparations used in he entire armies of the United States. The work conducted there gives, employment to a sout two hundred and twenty five hands. The : manufacturing facilities provided here are a decided curiosity. The drugs are purchased in crude state, and every specimen is tested by shemical analysis. The chomical and manufacturing apparatus, stills, &c., me of the first order of excellence and completeness. So perfet are the resources of the laberatory that the glass stoppers of the bottles are ground upon the premises, and the bandages for wounds are woven in the establishment upon spindles provided for the purpose.

The cellar is devoted to the storage and bottling of wines and liquor for medical purposes. Whiskey, brandy and wine me the liquors employed. None but the best are procured. The last purchase of whiskey was selected from twenty three samples, of which the rest were rejected.

The first floor contains the analytical laberatory, the mill rooms and the packing room. The microscopes are of the most valuable character, and the balances adjusted with unerring nicety. The mill room has six mills, with bolting cloths and appertenances complete. In these crude drugs are palverized and prepared for administration. A long one story building behind the mill room is devoted to the preparation of tincture; and extracts; of these the production is encomous. The contents of the largest drug house would compare very insignificantly with the weekly produc-

The second floor is a wast pill manufactory, where huge masses of mixtures are divided into alobutes by the delicate manipulation of soldier's wive widows and calldren. Plasters are also made here by the thousand, and about ten thousand bandages per May besides. The bandage-making apparatus, unique. There is nothing like it elsewhere & existence This part of the establishment a exceedingly curious and interesting. It has saved the Government vast sums of mont's hitherto wasted. and gives to the physicians : all times remedial agents of reliable quality and standard.

Nothing is wasted in leaking or evaporation, and corks are discarded is favor of ground glass. The third floor is the filling department, where all the fldid medicines and powders are bottled. A dun b waiter conveys them to the packing room lalow. Each butile is packed in a separate paper box, surrounded by saw-duet. Breakage thet fore is impossible.

A fire-proof building in the yard is appropriated solely in the distillation of other and chloroform. Another, long, ane story building, in five departments is used preparation of articles requiring direct lent. Everywhere else throughout the building steam is used. The motor is an engine of twenty five horse power. The whole concert is entirely complete and independent in it ilf, and is worthy of any nation in the world. A wash-house in the yard alone gives emp oyment for eleven girls in washing bottles for faily use.

3

## AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, ::::: APRIL 6, 1864. MARK THEIR RECORD.

Those who went through the last year's campaign, know how the charge, made against the Copperheads, of hostility to the Union soldiers, was met. They said-" We are not opposed to the soldiers, and would be glad to have them vote, if they could vote constitutionally." This was in reference to the decision of Judge Woodward : which decision was rendered not according to the spirit of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, but upon the merest technical construction of the portion relating to the elective franchise. Still, good, law-abiding men deemed it better to place the right of the soldier to vote beyond the cavil and question of mere lawyers like Judge Woodward. And so it came that the notice of proposed amendments to the Constitution, to effect that object, appeared in the prints last year. Tioga, ever ready to recognize the civil rights of the defenders of freedom, took time by the forelock, and voted for the amendments last fall. - This voting was premature, but did no harm. It is a significant fact, that not one Copperhead voted for the Amendments, and only one vote was thrown against them, as we recollect; that one vote, it need scarcely be said, was cast by a Copperhead who sails under the assumed name

of "democrat." But the record would be incomplete and unsatisfactory if it closed here. Fortunately, the State Legislature was called upon to pass upon the proposed amendments, and the action of the Senate is now before the people. Fortunately, also, the record is here placed beyond cavil or denial. The following is the proposed amendment:

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of the Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suf-frage in all elections of the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of elec-

The Harrisburg Telegraph gives the result as follows:

ollows :

"The constitutional amendments passed the Senate final reading by the following vote, viz:

"In Favor of Allowing Soldiers to Vote.—Benjamin Champneys, Laucaster; Geo. Connell, Philadel-phia; John M. Dunlap, Lancaster; David Fleming, Dauphin; J. L. Graham, Alleghany; Thomas Hoge Venango; G. W. Householder, Bedford; Benry Johnson, Lycoming; Wm. Kinsey, Bucks; M. B. Lowrey, Erie: C. C. McCandless, Butler; Jeremiah Nichols, Philadelphia; Dr. Thomas St. Clair, Indiana; Wm. J. Turrell, Susquebanna; S. F. Wilson, Tioga; W. Worthington, West Chester; John P. Penney, Alle-

"[All Union men with the exception of Kinsey, Democrat.]

"The following are the so-called Democrats:

"The following are the so-called Democrats:
"Agoinst Allowing Soldiers to Vote.—H. B. Beardslee, Wayne; C. M. Donovan, Philadelphia; John Latta, Westmoreland; Wm. McSherry, Adams; Dayid Montgomery, Northumberland; J. C. Smith, Montgomery; W. A. Wallace, Clearfield.
"Present, but not Voting.—Gev. H. Bacher, Cumberland; Heister Clymer, Berks; A. H. Glatz, York; Wm. Hopkins, Washington; C. L. Lamberton, Clarion; Bernbard Reilly, Schuylkill; J. B. Stark, Luzerne; G. W. Stein, Northampton."

Thus, every Union man voted in the affirmative; ten "Democrats" voted no, five dodged, nd one voted yea.

This is a bold record. What a record to go before the people with, in the coming campaign! What apology or excuse will be trumped up to justify such an outrage upon the rights of freemen? Perhaps they may put it upon the ground of preserving the purity of the franchise. But look to it-these conservators of the purity of the ballot-box were but yesterday stuffing the ballot and candle-boxes in Kansas. They were, but yesterday, justifying the usurpations of Border-Ruffianism, under which the elective franchise in Kansas became a reproach and a hissing among the people. They upheld the administration of Buchanan in its endeavor to force an obnoxious Constitution upon the people of Kansas. Yet they come forward as champions of the purity of elections and the conservation of constitutional guaranties !-This is a crowning impudence. It will deceive no man who does not court deception. The branded.

## WHAT IS CRIME?

There is a bound beyond which toleration becomes complicity with crime, as liberty becomes license. Differences of opinion as to what constitutes crime, have, happily, been disposed of by statutes, if not by the moral sense of mankind. There is no question as regards the criminality of the act of taking the goods of another without permission or compensation. The act is theft. If one strikes another dead, that is murder, or manslaughter, according to the nature of the circumstances. The man who should, publicly or privately, apologize for either theft or murder, would be repudiated by the community; and the man who should endeavor to elevate such an apologist into a martyr, would be hooted out of society as a knave or a fool.

The semi-rebel faction in the North has done little for three years past, save to apologize for the highest crime known to any law in enlighterred nations. Its chiefs have always some excuse to palliate the crime of Jefferson Davis and his fellows in arms. During all these years of war, these northern rebels have not found speech to condemn, in an unqualified manner, the treason of the South. They can see a huge crime in almost every action of the Government, though that action be sustained by precedents established by Democratic Executives. For instance-the employment of negro troops-which was done by Washington, by Madison, and by Jackson. And again—the confiscation of the property of a public enemy-which has been tries. It is practiced by the rebels, and rightly. the event.

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The rebel Congress was the first to pass confiscation laws. So early as June, 1861, non-resi-

Voorhes, and Mallory-these Congressmen are dria; there were 25 officers among them. one word in condemnation of the treason of Jefferson Davis, in either branch of Congress. No man has heard either of them demand the punten the actors against treason with condign pun- ston intends to assume the defensive. ishment. These are the leaders of the faction which rallies around McClellan to-day, but which would rally around Jefferson Davis to them on loyal soil. Think of it.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1864. The Pennsylvanians resident in Washington, either permanently or temporarily, have organized for the campaign of 1864. The object of the association is the circulation of docu-Pittsburg, is the President. The Executive Committee is composed of thirty-three members | Wellsborough,..... -one from each Senatorial district in the State. J. B. Potter, Esq., is the member for the Tioga district, and for once is the right man in the right place. I look for much good to result from this organization. If properly managed -and it is officered by first-rate men-it cannot fail to exert an excellent influence upon the political health of our State.

The principal topic in Congress now, is limi-

tation of power. On the Senate's side, the discussion of Powell's bill to prevent, ostensibly, the interference of military authority with the elections in the border States, but really, to hand over Kentucky to Jeff. Davis, is consuming the time. Some damaging facts are made out that McCleilan issued the first order to his subordinates to station men at the polls in Maryland, and prevent disusion citizens from participating in the election. This order was issued in October, 1861, just before the Maryland' election. The reading of the order by Senator Howard, caused a tremendous fluttering among Notice To Teachers and Citizens. Chippewa chiefs now on a visit to Washington in all the glory of paint, wampum and feathers. It is a little singular that no outspokenlyloyal man ever complained of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the military authorities in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware.

No man was permitted to vote who refused to swear entire allegiance to the Government .-Pray, tell me, was this a tax on loyalty, or disloyalty? If on loyalty, why has not some known and unquestioned loyal man protested? No such protest has been made; and the inference is, that the oath only blocked the game of the rebels. Poor fellows! they are making a history which their children will deny as appli-

than's presented by these men who claim to be loyal, and yet refuse to do a single act which savors of loyal motive or impulse. They never If a thorough scoundrelism constitutes statesmanship, then these men are statesmen. If sympathy with Jeff. Davis, openly expressed, is democracy, then these men are democrats. If opposition to every adequate measure for putting down rebellion, is an evidence of loyalty, then these men are loyal. But not otherwise. The plea of "conservatism" is a pretence. It niears only that these men lack the earnestness to be patriots, and the courage to become armed traitors. It is a negative condition as regards action, but positive in its indication of sympathy with traitors. Let no man be deceived .- Bolerman, Mrs. Lucy These leaders mean to dishonor the country, if they can accomplish that through the masses who follow their lead. They have a tenderness for their own necks, and a reckless disregard for the necks of their followers.

The Presidential question is still discussed. There is now a rumor that the semi-rebels are contemplating the nomination of Fremont, dropping McClellan. Doubtless the radical men of Tioga will find it difficult to believe in such a freak of strategy. I do not give the slightest weight to such an improbable happening. If they were so minded, it is not likely that Fremont would consent to become the tool of such men. And if he did consent, he would be des pised and discredited by his old friends. : So nothing would come of it, save defeat of rebel sympathizers. The fact is, these malcontents have so often deceived the people, that they are devoid of credit with the people. This generation will never trust them again; or if it does. then it deserves to be sold and enslaved.

The weather for a time has been as inconstant as the most persistent flirt. We have had a great snow-fall, but at present writing the tops practised by belligerents in all ages and coun- of the Potomac hills are the only witnesses of M. H. C.

#### WAR NEWS.

We have New-Orleans dates to the 26th ult. dents were notified to appear and give in their The advance of Gen. Smith's forces had formed adhesion to the "Confederacy," or their prop- a junction with the advance of Gen. Banks at erty would be forfeited. They commenced by Alexandria, the Rebels retreating to Shreveconfiscating arms, munitions of war, and mo- port. At the latter place the Rebels have ney, belonging to the Government. They are three powerful iron-clads, with which they exdestroying our merchant vessels every day.— pect to destroy the Union fleet. Our boats are They always destroy or carry off all property waiting for a rise of water, so that they can destructible or portable. This is their privi- get over the falls, when the Rebels will have a lege, if acknowledged as belligerents. But chance to try their rams. The capture of who ever heard a Copperhead condemn their Fort De Russy was a serious blow to them. exercise of the right of destroying public prop- They had worked for months in constructing erty? Will somebody give us the name of one a formidable battery on the river bank, which of these conservators of law, national and in- they expected would prevent the passage of any boat the Yankees could offer, but the flank The truth is simply this: What is left of movement on the fort placed the battery in the old democratic organization, has experi- our hands without a shot. The 83d Qhio, enced a complete moral inversion. Once it held, forming the advance of Gen. Bank's army, with all other parties, that treason was the high- marched through the Teche country 270 miles est crime. Now, it looks upon unqualified alle- in five days. No fighting occurred beyond giance to the Government as the only crime to some small skirmishes. On the 21st 300 Rebbe denounced. Powell, Saulsbury, F. Wood, els were captured about 18 miles from Alexan-

everlastingly denouncing the Government, be- We learn from Ringgold that the Rebel cavcause it uses all its energies to maintain its in- alry force has been augmenting within the tegrity. No man has heard either of them sny past few days, and now amounts to about 5.000. They are encamped in the valley at the foot of Rocky Faced Ridge, from Tunnel Hill to Varneas Station and Red Clay, which they hold. The Rebels have also a considerable ishment of a traitor; and every man, who has force at Nickayack Gap, six miles below Ringheard them at all, has heard all of them threa- gold. There are no indications that Gen. John

A Memphis dispatch says that the Robel Gen . McCallough is reported to be en route North with 2,500 men to re-enforce Gen. Forrest. Gen. Grierson has his cavalry force out watchmorrow, if he were placed in a position to lead | ing and harrassing Gen. Forrest, but his division is much reduced by veterans at home on furlough.

Over 900 Rebel soldiers came into Chattanoo ga during the month of March. The receipts of deserters have failen off for a few days past.

# [For the Agitator.] COMMON SCHOOLS.

Teachers' examinations are appointed as fol-Mansfield,.... 25th o'clock. It is necessary to commence early, in

> come late may expect to be detained during the evening, or else be deprived of an examination. Teachers whose certificates were renewed or indorsed for the winter schools, must attend one of these examinations, and receive certificates before contracting for summer schools; for I believe no certificate was extended for

order to get through by night. Those who

more than the one term, and they will not be extended again. The State Superintendent strongly advises the practice of having but one series of examinations in a year; therefore, this spring, certificates will be issued for "one term only," in order that all teachers may be required to be

to appear concerning the origin of military in- examined at the regular annual examination terference with elections in the States. It turns a next fall, when they will receive certificates for V. A. ELLIOTT, Co. Sup't. Cherry Flatts, April 4, 1864.

# FLAX SEED.

200 BUSHELS of FLAX SEED wanted, for which the Highest Market Price in CASH will be paid.

Wellsboro, April 6, 1864.

the rebels. Their faces resembled those of the THE Delmar School Directors, meet on the 9th da of April next, at the Borough School House, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of contracting with Teachers for the Summer School; also to let the contracts for furnishing wood for said school district for the present year. ROB'T CAMPBELL, See'y. or the present year. RO. Delmar, April 6, 1864.

## NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE School Directors of Charleston School District will meet at the Young's School House, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to engage Teachers for the Summer Schools.

I. S. HARKNESS, Sec'y. Charleston, April 6, 1864.

## CAUTION.

HEREAS, I have been informed that Jerome Simmons and Mary L. Stage, my daughter, contemplate marriage with each other, all persons authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, whether Ministers of the Gospel, or Magistrates, are hereby history which their children will deny as applicable to their progenitors.

Never, it seems to me, was there a more
marked example of the infatuation of crime,
than a presented by these men who claim to be

## Administrators' Notice.

ETTERS of administration having been granted people will see through such scanty drapery, arise to speak, that they do not offer an apology late of the township of Tioga, deceased, notice is for rebellion, and fling a sop to traitors in arms. thereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to MARY E. MANN, Adm'x.

Tioga, April 6. 1884-6t

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned having been appointed an Auditor to distribute the fund arising from the real estate of A. S. Brews. ter, among the lien creditors, will attend to the du-ties of his appointment at his office, in Wellsboro, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1864, at 1 o'clock, M. of said day, before whom all persons having claims upon said fund are required to produce and

substantiate the same, T IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, April 5, 1864: Morgan, Marietta 4 Berry, Lydia M. Powell, Michael, (foreign) Plumley, Anettia Burke, Cyrus Plumley, Nettie Rumsey, Joseph' Russell, Albert 2 Carr. Libbie Cushing, Miss Ellen French, Reuben Russell, Lucy P 2 Roberts, S. S. Ray, Levi Raggles, Rosette Scott, E. W. Johnson, Ery King & Smith, Lewis, Wed Smith, Ellis Taylor, G. W. Webb, Philena Lowell, H. J. McNeil, L. B. Wells, Charles A. 2

Wade, Alma Wisner, I. Smith Markram, Thomas Mitchell, Mrs. L. D. Persons calling to appear advertised.

Please say they are advertised.

HUGH YOUNG, P. M. Persons calling for any of the above letters, wi

#### TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.

A Reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to com-municate to his affloted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. John M. Dagnall, 186 Fulton Street, June 1, 1863-1v.

SIDING.

DINE SIDING, seasoned, can be had at my mill in Charleston. March 29 1864-6t CYRUS CATLIN.

### BOARDMAN AND GRAY'S

CELEBRATED PATENT IMPROVED INSULATED IRON RIM, AND FRAME

PIANO FORTES! These pianos have the pure musical tone of the Wood, together with the strength of the Iron, and are thus far superior to all others. The Over Strung Scales, giving in connection with the Patent Iron Rim, full, round, powerful, and sweet tone. These pianos will remain in tune a greater length of time than any other pianos known, and are warranted for the time of five years. The undersigned offers these pianos 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 pianos send for a circula faining prices, styles, &c. I. G. HOYT,
Osceola, Tioga County Pa.

Osceola, Feb. 17, 1861. SPECIAL NOTICE.

We would place before you a few extracts taken from letters, selected out of a large number received by Mesers. Boardman & Gray from parties who have purchased and tested these instruments:

CAMBRIDGE, Saline co., Mo., July 12, 1860.

Messrs. Boardman, Gray & Co.—The piano you sent me in May last was received the 18th of said month, and has given general satisfaction. We are much pleased with it. I would have written before this, but wished to have it tested by different ones; and each one pronounced it a fine instrument. A German teacher of music was delighted with it, and remarked that he would surely send for one as soon as he could. And another teacher of music remarked that she saw no difference in the tone of it and a thousand dollar one. Respectfully yours, J. F. DAVESON.

FERNANDINA, Fla., May 7, 1860. The piano came duly to band in most perfect order. I ought perhaps to have written sconer, but thought I would know well our opinion before I attempted to express it. I have now to say, that though there are several of us, we have but one opinion-we are satisfied. I do not think I ever heard a piano of sweeter tone, while its external appearance is very superior. It is a very handsome parlor ornament. I remain yours, truly, Rev. THOS, A. E. EVANS.

From the Home Monthly, Buffalo, Dec. 18, 1859. Board, Gray & Co.'s planos are certainly the finest toned, the most exquisitely finished, and the most exviceable offered to the public. The upper part of the rim is cast with the iron frame, of course bringing the strength where it is most needed, and giving at the same time a larger scale instrument in the same case. The sounding board and vibrating portions are re-lieved, by the strain of the strings resting entirely on this insulated rim. Boardman, Gray & Co.'s pianos are the only ones constructed in this manner, and are of course capable of greater service than any others.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 28, 1869. Gentlemen:—I am delighted with the piano you sent me; so much so, that I want another of the same manufacture. Also please send me one of your Square Grands, 72 octaves, &c.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, D. D.

We can honestly recommend the pianos made by Boardman, Gray & Co., as a well made and durable instrument. They are entirely reliable.
RICHARD STORRS WILLIS,
Editor Masical World,
WM. CULLEN BRYANT,

Editor N. Y. Ev. Post. We have examined and tested the pianes made by Boardman, Gray & Co., and believe them to be a well made and durable article; and we cordially recom-

made and durable afficie; and we cordinity recommend them to the public as fully equal to all that the makers claim for them. They are perfectly reliable.

II. II. VAN DYCK.

Sup't of Public Ins'n for State of New York.

F. F. MULLER,

Prof'r of Music in N. Y. State Normal School.

I. A FOWLER

J. A. FOWLER. J. A. FOWLER,
Prof'r of Music and Pr'l of Ch'ry Val'y Aca'y.
SMITH SHELDON,
Of Sheldon & Co., extensive Pub'g Ho'e, N. Y.
L. A. GODEY,
Pub'r Godey's Lady's Book, Philadelphia, Pa.
OLIVER AREY,
The Eminent Teacher, Euffalo, New York,

Mrs. H. E. G. AREY,
Editress Home Monthly, Buffalo, New York,
JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
Editor New York Teacher, Albany, New York
JAMES JOHONNOT, Eminent Author of Work on School Architec'e. E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE, See'y Comm'rs Free Schools, Charleston, S. C.

Rochester, N. Y., May 5, 1860. Messrs. Boardman, Groy E. Co.—I am in possession of the piano (7 octave, large No. 1) you sent to my order; it is in as good condition as when it left your hands; not the slightest mar disfigures its beautifully polished surface. It is in excellent tune. You (and I think no one else) could not have pleased me better,

both as regards the appearance and tone of the instru-ment; the tone is at once full, rich and sweet. It is indeed a fine instrument. Yours truly.

Mrs. L. E. BRONSON. Bownan's Mills, Va., April 12, 1860.

The piano you sent me came to hand in due time, and in good order, and has been in almost constant use since its arrival; and even now while I am perning this note its sweet tones reach my ears. We find the instrument to be all right in every respect; fully

coming up to all it was recommended to be; and we are perfectly satisfied with it. Yours truly,

J. J. BOWMAN. FERNANDINA, Fla., May 26, 1860. PERNAYDINA, Fila., May 20, 1860.

Dear Sirs,—The pinno sent me (large 7 octave, No ) was received in good order, and gave perfect sat sfaction. All who have heard it are delighted with its tone. I trust that it will do much to recommend your planes. I new wish one of your Square Grand 74 octave pinnes. You will find enclosed a draft on New York for the same.

Rev. OWEN P. THACKARA.

SAUK RAPIDS, Minn., May 7, 1860. Dear Sirs,—Some delay occurred in getting it to this place, but it arrived last Saturday, safe and in perfect tune. Mrs. Hamlin is much pleased with it; indeed, likes it better every day. Our rector says, "Boardman, Gray & Co. make the best planes in the

COENERSVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 23, 1860, Boardman, Gray & Co.—I have received the piano forte manufactured at your establishment, and am highly pleased with it, both as to workmanship, tono and touch. It reached mo in perfect order.

With respect,
Miss ALMIRA VAUGHN,

EDWARD O. HAMLIN.

BOONVILLE, N. Y., May 15, 1860. The piano I purchased of you came to hand safe and sound; and it gives me pleasure to say to you, that the instrument more than meets our expectation; in its beauty and tone we consider it a "perfect gem. I can but express my wonder, with other of your pa trons, how you can afford so beautiful and perfect an article of the kind for so moderate a price. you enlarged prosperity in your noble enterprise, I am yours truly, Rev. M. D. GILLETT.

From the Missouri Educator.

It is a good sign that music is every day gaining a stronger beld upon the sympathies and affections of the American people; and we rejoice in the fact, as one that not only increases social happiness, refining and elevating the popular taste, but must tend to our general prosperity and the perpetuity of our free in-stitutions. "The man who has no music in his soul, is fit for treason, strategy and spoils;" and the womawho can neither make nor enjoy good music, "is fit' for rothing that we can think of, unless it should be to drive a man mad with a series of " Caudle lectures."

# Portable Printing Offices.



For the use of Merchants, Druggists, and all business and professional men who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply.—Adapted to the printing of Hamibills, Billhends, Circulars, Labels Cardsand Small Newspapers. Full instructions accompany, weathers. tions accompany each office enabling a boy ten years old to work them successfully. Circulars sent free. Spec

is sheets of Type, Cuts, &c., 6 cents. Address
ADAMS' PRESS CO. ADAMS' PRESS CO 31 Park Row, N. Y., and 35 Lincoln St. Boston, Mass. January 27, 1864-1y.

#### THE PEOPLE'S STORE IN CORNING, N. Y.

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. TAT 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 ony business has more than doubled) has fully demonstrated 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, CLOTHS & CASSIMERES by the yard or made up to order. KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTONADES, LINENS

#### and a general assortment of Goods for MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR. We 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

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.

ind it will be our aim by FAIR DEALING. to merit a share of public patronage.

We are very thankful for the liberal and constantly INCREASING PATRONAGE pestowed upon us, and hope to merit its continuance

and increase. Customers from TIOGA COUNTY

and vicinity are cordially invited to call and examine Goods and Prices.

SMITH & WAITE.

Corping, March 30, 1864.

## Farmer's Catechism.

Question. What is the best kind of Wooden beam Plow?
Answer. The WIARD PLOW.

Ques. Wherein does it excel all others?

Ans. In ease of draft, in being less limble to clog, and in fact it 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

Ans. Yes! Biles makes various 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.

Ques. 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 beat the world. Cast Cultivator Tecth of a fery superior pattern. Shorel Plow Castings for new land, and indeed almost every thing that is ever made at a Foundry, from a Book Jack to a Steam Engine.

Ques. Would you then advise me to buy there?

Ans. Most certainly would I, for besides making the best 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 they last as long as from two to four got at any other shop; he has always been at the business from a small boy and ought to know how it is done, and if you try his wares once, you will be ready with me to tell all wanting anything in that line to go, send, or in some other way procure them of J. P. BILES, at the Knoxville Foundry. Knoxville, March 30, 1863-tf.

# TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

#### Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, MARCH 21, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the understand in t to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The First National Bank, of Wellsburgh, 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 "Ap set to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said set required to he complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:
NOW, THEREFORE, I, HEGH McCullock,

Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of Wellsborough, county of Tioga, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act nforesaid. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of

office, this twenty first day of March, 1864. Comptroller of the Currency.

DR. JACKSON, THE CELEBRATED REFORM BOTANIC, AND

#### Indian Physician, OF ERIE CITY, PENNA.,

May be Consulted as follows free of Charge. Bath, N. Y., Union Hotel, Tuesday, April 12, LAWRENCEVILLE, Pa., at Hotel,

TIOGA, Pa., Johnston House, Thursday, April 13, Wednesday, April 14, Well LSBURG B. House, Thursday, April 14, WELLSBURO, Pa., United States Hotel, WELLSBURG, Pa., United States Hotel,
Friday, April 15,
BLOSSBURGH, Pa., Hall's Hotel,
Shturday afternoon and Sanday, April 16 & 17,
Elmira, N. Y., Brainard House,
Monday afternoon and Tuesday, April 18 & 19,
TROY, Pa., Troy House,
Wednesday, April 20,
Havana, N. Y., Montour House, Thursday, April 22,
Watkins, N. Y., Jefferson House,
Friday, April 22,
Dundee, N. Y., Ellis House,
Saturday and Sunday, April 23 & 24,
Penn Yan, N. Y., Benham House, Monday, April 23.
March 30, 1864.

March 30, 1864. KEROSINE LAMPS at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

SUPERIOR ARTICLE TEA, just received at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

Lamps, just received at ROY'S DRUG STORE.