TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR. THE

the massacre.

[For the Agitator.]* THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

.....

Mr. Editor :- The furious onslaught upon the Sanitary Commission, in your paper of last wook, seems to demand a response; as there may be persons even at this late day, who would not know but that the "charges" of the writer were founded on realities. He shows great ignorance, not a little untruthfulnes , and an animus of malice throughout.

His account of the Commission / care of discharged and disabled soldiers, is ; flagrant instance of misrepresentation. We ald you be-lieve that these "lodges" and chomes," of which he speaks so scornfully, at creally comfortable buildings, where these pi ir men, who are waiting for their pay, having fregular papers, or none, or who are too sick to go home, ure kindly and lovingly cared for With comfortable lieds, covered with qu'lts from the "Soldiers' Aid Societies" all ever the land, clean pillows-ranged in tiers arc and clean and niry apartments. I assure you it iso. "Kicks and curses" associated with these ministrations of mercy, are too absurd to mentil n. " Drunk" the soldier may be, when the fanitary agent discovers him, perhaps in some ow groggery, and quite likely with his pocket / rifled. But your informant seems to hint that he is robbed. by the good Samaritans of the Commission -O shame ! where is thy blash ! .

The Sanitary Commission has not the charge of the transportation of all the founded to the hospitals, but they constantly at 1 the Government, when overcharged with this work, as after a battle. In the Peninstdar campaign they did what they could ; and looking over the "History of the Sanitary Commission." (which Mr. Hoyt would do well to study,) I came across a description, squae incidents of which, seen by him, but not understood, may have given origin to some of his most serious charges. On page 82 occurs the following:

"A vague rumor of a battle prevailed, soon made certain by the sound of the cannonading. * * * * By that time the wounded were arriving. The boats of the Commission filled up calmly. The young men hall a system by which they shipped their men, and there was neitlier hurry nor confusion, as the versels, one by one, (the 'Elm City,' the '. inickerbocker,' the "Daniel Webster,') filled tp and left the landing. After them, other builts, detailed by the Government for hospital service, came up. These boats were not under the control of the Commission. There was no bic specially appointed to take charge of theory no one to re-ceive the wounded at the statik ; no one to see that the loats were supplied wi hiproper stores. A frightful scene of misery al liconfusion ensued. The Commission can forward to do what it could, but it had no jower, only the right of charity. It could not sontrol, searcely check the fearful confusion that prevailed, as train after train came in, at I the wounded were brought and thrust upon le various boats. But it did nobly what it could ' Night and day its members worked; not, it ' ust be remem bered, in its own well-organized service, but in the hard duty of making the best of a bad case. Not the smallest preparation was found, on at least three of the boats, for the common ford of the men ; and, as for si k food, stimulants, drinks, there was nothing of the kind on any one of the boats, and not a pail nor a cup todistribute food, if there had been as y.

"No one, it is believed, can 'ell the story, as it occurred, of the next three diys; no one can tell, distinctly, what boats they were, on which they lived and worked through those days and nights. To this day, if they are feverish and wenry, comes, back the sight of men, in every condition of borror, borne, shattered and shriek. ing, by thoughtless hands, who banged the stretchers against pillars and posts, dumped them anywhere, and walked wer the men without compassion. Imagine 7h immense river steamboat; filled on every - bek, every path, every square inch if room fi ed with wounded men, even the stairs, gang ways and guards filled with those less badly w junded ; and then imavine fifty well men, on er iv kind of errand. rushing to and fro, every tog 'h bringing agony to the poor fellows; whill stretcher after stretcher comes along, hopir z to find an empty place; and then imagine wi it it was for these people of the Commission te keep calm themselves, and make sure that ich man on such : boat as that was properly reshed and fed." With all this misery Mr. Hoyt would doubt-'charge the Sanitary (emmission." This less 7 was carly in the war, aftergibe battle of Fair Oaks. Afterwards the Could dission perfected a system of supplementary relief-having tents for the wounded, in which (a be rested and re-Treshed, before going on tof e northern hospitals-classifying them, so uf to give the first attendance and most comfor able spot, so far as possible on the crowded trat. ports, to the more severely wounded. The ""reform" which the Commission has effected, is in the medical and hospital system of the arrow, not in their own method-there, fortanately for the country, they meed no repentancy." The stores of The stores of supplies which Mr. Hoyt che rges to have spoiled in the "wearhouses" of the Commission, were wasted, because they were for put in charge o that organization, but sent to private or irresponsible hands, or to companies or regiments which had moved, and we're, in fact, private property. Even the Government had no right to touch them. No goods spoil in the hands of the Commission, unless from being badly prepared, as many unfortunately are, particularly canned fruits.

wildered and suffering relativos, who are seeking their loved ones, and receive the welcome and gratuitous aid and comfort of the skilled experts of the Commission-all give their heartfelt testimony to the usefulness, the indispensable aid; which this great charity affords. I could easily fill your paper, if I could be allowed the privilege, with indisputable testimony from unquestionable sources.

The Sanitary Commission has given aid to the federal prisoners, from the time the privilege was first granted, and has never relaxed. An agent goes down upon every flag-of-truce boat, with sanitary supplies, clothing, and all such comforts as can avail for the poor prisoners. That it does not save all lives, is very true; but it is not true that they are lost for the want of all the aid the Sanitary can give them. At Forcress Monroe and Annapolis, are kept supplies for the very purpose, and no other, and the gentlemen of the Commission have the especial business of distributing them where most needed. Too often, alas! the aid comes too late. The men are too far gone for relief. Mr. Hoyt charges this upon the Commission ! The Commission uses every effort to spread before the people, full accounts of its work and stewardship. The Sanitary Bulletin, at New York, and the Sanidury Reporter, published at country of one of its most active-workers. His Louisville, Ky., givo full and interesting re- life was pure, and his end was peace. ports twice a month of its doings. If the people would but read these, their minds would be relieved of anxiety, and disabased of preju-

The great heart of the people loves to trust he Sanitary Commission ; and the wicked slanlers of those who would destroy it, will in time Colfax's resolution to expel Mr. Long, of Ohio, return upon their own heads. S. E. M. Mansfield, April 25, 1864.

THE AGITATOR

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : : APRIL 27, 1864.

• THE TEACHING OF THIS WAR. The people of this country have not regarded this contest altogether in a proper light. They forget that the war was not undertaken on the part of the Government either in a spirit of revenge or of aggression. Most of the wars of history have been undertaken and prosecuted at the bid and beck of, and for the aggrandizement of mere men-individuals. Not so with this war, on our part. The men who struck the first blow were not moved by the great impulses or inspired by the great objects which go the action of the Speaker, but that opportunity to justify nations for breaking the world's has thus been afforded Long and his condjutors pence on the page of history. In this respect, the contest in which we are plunged, resembles out to the public with so many qualifications all others of which we have report in all time. Aggression, less or more important, always pre- original utterance cannot be seen. cedes wars. One party must be in the major wrong, always. As for loyal men, everywhere, they will find no difficulty in placing the wrong of aggression where it belongs.

This struggle bears healing to the nations .-It is putification to ourselves.; for the channels of justice and legislation had become fearfully corrupt. It is educating the people up to a better life, inciting to deeds of heroism in behalf of principle, and confirming the world's belief in the being and active supervision of censure either of the blatant traitors named .--Universal Providence. It is instructing the I have as tender a regard for, and as keen an peoples of the old world in the ways of national appreciation of, the rights of free speech and progress toward freedom-giving them patience free discussion as most people; and I am willthe painful and bloody progress of our own.

not be fixed ; but the manner of its ending, and sponsibility of making laws for the American the condition of its ending, may be stated ___ people, to declare his preference for a rebellion The object of the war is being developed. It against the lawfully constituted government, is peace will come. paths, seeking place for the sake of place, and power for the opportunities it gives for self-ag- Now what better is he who dogs on the man the democratic element in our official system, are requisite to a thoroughly democratic system. Routine, and brief authority, have conspired to render them narrow and punctilious. There are few men so superiorly organized as not to succumb to the constant abrasion of formalism. The machinery of government, is altogether too complicated as at present conducted. The exigences of war are slowly breaking down forms of doing public business-forms which were established in other days, and were sufficient for those days, but nee entirely too cumbrous for these days. Thus, one of the effects of this contest will be seen in the slow approach to action by direction, instead of indirection.

OBITUARY.

It is with unfeigned sorrow that we this week chronicle the death of GEORGE W. PEARCE, Esq., editor of the Westchester Republican, which took place in Washington, on the morning of the 14th inst. Our acquaintance with Mr. Pearce was not of long standing, but of such a nature as to mark the period with grateful and pleasant recollections: We have seldom known a better man, a purer patriot, or a more valued friend. The little disfiguring meannesses which mar the characters of very many public men, were unknown to his upright nature. As an editor he ranked high, and as a citizen and neighbor few men ever won a higher regard. He apologized for no error, and struck hands with no crime. Few men have been actuated by more exalted motives, or guided by more unselfish ambitions. Genial, frank, simple, scorning the tricks of politicians, and loving liberty for the great good it holds in reserve for the human race, his death robs the profession of one of its brightest ornaments, and the

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1864. Brief allusion was made in a former letter to the proceedings in the House upon Mr. Speaker for treasonable utterances. The struggle has been protracted and severe, ending, as you are before this informed by the daily papers, in a vote of censure, declaring Mr. Long to be an unworthy member of the House. The resolution to expel was amended by substitution.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to the policy of the action of Mr. Colfax ;---many radical men holding that it will be construed as an abridgment of the right of free speech and, of the freedom of debate. These say that nothing better for the cause could well happen, than such utterances by Copperhead leaders. "Give them plenty of rope," say these, and they will hang themselves. Others, scarcely less radical, insist that Long only repeated the language of hundreds of others in expressing his preference for a recognition of Jeff. Davis's Confederacy to a vigorous prosecution of the war. Others, still, say that the cause has gained nothing by to explain away his remarks, and to send them and modifications, that the fine points of the

As nearly everybody attended the discussion -which continued for four days and nights, in the presence of galleries so jammed that, once in, no man could get out, without being cursed in every nerve and fiber of his body by the crowd-and as everybody is promulgating opintions, I suppose it may be proper for me to do likewise. I heard but little of the discussion, not being at leisure ; but I have had but one opinion of the propriety of the resolution to to wait for their own redemption, in marking ing to abide by the record, if the claim is denied. But there are limits to freedom, as there The question uppermost in all minds, is- are bounds to propriety. The freedom of speech when will this struggle end? The time may which permits any man, entrusted with the reWAR NEWS.

rest's attack upon it, was examined at General

corroborated all previous reports of Rebel bai-

The Rebels made an attack on Plymouth, N.

a large naval force to try and destroy her.

for this purpose, to be raised in Ohio, Indiana,

It is understood that Gen. Butler is to take

Great inconvenience and injury to the public

service having arisen from the failure or refu-

sal of teamsters and other employees of the

Quartermaster's Department to go to the front

and other points when so required, it has been

ordered by the War Department that hereafter

any employee who fails or refuses to obey such

Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

the field in person.

article of war.

A-St. Louis telegram, dated Saturday, says that Edward B. Benton, a native of Vermont, The undersigned, members of the Executive for nearly two years past a resident of Fort Pillow, and who was in the fort during For-

Committee of the Great Central Fair for the Sanitary Commission, beg to invite the co-ope-Rosecran's headquarters on Tuesday, and fully ration of all their fellow citizens, especially of those resident in Pennsylvania, Delaware and harities there. He also made the additional New Jersey, in this important enterprise, 'It statement that bloodhounds were used to disis proposed to hold the Fair in Philadelphia, in cover the hiding places of those who escaped the first week in June next; and it is confidently expected that the contributions, coming from a population so benevolent and patriotic C., and sunk two gunboats, the Southfield and as that which inhabits the Central States, and Bombshell. A Rebel ram had come down the representing the most important and varied Rounoke river below the town, thus cutting off branches of industry and art, will secure a recommunication with the garrison, and fears sult in aid of the funds of the Commission, and were entertained of the capture of the place for the benefit of the soldier, at least equal to and the troops. Several of the officers and that which has attended similar undertakings men of the Southfield are missing. Fighting in other cities. It is not necessary to say a was still in progress on last Wednesday, and word to stimulate sympathy for the soldiers .-there was no hope that the garrison would long We feel for them, all as brethren, and the nonhold out. The ram is described as being some- ular heart seeks only the best mode of maniwhat like the Merrimac in appearance, and to festing that sympathy in the most efficient and be very heavily plated. Admiral Lee has sent practical way. These Fairs in other places have been productive of great results. By this Ohio begins the expected movement of callmeans Chicago has recently raised for this obing out militia to do garrison and post duty for ject sixty thousand dollars, Boston one hundred a short period, so that all available veteraus and tifty thousand, and Cincinnati more than can be sent to the main armies to participate in two hundred thousand. We appeal, then, with the grand spring campaign. Gov. Brough's the greatest confidence, to the inhabitants of order calls out the National Guard (40,000) the Central States, especially to those who conto serve for one hundred days from May 2. A stitute the great industrial classes, to send as special dispatch from Washington says that the contributions the productions of their skill and President is to accept 85,000 western militia

workmanship. We appeal to them in the interest of no party, radical or conservative, Republican or Democratic, Administration or anti-Administration. We know only this, that to send our national soldiers in the field, supplies to supplement those government undertakes to give them, but which they sometimes fuil to receive, and thus to relieve them when sick and in misery, is a work of Christian charity, and that it is a work of intelligent patriotism also, as economizing their life, health and efficiency, on which, under God, the nation depends in

orders, shall forfeit all pay and allowances this its time of trouble. which may be due him, and will also be liable We therefore ask every clergyman to anto arrest and trial before a military tribunal for nounce this humane undertaking to his people, disobedience of orders, according to the 60th and to advise them to do what they can to further it. We ask the press to give it the widest

publicity and the most earnest encouragement. The President and the Fort Pillow Mas-We call on every workshop, factory and mill sacre. for a specimen of the best thing it can turn out;

on every artist great and small, for one of his President Lincoln, in the course of his speech orentions; on all loyal women, for the exercise at the opening of the Sanitary Fair in Baltiof their taste and industry; on farmers, for more, on Monday night of last week, alluded the products of their fields and dairies. The to the occurrence which was reported to have ininer, the naturalist, the man of science, the taken place at Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi traveler, can each send something that can at river-the massacre of seven hundred colored the very least be converted into a blanket that soldiers by the rebels. Many supposed that will warm, and may save from death, some one the government did not intend to do its duty in soldier whom government supplies have failed regard to the protection of these colored solto reach. • Every one who can produce anything diers. He desired to say that all such were that has money value, is invited to give a sammistaken. When the question of employing ple of his best work as an offering to the cause colored men as soldiers was left to the governof national onity. Every workingman, mechament, it rested very much with himself whenic or farmer, who can make a pair of shoes or ther he should make soldiers of them or not -raise a barrel of apples, is called on to contri He pondered the matter carefully, and when bute something that can be turned into money, he became convinced that it was his duty to and again from money into the means of econ employ them he did not hesitate to do so. He omizing the health and the life of our national stood before the American people responsible soldiers. for the act-responsible before the Christian Committees have been appointed in each de world. Responsible for it he should stand in partment of industry and art, whose business the eye of the historian. Responsible for it he it will be to solicit contributions for the Fair, stood before God. And he did not shrink from the decision he had made, for he believed it was right. But when the government determined to make soldiers of these colored people, he

each in its own special branch. These committees will place themselves in communication with those persons who may wish to aid us .--In the meantime it is recommended that local thought it only just that they should have the committees or associations should be formed in same protection as the white soldier. (Apevery portion of Pennsylvania, Delaware and plause.) And he hesituted not to declare that New Jersey, with a view of organizing the industry of their respective neighborhoods, so as to secure contributions for the Fair.

Committees of ladies have also been organ ized to co-operate with those of the gentlemen in soliciting contributions.

should govern a decision in a matter so serious. A list of these committees will be shortly But in the affair at Fort Pillow he thought they published and distributed. In the meantime, were likely to find a clear case. The governthose who are disposed to aid us, or who may

TIOGA CO. COURT PROCLAMATION_ **TIOGA CO. COURT PROULAMATION.** Whereas, the Hon. Robert G. White, Presidend Judge for the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Royal Wheeler and Victor Case, Eq. 3, Aso. ciaid Judges in Tioga county, have issued their pre-cept, bearing date the 6th day of Feb. 1364, and to me directed, for the holding of Orphan's Cont, Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at Wellsbore, for the County of Tioga on the 5th Moaday of May. (being the of Tioga, on the 5th Moaday 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 per-sons, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which of their off-ces 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, ary 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, agrees ably 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 bundred and sixty H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff. four.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.

Austin J. Rice,) In Tioga County Common Pleas, vs. Nov. Term, 1863, No. 16, Petition Phebe J. Rice, J and Libel in Divorce.

To Phoeba J. Rice : You are hereby notified that Austin D. Rice, your husband, has applied to the Coart of Common Plens of Tioga County for a di-vorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed Monday, the 30th day of May at the Court House, in Wellsboro, 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., Sherif.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE. Lewis B. Hanmer,

Nov. Term, 1863, No. 128. Harriet C. Hanmer,

To Harriet C. Hagmer : 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 1864, at the Court House, in Wellsbero, 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. II. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.

August Term, 1863, No. 149. Lucy Copp, I a William Copp: You are hereby notified that Lucy Copp. your wife, by her next friend, John Miller, has applied to the ov her next friend John Miller,]

William Coppl Court of Common Plens of Tioga County, for a di-vorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 30th day of May 1864, at the Court House, in Wellsboro, for hearing be said Lucy Copp in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. April 20, 1854. H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.

Administrator's Notice.

ETTERS of Administration having been granted Ly to the subscriber on the estate of Dr. Harrey Lyach, late of Chatham, deceased, notice is bereby ven to those indebted to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly uthenticated for settlement to Chatham, Apr. 13-6t ELIZA LEACH, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

ETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Samuel Mark, late of Wellsboro, deceased, notice is hereby great to those indebted to make immediate paymen, sul those having claims to present them properly authen-ticated for settlement to DANIEL MACK. Wellshoro, April 13, 1864-6t.

HORSE SHOEING

AND OFF HAND BLACKS. FITHING. HE undersigned being grateful to his former customers for their liberal patronage and prompt ayments, wishes to inform them and the public in Sullivan and vicinity, that he has just parchared a good stock of Iron and Material, also that all kinds common country Blacksmithing will be done at Ellis's Shop, in Maineburg, on short notice, and as cheap for cash as at kny shop in the country. These wishing to save time and money will find it profitable to call on Ellis. Also a good article of TAR sold in Mainsburg at \$1,60 per'gallon. JOHN A. ELLIS. Mainsburg, April 13, 1864-2ft.*

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 Wellsboro, April 13, 1564-tf call. I have started a Millinery Shop at Mainsburz, to which I invite the attention of people in that section of the county. It will be under the management of Miss Ellen Green.

United States Sanitary Commission.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY, 1323 Chestnut st. March 1st, 1864.

The glory of the Sanitely Commission is that it is able to do, and days its work, untram melled by what is usually sneeringly termed "red tape ;" but which il-ecessary to the orderly action of Governme % offairs, unless they would have "chaos comers jain."

The Christian Commissie) is very good in its place, and, as its name indicates, supplementary to the chaplaincy of the army, as the Sanitary is to the medical appartment. But it could no more take the place of the latter, than i the State of Pennsylvanics ould carry on the war, in lieu of the general (overnment. Why they should wish to destroy the confidence of the people in the Sanitary, is one of the unfathomable mysteries of parts human naturecertainly no exemplificati woof a true Christian spirit.

pirit. I send you copies of setter from General Meade, and one from an ag int of the Christian Commission, which please publish; also some extracts from a late number of the Sanitary Bulletin. Perhaps they and have some influence with minds unbiased , by sectarian prejudice, and hence open to ponviction. I could fornish similar testimonialy from those who have had the fullest opicy tunities to see and ligned agents of the Contamission-Christian gentlemen and ladies, of the highest character, Grant's majority, 15,782. they are, with scarcely in exception. . Officers, of all grades, surgeons, mit ical inspectors, and

We shall have peace when we deserve it as a people. .

On counting the votes at the close of the sword contest, which has been going on at the New York Fair, between the friends of Generknow the good and faithlut service of the ma- als M. Clellan and Grant, it was ascertained that McClellan had 14 509, and Grant 30,291;

private soldiers, as well it often the needy, be- opening, at 1747, rose to 176, and closed at 175. three millions.

is no mean, groveling object, but one so broad, not freedom, but licentiousness. It is to freeand noble, and pure, that to state the result dom of speech what "free-love" is to a healthy needs no prophetic vision. When we become conjugal union. Personal liberty does not inpurified and unselfish : when lave of justice solve the right to trespass upon the liberties of shall become a national characteristic; when others. The difficulty has all along been, that public men shall put country before self; when politicians have labored to mislead the masses power and place shall be sought for as means in their definitions of liberty. I have a right of establishing a larger and better liberty; when to burn the waste stuff I rake off my garden the spirit which moves men to practice virtues, and grounds ; but I have no right to set it on and labor for objects such as these, shall pre- fire, if, by any-state of the wind, or location, vail, the work of purification will have been ac- the burning is liable to scatter firebrands over complished, and the sweet relapse of lasting the buildings of my neighbors. And I have no right whatever to set on fire the meanest and Public men have not yet reached the level most worthless shed on my premises. So, lib-

i idicated. They are plodding along on the old erty is distinguished from license by statutes in respect to social relations.

grandizement. There was never too much of who burns your house, than the man himself? What better is he who apologizes for the murand there is yet too little. Half-a century of derer, than he who kills his neighbor? What rule, by the party which called itself by the better is he who receives stolen goods, than the name "Democracy," but which was in fact an thief? And how much worse is the man who 'aristocracy" of place-holders for the last would betray his country, than he who would twenty five years of its rule, very nearly elimi. betray his friend ? . The truth seems to be, that nated whatever of democracy there was in the while treason is made the highest crime known beginning. The retention of any of that school to law, organic or statutory, practically, it is in place under the present administration, while one of the most trifling of "indiscretions."it was proper in principle, was no kindness to That is what Mr. Powell calls it. I am aware the favored. They lack, as a general rule, the that technical treason cannot be "talked ;" breadth of thought and freedom of action which but I am also aware that treason, "to all intents and purposes," can be talked. The man who creeps out of such a technicality, is a very small specimen of a pettifugger. As well may it be said that a man cannot talk murder, or robbery. If a man use language which incites to the commission of those crimes, is he not, before Heaven, a murderer and a robber?

I suppose that men, uttering deliberate nddresses, may be supposed to speak from the convictions of their hearts. Granting this, Messrs. Long, Wood, Voorhes and Harris are traitors at heart, as they are in speech. The toleration of traitors in Congress ought not to be practiced. At least they ought to be censured by formal votes, if nothing worse. So I vote "ay," on the question-was the resolution to expel Long politic ?--- for it was right, and whatever is right is politic. M. H. C.

FREEMASONS may be curious to know their strength in the world's population. From very acurate statistics we can state that in the new and the old world there are 8,258 lodges with 500,000 active members. The number of non-Gold sold in New York on Monday at the active and those who have withdrawn is nearly we have ever witnessed, and how truly Amer-

ment had no direct evidence to confirm the reports in existence relative to the massacre -But he himself feared that the facts as related were true. When the government does know the facts from official sources, that they substantiated the reports, retribution will be surely given. (Great applause.) But how should that retribution be administered, was a question still to be settled. Would it be right to take the life of prisoners in Washington, in Fort Delaware. or elsewhere, in retaliation for acts in which they had not shured? Would it be right to take the prisoners captured, say at Vicksburg, and shoot them for acts of which they were not guilty, and which it will probably be found were only the ordering of a few individuals, or possibly of only one man. The President reiterated that the government would not fail to visit retribution when the facts were clearly proven. .

the government would so protect them to the

utmost of its power. Whenever a clear, authenticated case should be made out, retribu-

tion would follow. It had hitherto been diffi-

cult to ascertain with that certainty which

THE HEROINE OF GETTYSBURG .- A number of papers have taken up the story of "sweet Jenny Wade, the heroine of Gettysburg" with more or less eloquence, and poems have been written and even a monument proposed to her memory. But as we must believe the people of Gettysburg, this Jenny Wade was no heroiue at all, and not even a good loyalist. A correspondent of The Press at the battle field in answer to a receut eulogy of the new heroine writes; " Could your corespondent have been in Gettysburg on the Friday preceding the battle he might have heard her urging the rebels to take the horse of that black Abolitionist, a good neighbor and a strong Union man "The Gettysburg Star repeats that the story is a most absurd one, especially where the real facts are so well known, and says: If these writers desire to have a monument erected over her grave they are welcome to erset, one, while the people here will stand off and laugh at the absurdity of the undertaking. We would rather not have alluded to: this matter at all, and even now decline saying all that we know, yet in justice to the country at large, we felt it our duty to say this much. Honor to whom honor is due."

VOTING IN CAMP.-The Rochester Democrat. in discussing the question of voting in camp, or by proxy has the following:

iean !"

"We have seen an election carried on in the army of the Potomac. A regiment of Ohio cavalry cast their solid vote against Vallandigham, voting while in the saddle, and facing rout the Copperheads in the rear; it was one of the most sublime and significant spectacles

desire any further information on the subject, are requested to address the Corresponding Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Great Control Fair, 1307 Chestnut street. JOHN WELSH, Chairman. CALEB COPE, Treasurer, CHARLES J. STILLE, Cor'z Sec'y. HOWARD H. FURNESS, Rec'g Sec'y.

Executive Committee .- Wm. II. Ashhurst, Horace Binney, Jr., Adolph E. Borie, N. B. Browne, George W. Childs, Juhn C. Cresson, Daniel B. Cummins, Theodore Cuyler, Fred'k Fraley, Frederick Graff, Joseph C. Grubb, Jos. Harrison, Jr., Robert M. Lewis, Samuel V. Merrick. Bloomfield H. Moore, James H. Orne, John Robbins, John Rice, William Struthers, Wm. M. Tilghman, George Trott, Thos. Webster, George Whitney, Geo. A. Wood.

HORRIBLE DEATH FROM WEARING HOOPS .-Among a party of friends who had gone last Monday on a visit of inspection to the biscuit factory of Messrs, Joseph Robinson & Co. was Miss Mary Nelson, and she was accom panied by Mr. Burrows, to whom she was to have been married within a few weeks. The narty had not been more than two minutes in the mill, and were still examining the base ment story when a piercing shrick from Miss Nelson, who had tarried slightly in their rear, made them pause in terror. Her attention had been attracted by an Archimedean screw, which was fenced by a brass rod, breast high, but when she stopped to look at it her expanded skirts were caught by the machinery, and when her friends turned to look at her, it was rapidly drawing her into its grasp. Mr. Bur rows clasped his betrothed around the waist and strove to draw her back-but the steel of her hoops had been clutched by the wheels, and all his efforts were powerless. The engine dragged her out of her lover's arms and whirled her round and round before his eyes; and her limbs were shivered into fragments, and her body was lascerated) and mangled almost out of human semblance .- London Star

THE total contributions from States, counties, and towns, for the aid and relief of soldiers and their families, have amounted to over one hundred and eighty-seven millions of dollars (\$187.209 608 62); the contributions for the

care and comfort of soldiers, by associations and individuals, has amounted to over twentyfour millions (24.044.865.96]; the contributions at the same time for sufferers abroad the enemy on the morning of a day of almost have been \$380.14074; and the contributions incessant battle. And that act of the Ohio, for freedmen, sufferers by the New-York riot soldiery-citizens in loyal blue-standing in of July, and white refugees, have been \$639.line across the road at Brandy Station, each | 644 13, making a grand total, exclusive of the right hand grasping the ready sabre, which in expenditures of the Government, of more than an hour was to w the rebels in front, and two bundred millions of dollars (\$212.273.259,-the left deposing the ballot which was to 49.)

> SEED POTATOES. TEW VARIETIES of SEED PATATOES for ROY'S DRUG STORE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR MELODEON-has been in use A SUPERIOR MELODEON-has been in uso some four or five years, and is about as god as new, can be examined at my house, and will be told at a bargain. Also several kinds of second hand Furnituro-such as CHAIRS, TABLES, &c., &c. Furnituro-such as Gilaino, income, call on meat 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 PRE-VENT the extrame pain of CHILD BIRTH; also how to have perfectly heatthy and beautiful Children; also one other new and important secret, the only sure and safe remidies ever discovered. My object in making the above offer is to induce

every lady to test my remedies. Address MADAME DULEN FAUX, M. D., March 2, 1364-3m. 767 Broadway, N. Y. City.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

OTICE 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 du-ties of his appointment at his office, in Wellsboro, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1864, at 1 octock, 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, Anditor.

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 affleted 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. Joux M. DAGNALL, 136 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Juno 1, 1363-19.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mansfield Classical Seminary and State Normal ul of the 5th District of Pennsyvania, will b 2d day of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. C. RIPLEY, President.

W. HOLLANDS, Sceretary, Mansfield, April 13, 1864.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to yound men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility. Early Devay, and their kindred aliments—supply-ing the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced con-dence in medical humbug and quasters. By enclo-sing a past paid disorted cured misplaced may sing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAFFAIR, Esq. Bedford, Kings county, New York. June 1, 1863-1y.

A LARGE STOCK of GARDEN and AGRICUL-TURAL SEEDS at ROY'S DBUG STORE.