Agricultural Committee of Great Central Fair.

WHAT THE FARMERS ARE DOING.

Among the various working committees of the coming Fair, the labors of few, if indeed any, are more onerous than those of the committee on agriculture. To this committee is confided the duty of soliciting contributions of the *Products of the Farm and of the Farmers' Household*, in the three States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, and the system of operations which has been adopted is so complete that when carried out not only every county, but every township, however remote, is reached, its inhabitants informed of the object of the commission, the friends of the soldier organized, their contributions collected, forwarded to a central point convenient to a railroad, and finally transported without expense to contributors, to the warehouse in this city.

The method by which these ends are secured is so simple and yet so sufficient, that a brief account of it cannot fail to interest our readers, as well as to exemplify to farmers of other States how their brethren of the Central States go to work in aid of the Union soldiers. Like the chairmen of all the other committees, the chairman of the committe on agriculture was appointed by the Executive Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. His first care was to surround himself with the earnest well-known and highly respected friends of agriculture in the three States, of which sixteen were from Pennsylvania, eight from New-Jersey and five from Delaware, making with the chairman thirty in all. By the authority of this committee a chairman of a county committee, generally an officer or prominent member of a local agricultural society, is appointed in every county. He constitutes five gentlemen and five ladies a county committee, himself acting as chairman, which committee brings the subject before the public men of the county, provides for the holding of meetings in the various churches, enlists the aid of the local press, and in turn appoints and superintends the operation of a committee in each township, whose members go from farm to farm under certificates of appointment signed by the chairman of the county committee and take down a list of the good things which the farmer's wife, his sons and his daughters, mean to have ready for the great fair. Sometimes it it is a bushel of potatoes, sometimes a pig, here a sheep, and there a pot of butter; now a bag of dried fruit, and then a half-dozen chickens. Or perhaps "mother and the girls" have been busy during the winter evenings with the knitting and crochet needles, and products of their taste and industry are cheerfully contributed; for if it be not *their* dear son and brother, it is *somebody's* son and brother, gone from his home to fight for Liberty and Union, who is to be relieved by these offerings of patriotism.

The lists having been obtained, a copy is sent to the chairman of the county committee, and in due time the work of collecting the contributions begins, and of forwarding them to the county depot, *thence to be transported to* Philadelphia.

The regulations require that the name of each donor, and of his or her township, county and State, shall be legibly marked on every article, in order that due credit may be given on the books of the fair for every contribution.

This week public meetings are being held under the direction of the local committees in several counties of the interior, and the middle States, farmers are showing that they not only have a plan, but know how to execute it. But every where the spirit is rising and emulates rife among the noblemen of the soil to more than meet the fondest anticipations of the most sanguine friends of the great object to be accomplished by the free, liberal and hearty contributions of all.—*German-town Telegraph.*

The following persons have been appointed a committee on agriculture and agricultural products:

Charleston—Ephraim Hart, George Avery, John W. Bailey, Lyman Potter, D. G. Edwards.

Delmar—Wright Wetherell, David Osborne, Wm. English, George Greer.

Middlebury—G. P. Card, A. J. Bennett, G. D. Keeny, D. G. Stevens.

The duty of this Committee is to solicit donations from mechanics, farmers &c. of vegitables, fruit, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, or other farm products. Of boots, shoes, clothing, hard-ware manufactures of iron, tin or wood.—From everybody who labors, some specimen of their own handi-work.

These Committees will report from time to time, and all donations received of any of the kinds specified above, or in such will be forwarded with such report to

H. W. Williams,
Chairman of the Com. for Tioga Co.

The Policy of the Copperheads.—To put themselves in a position to do the most mischief, they manage to appear as if in favor of the policy of the Administration. They say, "We are in favor of the war most certainly; *but* we disapprove of the manner in which it is carried on." "The South are clearly in the wrong, *but* they had grievous cause of complaint." "We ought to have an army, *but* it should be raised by drafting." And when a draft was ordered, "We make no opposition to volunteering, *but* we dislike conscripting—this lottery of death. "The army should be paid, *but* it is an insult to offer soldiers greenbacks." "And then there are grave questions whether we can have a constitution in war at all." For every move they have a ready checkmate of a "but." No turn is too short for them, no sneer too contemptible, no device too paltry or specious, no insinuation too vulgar, and no misrepresentation too gross. The shameless effrontery of these petty tricksters in attempting to practice their shabby legerdemain upon an intelligent community, is without apology.—*Rochester Democrat.*

No Conciliation Wanted.—A copy of a printed circular, signed by a leading citizen of Charleston, S. C., has recently been found among papers captured in Tennessee. It is dated Nov. 19, 1860, and purports to emanate from "the 1860 association," formed for the purpose of promoting secession. It details its methods of operation, states how many pamphlets it has issued, and adds:

"The convention in session of the Southern States will soon be elected. The North is preparing to soothe and conciliate the South by disclaimers and overtures. The success of this policy would be disastrous to the cause of the Southern union and independence, and it is necessary to resist and defeat it. The association is preparing pamphlets with this special object. Funds are necessary to enable it to act promptly."

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : MAY 11, 1864.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, April 30, 1864.

The American people are at last awaking to the magnitude of the exigency. The nature of this contest, its bearings and its necessities, are beginning to be comprehended. Men and women have come at last to see that the age is destined to stand out in bold relief against the ages which form its background. They are preparing to yield to the pressure of necessity, to the extraordinary demands of the times.—For three years the world has looked upon this nation conducting the most stupendous war of recorded time, and still increasing in material prosperity. The demand for labor was never more imperious. The wages of labor were never better. The products of industry were never invited to a better market. Nevertheless, our vision has not been clear touching the nature and result of the contest. We have given judgment on ex parte testimony, and have not looked the issues in the face.

But now there are indications of favorable change. Congress is rising to the level of the occasion. Our public men are acknowledging, publicly and officially, what they have from the beginning known to be true—that the burden of this war must fall upon the wealth of the country. They have framed a tax bill, which, it is believed, will raise about one-half of our current expenses. They have framed a bill to establish a uniform currency, based upon the public indebtedness. They have enacted a law amendatory of the tariff, which must operate to check importations and throw us back upon our ample resources. All these acts show conclusively that we are about to grasp hold of the means of self-preservation, and hold them until we are saved—we and our children.

But this is not all. The women of our great cities—or a notable band of women in each city—are now forming "home leagues," with the purpose of checking all extravagance of living. They ask all American women, who have the good of the republic at heart, to join with them in discouraging the consumption of foreign luxuries of dress and ornament. It is to be hoped that their sisters in the country will form branch leagues, and co-operate with them in the fullest degree. Next to the great charities of the times—the Sanitary and Christian Commissions—these associations for the suppression of extravagance should receive the hearty countenance of all. Who does not feel a glow of pride at the rehearsal of the sacrifices so cheerfully made by the men and women of the Revolution? Who does not know that the unparalleled splendor of that time of trial, radiates from the heroic self-denial of the fathers and mothers of the Republic, as from a central sun? It was the lesson presented to every one of us in our cradles. The grandeur of the Revolution was more owing to its heroism than to its result.

It lies with the men and women of this time to render it as lustrous as was that. If we are meanly selfish, then future generations will deny their ancestry. If we fail to live worthily, they shall say—"Better they had never lived at all!" But that bitter speech must be forestalled and made impossible. Have the men and women of this trial-time the sterling love of country which can successfully compete with that which rendered the revolutionary age so glorious? Let us answer that question by a full and hearty response to the appeal of the loyal women of the land.

It is a little sacrifice—this laying off the costly fabrics woven in foreign looms, and substituting the better ones which fall from our own. Let the silk-worms and the lace-weavers of the old world have a holiday. What sensible husband will not more esteem and love his wife in plain cotton print, than in costly silks, satins and laces? What true wife will think less of her husband in sheep's grey than in broadcloth from French looms? We may now learn how much of love, esteem, admiration, and deference, belongs to the man, and how much to the tailor. It is time some of these husks were stripped from pretension, and a revelation made of the real, the solid, the true.

And it is time men and women gave some sign of the depth of their patriotism. Sacrifice is the measure of that love as well as of all other loves. If we are willing to eschew luxury, that the arm of power may be strengthened, then we shall unite with these projectors of Home Leagues, and give a reason for the faith within us.

M. H. C.

Washington, May 2, 1864.

There are signs of preparation for a great battle visible on every hand. Long trains of ambulances, carrying the sick and disabled, have been coming into the city from the front, for several days. The hospitals are likewise getting ready to accommodate new-comers.—The often passing by of artillery trains, the constant pressing forward of troops to the front, the strict surveillance which rules travel, and the clearing out of soldiers doing light duty in the hospitals—all these things have a deep significance to those who have watched the progress and phenomena of war for these last three years. There are also other indications of work ahead, which may not be interpreted into language.

Then, without doubt, the campaign of 1864 is about to open; and the thunder of cannon will, ere many days, reverberate over the wastes of Virginia, and awake the sleeping echoes of war even in the capital. The result, of course we can only predict in the light of faith and hope. The shock will be between veteran armies, led by men of acknowledged talent in the art of war. Both leaders are men with prestige. The struggle must be sharp, but long, bloody, and decisive as to those armies. I do not suppose this is to be the last battle of the war. When I look about me, and observe how little progress we have made in the way of reforming abuses; how little we have learned in the trying school of national adversity; how proudly and defiantly bad men walk and sit in high places; when I look about me and observe these things, I am not sanguinely expectant of a sudden ending of this contest. The struggle is by no means of the ordinary character. Not only is the majesty of law and order to be vindicated, but the greater majesty of public virtue is to be acknowledged and adored. He is to be pitied who can see nothing higher in the object of this war than the expiation of the one great crime of human bondage. The rascalities of Floyd and others were but the scanty outcrop of a stupendous underlying moral rottenness. The villainies which sicken us now, as they come to the light, are but the scanty overplus of crime nurtured at the bosom of power for half-a-century. This war came not alone to strike off the fetters of the black and white, imposed by southern aristocrats, but to lead this nation out of the bondage of shame which it had endured for so many years. The stables are not yet purified. The discipline must go on until the purgation shall be complete.

Individuals have become better for the chastening. In so far, there is progress. But the nation, apart from its growth in generosity, evinced in the establishment and maintenance of great charities, has not much advanced.—There are the same old jealousies, and selfishness, working out in, and marring the otherwise fair record of passing events. Men are not intent, altogether, upon the re-habilitation of the nation, but much more upon personal success. It is the same old and mortifying story—men quarrel because there is not a kingdom for each man.

But this will be changed—all in due-time, and through due process of growth. *We must be patient.* Radical changes in character never happen in a day. They are the offspring of long years of varied and often painful experience. We are casting the old skin of national vice, and shall, at some time, appear in a garb and character from which the best and purest of men will not turn with disgust and shame.

The American people must take the lesson of patience home to their hearts. If every man and woman will but do his and her duty in the present moment, the future will take care of itself. We cannot hasten the progress of the world by grumbling. It is enough that success is certain, and that its coming is only a question of time and earnest effort.

M. H. C.

GREAT BATTLE ON FRIDAY.

VICTORY OF GENERAL GRANT.

A dispatch from the Secretary of War, dated May 8th, to Gen. Dix, New York, says, "we have no official reports from the front, but the Medical Director has notified the Surgeon General that our wounded were being sent to Washington, and will number from 6,000 to 8,000."

The enemy's strength has always been most felt in his first blows, and their having failed, and our forces not only having maintained their ground, but preparing to advance, lead to the hope of full and complete success; for when either party fails, disorganization by straggling and desertion commences.

A dispatch from Gen. Butler, just received, and which left him yesterday, states that a diversion had been made by his forces on the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, and had succeeded in destroying a portion of it, so as to break the connection; that there had been some severe fighting, but that he had succeeded. He heard from a rebel deserter that Hunter was dangerously wounded; Pickett, also; and Jones and Jenkins were killed.

The situation of the armies under Grant and Lee may be thus epitomized:

On Thursday the Army of the Potomac sustained successfully a fierce attack from the bulk of Lee's army.

On Friday we made the attack, drove them for some distance, took all their severely wounded prisoners, and won an indecisive victory.

On Saturday there was no fighting, and Lee was believed to be retiring.

Official Dispatch from the Secretary of War.

Washington, May 9—10:45 a. m.

Major-General Dix:

We have intelligence this morning by scouts direct from the army as late as Saturday evening, but no official reports.

The general result may be stated as a success to our arms.

I deeply regret to say that the country will have to mourn the death of that accomplished soldier, Brigadier-General Wadsworth, who was struck in the forehead by a ball, at the head of his command, while leading them against one of the enemy's strongest positions.

Gen. Webb was wounded.

Gen. Jones, of the Rebel army, was killed.

The condition of our army is represented to be most admirable. Their cool determined courage has in every instance proved too much for the desperate fury of the Rebels, who have been driven at all points.

At the latest accounts Hancock was pushing forward rapidly by the left to Spottsylvania Court House, and yesterday heavy cannonading was heard from that direction until 3 o'clock.

We have lost some prisoners. One regiment, the 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, charged thro' an abattis of the enemy, but were unable to get back, and most of them were captured. We have also taken a large number of prisoners, supposed to be more than we lost.

The wounded had not yet arrived at the point where the trains were to receive them. The Medical Director reports that a large proportion were slight wounds.

Artillery was not used on either side the first two days.

Washington, May 9, 11:30 A. M.

This Department has just received from Gen. Butler the official report of Gen. Lee of the operations of Friday. He says their loss in killed is not large, but they have many wounded.

He grieves to announce that Gen. Longstreet was severely wounded, Gen. Jenkins killed, and Gen. Pegram badly wounded on Thursday, and that it is supposed Gen. Pegram will recover. He thanks a merciful God that every advance on their (Gen. Grant's) part has been repulsed.

He states that our forces attacked them and caused some confusion.

The belief here is that Gen. Grant is achieving a complete victory.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Gen. Beauregard is in command of the Rebel forces at Petersburg and Richmond.

Reports from Chattanooga, dated May 7th, say that General Sherman was then at Tunnel Hill, the enemy at Buzzard Roost Gap.

The *Republican* says: As we go to press, news reached the Government that Sherman is fighting his way through Tunnel Hill successfully, and is pressing upon Dalton, the enemy falling back, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands.

If any American citizen still doubts how he ought to vote on a constitutional amendment to abolish slavery, or on what side he ought to cast his influence, he cannot do so better than to follow the course which Washington marked out for himself when he wrote to Robert Morris, April 12, 1786: 'There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery; but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority; and this, so far as my suffrages will go, shall not be wanting."

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THE Commissioners of Tioga County will receive sealed proposals until Thursday, the 9th day of June next, at the Commissioner's Office in Wellsboro, to let the job of building the new Bridge across the Tioga River, at the mouth of Elk Run, in Covington Township.

JOB REXFORD,
C. F. MILLER,
M. ROCKWELL, } Comr's.

Wellsboro, May 11.

NOTICE—Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Tioga, State of Pennsylvania, I will, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1864, at the Johnston House, in Tioga, Pennsylvania, at 11 o'clock, A. M., expose for sale, at public vendue or outcry, the undivided two-thirds parts of all the following described real estate, in the county of Tioga, Pennsylvania, belonging to the estate of Samuel B. Strang, late of Elmira, New York, deceased, and being his interest in the lands in said county, known as the Strang, Irvine and Bulmer lands, as follows, to wit:

One certain lot in Chatham township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a chesnut tree, the southwest corner thereof; thence north, 1½ degrees east, 124.8 perches to a post; thence south, 89 degrees east, 201.1 perches to a post; thence north, 1½ degrees east, 114.1 perches to a post; thence south, 89 degrees east, 394.8 perches to a hemlock; thence south, 17½ degrees east, 251.4 perches to a post; thence north, 88½ degrees west, 526.6 perches to the place of beginning; containing 629 33-40 acres, and allowances; being a warrant or tract of land known as the Abram Crandall warrant.

Also, one other lot of land in Middlebury township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white pine, the northwest corner of lot No. 114 of Bingham lands in said township; thence west 58 perches to a post; thence north 20 perches to a post; thence west 264 perches to a white pine; thence south 105 perches to a post in the south line of Oliver Briggs' lot; thence south, 88½ degrees east, 88.2 perches to a maple stump, the northeast corner of said lot; thence south, 89½ degrees east, 234.6 perches to a hemlock; thence north 25.3 perches to a post; thence north, ½ degree east, 63.3 perches to the place of beginning; containing 198.1 acres, and allowance, be the same more or less; being lots Nos. 116, 115 and 117 of Bingham lands in said township.

Also, one other lot in Middlebury aforesaid: Beginning at a small hickory, on the east line of lot No. 99 of Bingham lands; thence north, ¾ degree east, 128.5 perches to a post; thence north 26 3 perches to a hemlock; thence north 96 perches to a post; thence west 58 perches to a hemlock; thence north 237.7 perches to a sugar tree; thence west 74 perches to a post; thence south 68 perches to a post; thence west 82 perches to a post; thence south 41 perches to a post; thence west 161 perches to a post; thence south 80 perches to a post; thence east 38 perches to a white oak sapling; thence south 80 perches to a post; thence east 158 perches to a post; thence south 60 perches to a post; thence east 72 perches to a post; thence south 36 perches to a post; thence east 16 perches to a post; thence south 40 perches to a post; thence west 25 perches to a post; thence south 18 perches to a post; thence west 26 perches to a post; thence south 10 perches to a post; thence west 10 perches to a black oak; thence south 18 perches to a post; thence west 82 perches to a post; thence north 29 perches to a post; thence west 10 perches to a post; thence north 36 perches to an elk horn and stones; thence west 12 perches to a white pine; thence north 50 perches to a post; thence west 74 perches to a post; thence south 58 perches to a post; thence east 12 perches to a post; thence south 32.6 perches to a white pine; thence east 13.2 perches to a post; thence south 84 perches to a post; thence east 29 perches to a white oak; thence south 52 perches to a post; thence east 79 perches to a dead chestnut; thence north 78.1 perches to a post; thence north 7.3 perches to a hemlock; thence south, 89 degrees east, 169 8 perches to the place of beginning; containing 559.6 acres and allowance, more or less, and being a part of warrants Nos. 1039, 2043, 2044 and 2045. And also, as a part of said last described lot, and attached thereto, a small lot bounded as follows: Beginning at a post, being the first post mentioned in the last described lot, and the third corner from the hickory starting point therein mentioned; thence south 96 perches to a hemlock; thence east 58 perches to a post; thence south 26.3 perches to lands of C. C. Bailey; thence south, 89½ degrees west, 35 perches to a post; thence 154 perches to the place of beginning: containing 25.9 acres, more or less, and with the lot last before described, containing 585.5 acres and allowance, and which is generally known as the "Tar Kiln" lot.

Also, one other lot, beginning at a hemlock tree in the line of warrant No. 4487, in Middlebury aforesaid; thence north, 30 degrees east, 44.4 perches to a pine tree; thence south, 85 degrees east, 123 4 perches to a post; thence north, 10 degrees east, 99.2 perches to a hemlock; thence south, 82 degrees east, 17 perches to a hemlock; thence north, 2 degrees west, 11.6 perches to a post; thence north, 85½ degrees east, 219 perches to a hemlock; thence north, 2½ degrees west, 141.5 perches to a post and stones; thence south, 35½ degrees east, 374.2 perches to a post in, the line of land surveyed to James Wilson; thence north, 89 degrees west, 590.9 perches to the place of beginning: containing 438 21-40 acres and allowance, be the same more or less.

Also, one other tract or warrant in Middlebury aforesaid: beginning at the southeast corner, at a hemlock on the north line of warrant 4474, James Wilson warrantee; thence north, 88½ degrees west, 286.3 perches to a hickory; thence north, 1½ degree east, on the line of lands surveyed to Jacob Early, 300 perches to a hemlock; thence south, 88½ degrees east, 59.8 perches to a hemlock; thence south, 68 degrees east, 15 perches to a maple; thence south, 24 degrees east, 170 perches to a hemlock; thence north, 78 degrees east, 45.8 perches to a post; thence north 124 perches to a soft maple; thence south, 88½ degrees east, 124 perches to a black oak; thence south, 2½ degrees west, 321.1 perches to the place of beginning; containing 500½ acres and allowance, more or less.

The above lands being the same lands conveyed to the said Samuel B. Strang, deceased, by H. A. Guernsey, late High Sheriff of Tioga county aforesaid, by deed bearing date February 15, 1854, recorded in the Recorder's office of Tioga county, in record book 24, page 74, &c., except one lot of 49 acres, or thereabouts, not included therein, and the said lot of 25.3 acres, being land conveyed to said Samuel B. Strang, deceased, by Henry W. Sage and wife, by deed dated June 17, 1859, and duly recorded. The terms of said sale are as follows: One-third of the purchase money in hand, upon confirmation of the sale, and the residue in five equal annual instalments, with interest at 7 per cent., to be paid annually from the day of sale, on all sums due and unpaid, to be secured by the purchaser's bond and a mortgage upon the premises, with proper restrictions as to cutting timber and thereby impairing the security.

TRACEY BEADLE,
Guardian in Pennsylvania of Henry W. Strang, Samuel B. Strang, Marianna Strang, Ada Strang and Eugene Strang, minor children and heirs at law of said Samuel B. Strang, deceased.

May 11, 1864.

FAMILY DYE COLORS at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias, Levari Facias,* and *Venditioni Exponas,* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., to me directed, will be exposed to public sale in the Court House, in Wellsboro, on MONDAY, the 30th day of May, 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described property, to wit:

A certain lot of land in Mansfield borough, bounded north by Cordelia Smyth, east by D. C. Holden, south by Williamson road, and west by D. C. Holden; containing about half an acre, improved land, with a frame house, frame barn, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of the Mansfield Iron Works, Wm. Bache and J. S. Hoard.

Also—A lot of land in Clymer township; bounded north by Silas Griffin, east by John Brown, south by lands of F. Briggs, and west by Edwin Hurlburt; containing about 28 acres, about 20 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Sarah Hill and H. K. Hill.

Also—A lot of land in Deerfield township; bounded north by Hiram E. Potter, east by Bingham lands, south by Alonzo Stevens and Bingham lands, and west by Wm. J. Knox; containing 68¼ acres, about six acres improved, with two frame houses and a log barn thereon. To be sold as the property of R. S. Mosher and William B. Rich.

Also—A lot of land in Gaines township; bounded north by Potter Fish, east by Fox lands, south by Boyds, and west by Fox lands and George Harvey; containing about 1000 acres, about 70 acres improved, with two frame houses, three frame barns, and three small apple orchards thereon.

Also—Another lot in Gaines township; bounded north by Barney Jackson, east by Anson Holmes, south by Anson Holmes, and west by Benjamin Furman; containing about 40 acres, about 10 acres improved, with one frame house thereon. To be sold as the property of Stephen Babcock.

Also—A lot of land in Tioga borough; bounded north by highway, east by highway, south by Silas R. Hathaway, and west by L. H. Smith; containing about half an acre, improved land, with one frame house, frame barn, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of George W. Hathaway.

Also—A lot of land in Jackson township; bounded north by —— Yeomans, east by —— Hudson, south by Stephen Orcutt, and west by —— Logan; containing about 46 acres, with about eight acres improved. To be sold as the property of Alonzo Lattin.

Also—A lot of land in Covington borough; bounded north by Williamson road, east and south by S. S. Packard, and west by Joseph Hagenbach; containing about one-fourth an acre, with one frame shop thereon.

Also—Another lot in Covington borough; bounded north by Ira Patchen, east by highway, south by C. L. Johnson, and west by highway; containing about one-fourth an acre, with one frame house and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Simon Green.

Also—A lot of land in Delmar township; bounded north by D. Kelsey and Edmund Fellows, east by highway, south by D. Kelsey, and west by D. Kelsey, William Campbell and lands formerly of John Whelan; containing about 200 acres, about 125 acres improved, with two frame houses, frame barn, a spring house, apple orchard, and other fruit trees thereon.

Also—Another lot of land in Delmar township; bounded north by Edmund Fellows, east by H. Butler, south by lands of the estate of James English, and west by highway; containing about 75 acres, about 60 acres improved, with two frame houses, one frame barn, and an apple orchard thereon.

Also—A lot of land in Morris township; bounded north by J. N. Bache, east by Herdic and White, south by McCormick lands, and west by Phelps, Dodge & Co.; containing 900 acres, more or less. To be sold as the property of H. A. Guernsey.

Also—A lot of land in Covington township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of S. S. Downing's lot; thence north 75 perches to the southwest corner of the David Douglass lot; thence east 153.5 perches to the northwest corner of the David Douglass lot; thence south 75 perches to a post; thence west 153.5 perches to the place of beginning; containing 71 acres and 152 perches, be the same more or less, about 35 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Bradley Wilkins and James Kiff.

Also—A lot of land in Sullivan township; bounded north, south and west by R. A. Gitchell, and east by Juliette Smith; containing about one acre, improved.

Also—Another lot, bounded on the north by A. B. Austin, east by Jesse Austin and Joseph Austin, south by Munson Doud and Daniel Doud, and west by Juliette Smith and A. J. and E. R. Webster; containing about 11 acres, improved. To be sold as the property of A. J. Smith.

Also—A certain messunge or piece of land situate in the townships of Richmond and Covington; beginning at a post in the south line of warrant No. 278; also the southwest corner of lot No. 4 in subdivision of the Lockhart lands, and by the same south, 89½ degrees west, 93.5 perches to a post; thence by lot No. 6 north, ¼ of a degree west, 199.2 perches to a post, corner also of lots Nos. 6, 9 and 10, and by No. 10, east 94.8 perches, to a post, corner also of Nos 4, 10 and 11; and by No. 4, south 198.6 perches, to place of beginning; containing 107 acres and 56 perches, more or less, part of warrants numbered 278 and 269; about 50 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, workshop and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Abram Johnson and N. A. Elliott, terre tenant.

Also—The undivided ½ of certain tracts and parcels of land, owned by Farrington Barcalow, of Somerville, N. J., and Ann H. Foster, of Corning, State of New York, situate in the townships of Charleston and Middlebury, in the county of Tioga, State of Pennsylvania, and described as follows: One tract of land, containing 440 acres and 70 rods, Jonas Watrous warrantee.

Also—One parcel containing 449 acres and 120 rods, Isaac A. Crandall warrantee.

Also—One parcel containing 288 acres and 101 rods, being the west part of a warrant issued to John Losinger.

Also—One parcel containing 435 acres and 114 rods, George Wood warrantee.

Also—One parcel containing 432 acres and 30 rods, Abram C. Crandall and Josiah Emery warrantees.

Also—One other parcel of land containing sixty acres, Baldwin and Helfenstine warrantees, on which is erected two dwelling houses and one frame barn, with 10 acres improved.

Also—One other parcel of land containing 449 acres and 71 rods, Joseph E. Lyon warrantee, on which is erected six dwelling houses, one store, one school house, one saw mill, one blacksmith shop, and one frame barn, with 12 acres improved. All the above described lands and tenements were purchased and conveyed by warrantee deeds, from William Hutson and John L. Wisner to Ann H. Foster and Farrington Barcalow, on the 25th day of June, 1855, and contain altogether 2550 acres, be the same more or less. To be sold as the property of Farrington Barcalow and Amanda Barcalow.

Also—A lot of land in Charleston township; bounded north by David Edwards, east by Abram Hart, south by widow Culver and widow Reese, and west by William Reese and Evan Lewis; containing about 50 acres, about 20 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Joseph Thompson and Barton Walker.

Also—A lot of land in Clymer township; beginning at a post the northwest corner of warrant No. 2289; thence east along the warrant line 65 rods to a post; thence south, by Thomas Schoonover, 108 rods to a post on the south line of the warrant; thence west 65 rods to the southwest corner of the warrant; thence north 108 rods to the place of beginning; containing 43¾ acres, part of warrant No. 2289, about 20 acres improved, with three log houses thereon. To be sold as the property of Syril N. Shelly.

Also—A lot of land in Delmar; bounded north by Philip Cross, east by G. W. Eastman, south by —— Bernaur, and west by John Smith and H. Stowell; containing about 130 acres, about 40 acres improved, with a frame house, log house, frame barn, spring house and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Henry Brubaker.

Also—A lot of land in Brookfield township; bounded north by E. P. Eddy, east by Stephen Murdock, south by Jeremiah Stoddard, and west by A. J. Eddy; containing about 68 acres. To be sold as the property of Hiram Spade.

H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, May 11, 1864.

Interesting to Farmers.

WALTER A WOOD has made D. P. Roberts, of Wellsboro, an agent for the counties of Tioga, Potter, Clinton and Lycoming, for the sale of his light two wheeled *MOWERS and REAPERS* and *SELF-RAKING REAPERS;* and all farmers wanting machines, will save from ten to twenty dollars by calling on the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere. Sample machines to be seen at his store. Circulars and list of prices sent free by mail.

D. P. ROBERTS.

Wellsboro, May 11, 1864–3m

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

PUTTY & WINDOW GLASS at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this 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 suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at the usual place of election."

Section 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, April 26, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file at this office.

{L. S.} In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
May 2, 1864—3m. Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.

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

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.

Lewis B. Hanmer, vs. Harriet C. Hanmer, } Nov. Term, 1863, No. 128.

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 1864, at the Court House, in Wellsboro, 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. } August Term, 1863, No. 149.

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 1864, at the Court House, in Wellsboro, 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.

Applications for License.

THE following named persons have filed petitions asking for licenses to keep public houses of entertainment and eating houses, in their respective townships and boroughs; and the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions for allowance, on Wednesday, the first day of June next, at two o'clock P. M. J. F. DONALDSON, Clerk.

May 4, 1864.

Public Houses.

Joseph Yonkins, Blossburg.
John Wilson, Jackson.*
L. D. Taylor, John Fletcher, Blossburg.
Henry Peet, Ward.
W. Y. Campbell,* Morris.
William A. Whitley,* Nelson.
H. C. Vermilyea, Gaines.
Albinus Hunt, Mansfield.*
Benjamin Barse, Elkland.*
Royal Rose* and Elmer Backer,* Rutland.
G. W. Mattison, Knoxville.*
Joel H. Woodruff, Joseph Reed,* and Samuel Carroll, Liberty.*
William C. Stevens, Middlebury.
Joseph W. Bigony, Rufus Farr, Wellsboro.
Eating House.
William L. Reese,* Wellsboro.
Joseph P. Monell, Blossburg.

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.

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.

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.

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.

SEED POTATOES.

NEW VARIETIES of SEED PATATOES for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE.