[For the Agitator.]

To the Loyal Men and Women of Tioga Co.

It is the wish of the Managers, who have taken in charge the Great Central Fair, which is to be held in Philadelphia, the first week in June, that it should be a noble exposition of the enterprise, wealth, benevolence and patriotism of the three States, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. For this end, they earnestly desire that *all sections* shall take a part in providing articles for sale or exhibition; and the loyal people of Tioga county are, by request of the executive committee, cordially invited to unite with their fellow citizens in contributions, or in preparations for the Fair, the proceeds of which are to be devoted entirely to the benefit of the soldiers of our immense army. All classes and conditions are called upon;—the rich, to give of their abundance; the skilful artisan, of his handi work; the day-laborer and mechanic, the result, or the wages, of *one day's labor. One day's income* to be devoted by all who love their country, to promote the comfort of the brave boys who are periling life and limb, that *this nation may not perish!*

"The Sanitary Commission is that the great Almoner of the people's bounty; furnishing to each individual, and each local soldiers' aid society, the means of making their liberality most effectual, by concentrating it with that of thousands of others, by conveying it where it is most needed, and distributing it where it will do the most good. By its aid, the widow's mite, the rich man's thousands, the gift of whatever form, will most surely accomplish the pious wish of the giver."

The history of this great national institution is before the country, and may be known and read of all men. Organized in June, 1861, by the spontaneous benevolence of the loyal people, which sought an outlet and a safe channel to the soldiers they were sending to the field, that it might follow them with messages and tokens of loving care, to the furthest battle field and hospital—the Sanitary Commission has grown with the growth, and expanded its ministrations with the advance of our troops, till, from Gettysburg to Texas, the men on the march greet "the comfort-laden wain" with hearty cheers,

"And where bullets whistling by,
Comes the sadder, fainter cry,
'Help us, brothers, ere we die—
Save us, Sanitary!'"

The prospect of this spring campaign is, that there will be urgent and frequent calls for the supplementary supplies of the Commission.—How needful these frequently are, the battle of Gettysburg affords us a notable instance. The government hospital trains were delayed—transportation was clogged with troops and munitions—and the best calculations of Government had provided for *ten thousand* wounded men. Yet "*twenty five* thousand, our own and the enemy's) were left upon an area of four square miles. What would have become of those sufferers, if the *half* (not half) preparation which the Providence of the Government had made, had not been supplemented for the first week or two, treble *one half*, by the Sanitary Commission, aided by the Christian Commission and other relief agencies?" The supplies of the Sanitary Commission were upon the ground two full days in advance of the Government; yet the Government was not to blame; men and munitions of war *must* first be forwarded. Hence the great advantage of such a great, independent organization as the Sanitary Commission, whose *one business* at such times is to look after the wounded. Thousands of lives were saved to their friends and families, by such supplementary aid; and at Antietam, at Fredericksburg, on all our battle fields, it has been the same.

And as long as the war lasts, should the *homes* of the land keep up the supply of money, of stimulants, of edibles, and of extra clothing, that these messengers of mercy may go forth full handed.

They give themselves entirely to the work, and not a few have lain down their lives in the service.

An eminent gentleman (Edw. P. Smith, of Nashville,) of the Christian Commission, writes, "I am satisfied that your system of distributing supplies is the correct one. Such large contributions as the people are making, cannot be handed over to the army, on any volunteer system, unless it be for a few days, amid the emergencies of a severe battle. A business involving such expenditure, would be entrusted by a business man only to permanent and responsible agents."

This valuable testimony is cited in vindication of the plan adopted by the Sanitary Commission, (and censured by some,) of employing regular agents as subordinates, and dispensing with the services of such as would only volunteer for a few weeks, (unless in cases demanding great extra help, as a battle field.) These agents receive a mere subsistence, the average amount of payment by the Commission being two dollars per day; less than the wages of a skilled mechanic; yet a large proportion of these are professional men—very few of whom would give their services in any other cause for double the compensation. The services of the President of the Commission, (Dr. Bellows,) the Vice President, Standing Committee, which are daily services, are *entirely gratuitous*, and have occupied for nearly three years the largest portion of their physical and mental strength.

Chicago, Cincinnatti, Boston, Brooklyn and New York, have all preceded our own State in Fairs for the benefit of their different branches of the Sanitary Commission. That our noble and loyal old Commonwealth may maintain her proper standing in benevolence, as she ever will in patriotism, it behooves all her citizens to do their part in this great work of charity.

We would respectfully suggest that the Aid Society in each village should appoint a committee, whose business it shall be to engage as many as possible in preparing contributions for the Fair. This should be done in such a way as not to interfere with the regular work of the societies in preparing and forwarding hospital supplies.

Free transportation will be given upon all the railroads for goods intended for the Fair.

LUCY M. HOTCHKISS,
SARAH E. MORRIS,
Asso'te M'n'rs for Tioga Co.

A SINGULAR RELATIONSHIP.—The Boston *Traveler*, of the 22d ult., says: Among a party of slaves that arrived in this city this morning, from Virginia, to enlist in a Massachusetts regiment, was one who was much whiter than many white men, and never would be taken, from his appearance, for a slave. His family connexion is somewhat singular, he being a son of his grandfather and a brother of his mother—a feature of the "institution."

THE Rev. JOHN C. GRIGG, of the Philadelphia Conference, has been appointed Hospital Chaplain at New-Orleans.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : APRIL 20, 1864.

ONWARD AND UPWARD AND TRUE TO THE LINE.

The progress of the nation towards the highest human conceptions of freedom, is indescribably grand. One after the other the enslaved Commonwealths cut loose from the crumbling ruin of slavery, and wheel into line with States now veteran in the warfare for universal man. The fathers of the republic—they who stood its sponsors at the christening—considered themselves privileged above other men. They thought that the opening year to a new and memorable era in the world's history. And so it was. So was the landing of the Pilgrims the opening year of a new and memorable era. But the world's history is full of such opening years. The world of man counts its age by eras, not by years. It constructs its days of events, and not of hours; its hours are great thoughts.

If the Revolutionary era was grand, this is more. It is sublime with the concentered light of past history. The spectacle of a great people throwing off their chains, and then gathering strength to strike off the bonds of others, is not one that nations are permitted to gaze upon often in the space of a human life. True, the sky is warm with the reflection of the crimsoned earth; and there is a sound of lamentation in all our borders; whole States are devastated, because they were found infidel to the common bond; and men are cast out and outlawed, because infidel to every bond which the good citizen is bound to respect; but out of all this seemingly cumulative evil, the nation will emerge purified, exalted, and truly noble. We have only to wait—working with all our might at whatsoever our hands may find to do—with that patience born of unshaken faith in eternal justice

It is notable that the first State to wheel into line, was the first acquired slave territory under the Constitution—Louisiana. The second was Arkansas—also acquired under the Constitution. The third is Maryland—where the first example of perfect toleration was set. One by one they come, like returning prodigals, knocking for admission into the ranks of free and regenerated Commonwealths. The promise now is, that the seed scattered by slaves in Maryland will be harvested by freemen. Little by little the borders of barbarism are being narrowed down, and the spirit of savagery compressed. Is there a man, regarded as a fair specimen of his kind, in the free States, who does not feel a thrill of joy at the disappearance of that barbarous system from our borders? Is there such an one who is not heartily glad that the nation is about to make a grand effort to shape the organic law so that it shall be a body worthy of holding the soul of a regenerate nation?

Louisiana, Arkansas, Maryland, Missouri—shall not these be reckoned among the brightest jewels of the coronet of liberty? born into the heritage of true freedom in the midst of convulsions, and receiving the better baptism of blood and fire, they cannot be reckoned children by adoption, but rather by birth. The ages cannot turn back upon their course. The spirit of the age is at war with half-hearted men and measures. We are entering into the bonds of a nobler brotherhood, into the realms of a better life. The world will not be ashamed of us at last.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1864.

During the last ten days there have been two intensely exciting debates in either branch of Congress. In the Senate, the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution has been exhaustively debated and passed by a vote of 38 to 6. Four of the six negative votes were cast by Senators from slave States, and two by Senators from free States—Messrs. McDougall, of California, and Hendricks, of Indiana. On the other hand, five of the votes in favor of the resolution were cast by Senators from slave States—Messrs. Brown and Henderson, of Missouri, Willey and Van Winkle, of West Virginia, and Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland.—Gov. Hicks was absent on account of sickness, or there would have been a solid vote from Maryland. I ought to have premised that the proposed amendments look to the abolition of slavery. The resolution as it passed the Senate is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

This resolution was discussed for several days, and pretty much all the venom of the opposition developed. The great speech of the debate was that of Reverdy Johnson, who, when he lays off the lawyer, has no superior in the Senate, or elsewhere. His speech was a most eloquent appeal to the Senate to do justice to the black and the white, without partiality. It is needless to say that he had the undivided attention of the Senate and made a profound impression. He characterized slavery as the one stain upon our national honor, as the crowning injustice and monster crime of the age. He spoke from observation of its baneful influence upon the destiny of Maryland—as one who has been familiar with its workings and effects from childhood.

Sumner, Brown, Henderson, Clark, and others, also mingled in the affirmative discussion. On the other hand, Powell and Davis, of Kentucky, Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Hendricks, of Indiana, labored valiantly against the destruction of barbarism. Powell and Saulsbury were noisy and violent—both declaring that such an amendment of the Constitution would destroy the last vestige of liberty in this country. It was noticeable that in speaking of the rebellion, both characterized it as a "lamentable indiscretion" on the part of the South. This great revolt against law and order, remember, is nothing more than a "lamentable indiscretion"! It is not a crime, not even a misdemeanor—only a "lamentable indiscretion"—that's the name in Copperhead lexicons. They spoke of it about as one speaks of a fast young man—"he is sowing his wild oats."

Senator Buckalew, with his olden shrewdness, "stepped out" of the chamber about half an hour before the final vote was taken, and did not appear to put himself on record. Of the lot he was the wisest. Better to dodge than to be guilty of an act which the historian will name infamous. I regard Senator Buckalew's action as indicative of the unsettled condition of the Copperhead mind in Pennsylvania.

Now the resolution alluded to proposes—what? To amend the Constitution? No! To abolish slavery arbitrarily? No. It simply proposes to submit to the Legislatures of the several States, a proposition to so amend the organic law as to make human bondage forever impossible in the republic. Is there any clause in the Constitution forbidding such inhibition of slavery by amendment? Certainly not. The Constitution expressly provides that it may be altered or amended, and prescribes the manner of amendment. The question, then, was not hampered with a doubt as to the constitutionality of the resolution; but it came up as a question of national policy and of Christian principle, pure and simple. Every man who opposed it in Congress, opposed it on that ground—as a lover of the institution. And whenever you find a man opposing it out of Congress, you see a man who loves slavery better than freedom and justice. That is the plain statement of the case.

It is thought that the resolution will pass the House by the required two-thirds majority.—The sky lightens and the night of trouble begins to shrink away. God grant that the year 1864 may be remembered among years as the season when justice found a lodgment in the high places of the land. M. H. C.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1864.

Saturday, April 9th, was a great day in the House. Copperheadism seems to have pitched upon that day as a fitting season to show its teeth and claws; and, thank Heaven, patriotism stood up to the fight undismayed.

Long, of Ohio, sought to earn notoriety, (which is the highest conception of fame common to most men of his faction,) by declaring himself in full sympathy with the Government of Jeff. Davis. He openly declared that sooner than prosecute this war, he was for recognizing the so-called "Confederacy." Much more of the same venomous nature he said; and when he sat down, Mr. Speaker Colfax called a member to take the chair, while he resumed his place on the floor. He then offered a resolution calling for the expulsion of traitor Long. Upon this resolution arose one of the most exciting discussions ever witnessed in Congress. Colfax's speech was temperate, but bold, decided, and convincing. When he closed, "Sunset" Cox arose and repudiated the sentiments of Long, but essayed an apology for him. Harris, of Maryland, followed, in the bitterest, most out-and-out treasonable speech ever made in the House. He plainly declared himself in favor of secession, and hoped the rebellion would succeed. I send a resume of the debate, that it may be read and estimated by all who please to read it. Fernando Wood then got up and said that if Mr. Long meant to say that he preferred a recognition of the "Confederacy" to the subjugation of the South, he coincided with him in so much.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, moved a resolution of censure, declaring Mr. Harris an unworthy member of the House. This resolution passed by a vote of 93 to 18. This, to an honorable man, would have been equivalent to expulsion. For when a man is declared an unworthy member of a deliberative assembly, he is outlawed as fully as if he had been kicked out of society for some social crime.

The question now seems to be—Can a man perform, all and singular, the duties of a member of Congress, after having been declared unfit to act as a member? I suppose Mr. Harris may have heard of the conclusion of the man who was pitched out of a second story window. A passer-by, seeing the tumble, inquired what it meant. The tumbler scratched his head a moment; "why," said he, "I do'nt exactly know what it does mean, but reckon I *war'nt wanted* up there!"

So Mr. Harris may conclude that he is one too many in the House, upon due reflection.—But it is by no means certain that he will so conclude. These Copperheads are the most tenacious of all creatures, when they get hold of an office that pays. It will be recollected that the Democracy rushed into rebellion when they were dispossessed of the patronage of the Government. These men can endure anything but private life and labor for a livelihood.—When that trial comes, they begin to whet the dagger, and distil poisons for their more successful rivals.

The debate on the resolution to expel Long was put over until Monday. I will give the upshot of the matter in my next letter.

M. H. C.

A steamer which passed Fort Pillow on Friday evening, brings news that the fort is in ruins, but nothing could be seen to indicate that the enemy were there.

WAR NEWS.

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman confirm the stories of Rebel barbarity at Fort Pillow.—There were five negro soldiers buried alive; one, although wounded, was compelled to assist in digging the pit, and was then thrown in and covered up. Our loss was 53 white soldiers killed and 100 wounded, and 300 black soldiers butchered after they had surrendered. Chalmers, the Rebel commander, told a Union officer that there was to be no mercy for "home-made Yankees" or Southern Unionists. On Saturday Congress directed an immediate investigation into the whole matter.

On Friday a body of Rebel cavalry made an attack on our pickets at Bristow Station, killing one man and wounding two others of the 13th Pennsylvania regiment. They were driven off, after a few shots had been exchanged, but carried their wounded with them. General Grant had passed the spot in the car only a few moments before the attack, and the supposition is that the Rebels designed to make him prisoner.

A dispatch from St. Louis says it is reported that on Friday afternoon the Rebels, who were 800 strong, appeared before Paducah, sent in another flag of truce, and again demanded the surrender of the fort. Col. Mitchell, with the 24th Illinois regiment and other troops, was marching out of the fort to meet the Rebels as the steamer left, but no fighting had taken place up to that time.

A Chattanooga dispatch says that a Rebel Lieutenant and 52 non-commissioned officers and privates came into our lines on Friday night. They say that Hardee's corps has been sent away from Dalton, and it is believed has gone to Virginia.

The notorious Rebel guerrilla Reynolds and his command were surprised somewhere near Knoxville; 10 were killed, and 15 others, including Reynolds, were captured.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

SPRING MILLS, Alleghany Co., N. Y.
March 2, 1864.

Dear "Mrs. Dr. B.:"—I'm just back from fathers' and he with me. He this evening tells me you talk of starting a society to aid either the *Sanitary* or *Christian Commission*. If I can do or say anything to get you in favor of the *Christian* Commission, *I want to do it.* I have seen and heard more than many of you, of the Sanitary; and I've seen *some good*, and *very much bad*. They furnish very poor lodgings (on the floor) for discharged and disabled soldiers, and when drunk, and pockets rifled; half fare tickets are furnished them, with some growls and curses oft. Also they furnish huge warehouses, wherein are stored all kinds of sanitary and commissary stores, and delicacies. They have charge of transportation of all wounded men from the battle fields to hospitals. Furnishing lodging and food, and half fare tickets *are all well* minus the *growls* and *curses*.

Now, how do the Sanitary Commission *use* their *goods in wearhouses?* I know that *thousands* of sick and wounded boys lay actually *suffering* for these delicacies stored with the Sanitary Commission, just because of the "Red tape" used to get them out. I know that hundreds of poor soldiers just up from Richmond dungeons and pest houses, the great "*charnel house*" of Rebeldom suffered and died of scurvy, because their surgeon could'nt get the Sanitary Commission to issue till all the thousand and one knots of Red tape were *properly* untied. And I know that tuns of dried fruits, berries, preserves, jellies, and dried meats, actually moulded and *rotted down* within a stone's throw of the poor boys who died for want of these rotting down fruits and vegitables. Who are responsible for this? The Sanitary Commission. Why? Prisoners were just released in a *dying state*, and 'twas an *urgent case* and demanded *expedition* and not *Red tape flummery*. Again I charge this to the Sanitary Commission.

How was it with the battle stained soldier bleeding for his country? I saw men refused passage on a "hospital boat," just because his pass was not signed by all the routine of commanders, from Captain to Major General, and Assistant Provost Marshal, and Gen. Patrick, P. M. General, and finally the *representatives* of the Sanitary Commission, though he DID carry a *pass* in the shape of an *arm off above the elbow*.

I know of a Captain shot in the left leg, (flesh wound,) right leg shattered by a rifle ball, and a cannister shot in his left hand. He was turned off with a bayonet, *begging* for a passage, or even a resting place in the shade on the boat, but no, the Sanitary Commission turned him away, and he *died* in the hot sun at Acquia Creek, while Hooker's guns were booming at the Rebs. Next day a poor boy, minus a leg and burning with fever, had his life burned out of him on Acquia wharf, though his Captain, Colonel and Surgeon certified to his right to a pass.

We are told "they have reformed." When did this reform begin? After the battle of Chancellorsville? Do soldiers get passage now who did not last May? Is there less red tape in the Sanitary Commission to-day than a year or two years ago? Show it, and I grant it.

Do fruits and stores no longer rot by the ton in their warehouses? There may be some things, yes, a great many I do'nt know; but what I *do* know, I know as well as anybody else. If my memory only served me in names, I could cite you to several sick men, who have in VERY MANY *instances* bought, at *war prices*, of the agents and representatives of the Sanitary Commission, the very packages sent them by friends at home through the Commission. And they, (the Sanitary Commission,) like the house leech, still cry "*give, give*"!!

Now look at the Christian Commission, moving among the hardened soldiers, with the Bible in one hand and a package of delicacies in the other, ministering both to the spiritual and temporal wants of our brave boys. Who undertook to relieve our suffering braves on Belle Island? Who said, "If it is possible, we will forward your boxes of medicine and clothing into Richmond"? Was it not the Christian Commission, who have never had a complaint raised against them by friend or foe? Who go through the army and hospitals, bearing "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon," preaching "peace and good will toward men," "binding up the broken in heart," and "pouring in the oil of gladness," as well as dressing frightful wounds, bathing fevered heads, and feeding convalescents?

Another difference should not be overlooked. The Sanitary Commission pays all of its agents a salary, while in the Christian Commission all is done gratuitously, and often even to the paying of their own expenses. I know a minister from Maine, who spent six months in eastern North Carolina, paying all of his expenses from Maine and back, and while there. I have a friend, H. Clay Weaver, in the employ of the Sanitary Commission, at $75 per month.

With these facts and statements before you, "choose ye this day whom ye will serve."

If you read this to others, it may wound the feelings of some, but I can't help it; I have told you the truth, nothing more.

You are at liberty to use this letter as you think best. I write *pro bono publico*.

Respectfully yours,
C. L. HOYT.

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS.

The Knoxville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commmercial* pays the following compliment to an eastern body of men, Burnside's Ninth Army Corps, which is now assembling at annapolis:

A few words of parting to the little remnant of the Ninth Corps. These iron men, who now march few and sparse as the travellers on the distant end of the Bridge of Mirrah, have driven home their good bayonets on some battle-field in every principal department of the Union but one—the Gulf.

When they were not fighting, they marched—marched that they might fight again. Their reputation for both is spread throughout the entire army. To give in detail an account of the battles and marches innumerable they have made, would be to compose a respectable history, which would be premature, but no one, certainly, will failed to have heard of some field where the Ninth Corps performed a specimen of its superb work. Since its entry into this Department last Fall, the singular uniformity of the services required of it is somewhat remarkable. Whenever an advance was to be made "up the country," through regions which might be a little perilous, the Ninth Corps has the advance, sometimes four or five miles out, and quite alone.

When the regular time came to fall back, and the Rebel cavalry were hurrying the rear, there the Ninth Corps must march, and protect the column. Still it was but natural that this should be so, since the Corps was very small, perfectly cemented into unity, wieldy, and every man a veteran. Of late, though the rule seems to have been varied from in consequence of their extreme paucity. The Ninth Corps has never yet received its full meed of honor for the magnificent part it bore in the defence of this place last Fall. It was stationed directly in Fort Sanders, and for some distance on either side. They received almost alone the whole head and front of the fierce assault, when four hundred Rebels perished under the devouring sheet of fire which issued from the muskets of these men. The other Corps did their parts well where they happened to be stationed, but no formal and organized assault was made upon them. The Rebels, as we learned afterward from some of those who were captured, suspected that the Ninth Corps was in Fort Sanders, and refused to attack them. They were only induced to do so by lying speeches of their officers, in which they declared the fort was manned by raw recruits.

When they had discovered by their ruinous trial that they were deceived, their curses, of course, were infinite, and they protested with bitterness that they never would have attacked the fort, knowing it to be manned by the men they found there. The Corps leaves the Department with the regard and best wishes of their comrades in arms. They are going East to be recruited to something near the just proportion of a Corps. Permeated by the traditions and *esprit du corps* of the several regiments they join, and, inspired by the example of the veterans besides them, the new recruits to the gallant Corps will do as vallant service elsewhere as their military foster-fathers have here.

HUGH YOUNG,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

AND DEALER IN

American Clocks, American, English, and Swiss Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Spectacles, Picture Frames, Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes, Microscopes, Perfumery, Yankee Notions, Fishing Tackle and Flies, and Fancy and Toilet Articles.

☞ SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind used in the County, constantly on hand and sent by mail or otherwise, to order.

NO. 5, UNION BLOCK, WELLSBORO, PA.

Wellsboro, April 20, 1864.

New Millinery Goods.

MRS. A. J. SOFIELD desires to call the attention of the Ladies of Wellsboro and vicinity, to her New Stock of Spring Millinery Goods, consisting of the latest styles of Bonnets, Hats, Head Dresses, Caps, &c., and a variety of French Flowers, Shell and Straw Ornaments, the latest novelties in the way of Trimmings. Infant's Hats and Caps, Old Ladies' Dress Caps, Grenadein Veils of the newest shades. Mrs. S. feels particularly grateful for the patronage of her friends, and would say that she has engaged one of the best Milliners for the season, and is prepared to repair Straws in the best manner. She is receiving Goods constantly from New York, and will keep a good assortment. Her rooms will be found hereafter opposite Roy's Drug Store, in the building lately occupied by Miss Smith.

Wellsboro, April 13, 1864–tf.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Horace F. Westbrook, late of Middlebury township, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

RACHEL M. WESTBROOK, Adm'x.

Middlebury, April 20, 1864–6t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Norman Francis, late of Delmar township, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber. ISAAC M. BODINE, Adm'r.

Wellsboro, April 20, 1864–6t.

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court for Tioga County, the undersighed Administrator of the estate of DAVID TAYLOR, dec'd, will expose to public sale on the premises on the 11th day of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, situate in Deerfield township, to wit:

All that lot of land situate in Deerfield township, bounded as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of the heirs of Silas Billings, dec'd, on the east by lands of Emmer Bowen, on the south by the Cowanesque River, and on the west by lands of the heirs of Silas Billings—containing about one hundred acres.

April 15, 1864. BENSON TUBBS, Adm'r.

HEMLOCK BARK WANTED!

3000 CORDS!—FOUR DOLLARS per cord will be paid for this year's peeling, delivered at either of the two Tanyards near Tioga, Pa.

Tioga, Apr. 13, 1864.–3t

CASH paid for ONION SETTS at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

AN Assortment of TABLE GLASSWARE will be found at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

A LARGE STOCK of GARDEN and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

TIOGA CO. COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. Robert G. White, President-Judge for the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Royal Wheeler and Victor Case, Esq.'s, Associate Judges in Tioga county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 6th day of Feb. 1864, and to me directed, for the holding of Orphan's Court, Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at Wellsboro, for the County of Tioga, on the 5th Monday of May, (being the 30th day,) 1864, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables in and for the county of Tioga, to appear in their own proper persons, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which of their offices and in their behalf appertain to be done, and all witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons, are required to be then and there attending, and not to depart at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time, agreeably to notice.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office, in *Wellsboro, the 18th day of April* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four. H. STOWELL, Jr., *Sheriff*.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.

To Phoeba J. Rice: You are hereby notified that Austin D. Rice, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for hearing the said Austin D. Rice, in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.

April 20, 1864. H STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.

To Harriet C. Hanmer: You are hereby notified that Lewis B. Hanmer, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'lock P. M., for hearing the said Lewis B. Hanmer in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.

April 20, 1864. H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.

Lucy Copp, by her next friend, John Miller, vs. William Copp.

To William Copp: You are hereby notified that Lucy Copp, your wife, by her next friend, John Miller, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for hearing the said Lucy Copp in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.

April 20, 1864. H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Dr. Harvey Leach, late of Chatham, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

Chatham, Apr. 13–6t ELIZA LEACH, Adm'x.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Samuel Mack, late of Wellsboro, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to DANIEL MACK,

Wellsboro, April 13, 1864–6t. Adm'r.

HORSE SHOEING

AND OFF HAND BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned, being grateful to his former customers for their liberal patronage and prompt payments, wishes to inform them and the public in Sullivan and vicinity, that he has just purchased a good stock of Iron and Material, also that all kinds of common country Blacksmithing will be done at Ellis's Shop, in Mainsburg, on short notice, and as cheap for cash as at any shop in the country. Those wishing to save time and money will find it profitable to call on Ellis. Also a good article of TAR sold in Mainsburg at $1,00 per gallon. JOHN A. ELLIS.

*Mainsburg, April 13, 1864–2m.**

REMOVAL.

MISS PAULINE SMITH has removed to the house (late the residence of Chas. Williams,) opposite the United States Hotel. I wish to inform my customers that I have just received my

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and can be found at the above place, ready to do work in the best manner for all who may favor me with a call. PAULINE SMITH.

Wellsboro, April 13, 1864–tf

I have started a Millinery Shop at Mainsburg, to which I invite the attention of people in that section of the county. It will be under the management of *Miss Ellen Green.*

FOR SALE.

A SUPERIOR MELODEON—has been in use some four or five years, and is about as good as new, can be examined at my house, and will be sold at a bargain. Also several kinds of second hand Furniture—such as CHAIRS, TABLES, &c., &c. Call on me at my house, any time within the next two weeks. B. B. SMITH.

Wellsboro, April 13, 1864.

IMPORTANT TO MARRIED LADIES!

TRULY A BLESSING!

I will send, *free of charge*, to any Lady who will send in her name and address, directions how to PREVENT the extreme pain of CHILD-BIRTH; also how to have perfectly healthy and beautiful Children; also one other new and important secret, the only sure and safe remedies ever discovered.

My object in making the above offer is to induce every lady to test my remedies. Address

MADAME DULENTAUX, M. D.,

March 2, 1864–3m. 767 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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. Brewster, among the lien creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Wellsboro, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, before whom all persons having claims upon said fund are required to produce and substantiate the same.

April 6, 1864. JNO. N. BACHE, Auditor.

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 communicate to his afflicted 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, Brooklyn, N. Y. June 1, 1863–1y.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mansfield Classical Seminary and State Normal School of the 5th District of Pennsyvania, will be held in the Seminary, at Mansfield, on Monday, the 2d day of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. C. RIPLEY, President.

W. HOLLANDS, Secretary.

Mansfield, April 13, 1864.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, New York.

June 1, 1863–1y.

CIDER VINEGAR at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

SULPHITE OF LIME for preserving CIDER, at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

FLINT CHIMNEYS, extra quality for Kerosine Lamps, just received at ROY'S DRUG STORE.