THE AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. X. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1864. NO. 38.

The Tioga County Agitator

BY M. H. COBB.

Published every Wednesday morning and mailed to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, always IN ADVANCE.

The paper is sent postage free to county subscribers, though they may receive their mail at post-offices located in counties immediately adjoining, for convenience.

THE AGITATOR is the Official paper of Tioga Co., and circulates in every neighborhood therein. Subscriptions being on the advance-pay system, it circulates among a class most to the interest of advertisers to reach. Terms to advertisers as liberal as those offered by any paper of equal circulation in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ A cross on the margin of a paper denotes that the subscription is about to expire.

☞ Papers will be stopped when the subscription time expires, unless the agent orders their continuance.

JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Courts of Tioga, Potter and McKean counties. [Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1863.]

DICKINSON HOUSE,

CORNING, N. Y.

MAJ. A. FIELD,.....Proprietor.

GUESTS taken to and from the depot free of charge. [Jan. 1, 1863.]

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND THE AVENUE, Wellsboro, Pa.

J. W. BIGONY,.....Proprietor.

THIS popular Hotel, having been refitted and re-furnished throughout, is now open to the public as a first-class house. [Jan. 1, 1863.]

D. HART'S HOTEL,

WELLSBORO, TIOGA CO. PENNA.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his old friends and customers that he has resumed the conduct of the old "Crystal Fountain Hotel," and will hereafter give it his entire attention. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a renewal of the same. DAVID HART.

Wellsboro, Nov. 4, 1863.–1y.

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE,

Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.

H. C. VERMILYEA,.....Proprietor.

THIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the travelling public. [Jan. 1, 1863.]

WELLSBORO HOTEL.

B. B. HOLIDAY,.....Proprietor.

THE Proprietor having again taken possession of the above Hotel, will spare no pains to insure the comfort of guests and the traveling public. Attentive waiters always ready. Terms reasonable.

Wellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863.–tf.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY!

Repaired at BULLARD'S & CO'S. STORE, by the subscriber, in the best manner, and at as low prices as the same work can be done for, by any first rate practical workman in the State.

Wellsboro, July 15, 1863. A. R. WILCY.

A. FOLEY,

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c.,

REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES.

POST OFFICE BUILDING,

NO. 5, UNION BLOCK.

Wellsboro, May 20, 1863.

E. R. BLACK,

BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER,

SHOP OVER C. L. WILCOX'S STORE,

NO. 4, UNION BLOCK.

Wellsboro, June 24, 1863.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

WRIGHT & BAILEY

HAVE had their mill thoroughly repaired and are receiving fresh ground flour, feed, meal, &c., every day at their store in town. Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

Wellsboro, April 29, 1863.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I WOULD inform Dealers in Agricultural Implements, that I have Horse Rakes of the most approved styles and superior quality. Also, Hand Rakes of a better quality than any manufactured in this section, which I will furnish in any quantity desired, to dealers in the counties of Tioga, Bradford, and Lycoming. D. R. ROUD.

Mainsburg, Nov. 18, 1863–9mos.*

MARBLE SHOP.

I AM now receiving a STOCK of ITALIAN and RUTLAND MARBLE, (bought with cash) and am prepared to manufacture all kinds of

TOMB-STONES

and MONUMENTS at the lowest prices.

HARVEY ADAMS is my authorized agent and will sell Stone at the same prices as at the shop.

WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE.

Tioga, May 20, 1863–1y. A. D. ROBLE.

CLAIM AGENCY.

THE undersigned will promptly prosecute all claims against the Government for services rendered in the Military or Naval Service of the United States. Charges reasonable—will advance the legal necessary fees if desired. No charge if not successful in the application. D. McNAUGHTON.

References: Hon. Victor Case, I. W. Beebe, Examining Surgeon at Knoxville, Pa., B. F. Strang, Clymer, Pa., F. Strang, Hector, Pa., S. H. Beebe, Harrison, Pa.

Westfield, Jan. 11, 1861.–6mos*

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

[For the 5th District, Pa.]

AND

Mansfield Classical Seminary.

Rev. W. D. TAYLOR, A. M.....Principal.
Mr. .....Assistant.
Mrs. H. S. TAYLOR,.....Preceptress.
Miss H. A. FARNSWORTH,.....Assistant.
———Assistant, and Teacher in Model School.
———Assistant, and Teacher of Music.

The Fall Term of this Institution will open Sept. 2d. The Winter Term, Dec. 2d. The Spring Term, March 16th, 1864. Each term to continue thirteen weeks.

A Normal School Course of study for graduation, embracing two years, is adopted.

Students for the Normal Course, and for the Classical Department, are solicited.

For particulars, address Rev. W. D. TAYLOR, Mansfield, Tioga County Penna. Send for a Circular.

W. COCHRAN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

WM. HOLLAND, Secretary.

Mansfield, August 5, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

WASHINGTON, MARCH 2, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of Wellsborough, in the county of Tioga, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of Wellsborough, county of Tioga, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-first day of March, 1864.

[L.S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Mar30 64–3t

TREES! TREES! FOR SALE.

Apple, Price 20 cts. Extra, 25 cts.

SUMMER VARIETY.—Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Early Strawberry, Juneting, Early Sweet Bough, Early White, Jenkens' Pippen, Golden Sweet.

AUTUMN VARIETY.—Autumn Bough, Gravenstein, Porter, Autumn Strawberry, Hawley or Dowse, Pear, Henry, Prince, Canada Snow, Jersey Sweet, Stoddard, Fall Pippen, Mammoth Pippen, Rambo, Fall Juneting, Neutral, Thomas Wells.

WINTER VARIETY.—Baldwin, Fay's Russett, Northern Spy, Boston Russett, Golden Russett, Payne Sweeting, Bottle Green, Sweet Pearmain, Peck's Pleasant, Bentley Sweet, Rhode Island Greening, Hubbardston, None Such, Sanar, Black, Tallman's Sweet, Danver's Sweet, Tompkin's County King, Esopus Spitzenburg, Wagoner, Lady's Sweet, Yellow Bellflower, Dutch Mignonne, Newtown Pippen, Ladies' Sweet.

CRAB.—Large yellow and red. Small, do, do.

Pears, Price 50c. Extra, ex. Price.

SUMMER VARIETY.—Bartlett, Brandywine, Bloodgood, Beurre Gifford, Carpenter, Dearborn Seedling, Gansel's Burgamot, Golden Beurre of Gilbon, Harvest, Julienne, Madeliene, Rostiezer, Osborn Summer, Summer Frank Real, Tyson.

AUTUMN VARIETY.—Beurre Bosc, Beurre Diel, Beurre Ganbault, Bezi De La Mott, Beurre De Amilis, Buffon, Cushing, Dix, Dutchess de Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Fon Dante de Automne, Fulton, Henry Fourth, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Maria de Louise, Napoleon, Onondago, Paradise de Automne, Seckel, Sheldon, Sweet Pear, Stevens' Genesee, Urbaniste, Woodstock, Vergalieu, Washington.

WINTER VARIETY.—Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Winter Wadden, Lawrence, Vicar of Winkfield, Winter Nelis.

Plums, Price 50 cts.

Bleeker's Gage, Columbia, Coe's Golden Drop, Egg Plum, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Jefferson, Lawrence Favorite, Lumbard, Magnum Bonum, Princes Gage, Red Gage, Smith's Orleans, Washington, Huling Superb.

Peaches, Price 18 cts.

Bergen Yellow, Melocoton, Crawford's Early, Early York, Red Rare Ripe, Sweet Water, Geo. the Fourth, Lemon Cling, Red Cheek Melocoton.

Cherries, Price 38 cts.

Black Heart, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Downer's Late Red, Mayduke, Guigne, Elton, Late Black, Grey's Early White, Napoleon Bigereau, Amber, Yellow Spanish, Beauman's May, Holland Bigareau, Golden Drop of Herrington.

GRAPES.—Isabella, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Catawba, Rebecca, Delaware, Concord, White Sweet Water, Black Burgundy.

GOOSEBERRIES.—English—several varieties.

CURRANTS.—White, Cherry, Dutch and Red.

ORNAMENTAL.

Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Scotch Fir, American Arborvitæ, Siberian do., Weeping Mountain Ash, Mountain Ash, Horse Chestnut, European Larch, Green Forsythea, White Flowering Deutzia, Graceful Deutzia, Chinese Wiegelia, Roses, Basket Willows.

The above I offer for sale at my Nursery. They are all of superior quality. In digging and packing, care will be taken; and the charge for packing will be the cost of materials used. Trees will be delivered at the Tioga depot free of charge. Call at the Nursery, and look at the trees for your own satisfaction.

B. C. WICKHAM.

Tioga, Tioga Co., Pa.—March 9, '64–3m*

WHOLESALE

DRUG STORE.

Prince's Metallic Paint,	Pfizer & Co's Chemicals,
Thaddeus David's Inks,	Fluid Extracts,
Concentrated Medicines,	Rochester Perfumery and
Cincinnati Wines and	Flavoring Extracts,
Brandy,	Paints and Oils,
Whitewash Lime,	Petroleum Oil,
Kerosene Lamps,	Drugs and Medicines,
Patent Medicines,	School Books,
Stationery,	Wall Paper,
Wyoming Mills Wrapping Paper,	Window Glass,
	Dye Colors,

Furnished at Wholesale Prices by

W. D. TERBELL,

Corning, N. Y.

Zimmermann & Co's.

NATIVE BRANDY & WINES,

FOR

MEDICAL & COMMUNION PURPOSES.

CATAWBA BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY has been analyzed by the Medical Director of the Naval Labratory at Brooklyn, and substituted for French Brandy, for use in the United States Navy. It is also used and recommended by Dr. Satterlee, Medical Purveyor in New York of U. S. Army, in the Hospital of his Department.

DRY CATAWBA WINE.

THIS WINE has all the properties of Dry Sherry Wine.

SWEET CATAWBA WINE.

THIS WINE for its mildness is adapted for Invalids and for communion purposes.

MESSRS. ZIMMERMANN & CO., of Cincinnati and New York had formerly partnership with N. Longworth of Cincinnati the wealthy Native Wine producer, and therefore enables them to furnish the best of American production, at moderate prices.

Sold by W. D. TERBELL, at Wholesale and Retail, and by Druggists generally.

Corning, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1864–tf.

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.

BAKING SODA & SALERATUS at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

Select Poetry.

WAITING BY THE GATE.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

Beside a massive gateway built up in years gone by,
Upon whose top the clouds in eternal shadow lie,
While streams the evening sunshine on quiet wood and lea,
I stand and calmly wait till the hinges turn for me.

The tree tops faintly rustle beneath the breeze's flight,
A soft and soothing sound, yet it whispers of the night;
I hear the woodthrush piping one mellow descant more,
And scent the flowers that blow when the heat of day is o'er.

Behold the portals open, and o'er the threshold, now,
There steps a weary one with pale and furrowed brow;
His count of years is full, his allotted task is wrought;
He passes to his rest from a place that needs him not.

In madness then I ponder how quickly fleets the hour
Of human strength and action, man's courage, and his power;
I muse while still the woodthrush sings down the golden day,
And as I look and listen till the sadness wears away.

Again the hinges turn, and a youth, departing, throws
A look of longing backward, and sorrowfully goes;
A blooming maid, unbinding the roses from her hair,
Moves mournfully away from amidst the young and fair.

Oh, glory of our race, that so suddenly decays!
Oh, crimson flush of morning that darkens as we gaze!
Oh, breath of Summer blossoms that on the restless air
Scatters a moment's sweetness and flies we know not where!

I grieve for life's bright promise, just shown and then withdrawn;
But still the sun shines round me; the evening bird sings on;
And I again am soothed, and beside the ancient gate,
In this soft evening sunlight, I calmly stand and wait.

Once more the gates are opened; an infant group go out,
The sweet smile quenched forever, and stilled the sprightly shout;
Oh, frail, frail tree of Life, that upon the greensward strows
Its fair young buds unopened, with every wind that blows!

So some from every region so enter, side by side,
The strong and faint of spirit, the meek and men of pride.
Steps of earth's greatest, mightiest, between those pillars gray,
And prints of little feet, mark the dust along the way.

And some approach the threshold whose looks are blank with fear,
And some whose temples brighten with joy are drawing near,
As if they saw dear faces, and caught the gracious eye
Of Him, the Sinless Teacher, who came for us to die.

I mark the joy, the terrors; yet these, within my heart,
Can neither wake the dread nor the longing to depart;
And, in the sunshine streaming on the quiet wood and lea,
I stand and calmly wait till the hinges turn for me.

Correspondence.

Letter from the Far West.

A Severe Winter—Coaches Lost in the Storm—A Lonely Place—Scenery Along the Platte—Mirage—Idaho Gold Mines—Immense Emigration—Suffering on the Plains—the Indian Troubles—Prospects in Mormondom—"Artemas"—A Gay Sabbath—High Prices, &c.

LATHAM, Col. Ter., April 24, 1864.

FRIEND COBB:—For the first time since I came to Latham, I arose this morning and found the whole region of country around here entirely free from snow. There had been snow since the 22nd of last October. I have now been stopping here since the 8th of December; and a winter so severe I have never experienced in any of the States. February was quite warm and pleasant, resembling May more than any other month; then came March, the most dreary and disagreeable month I ever saw; first snow, then rain and sleet, then a stiff mountain breeze; which latter is a kind of ventilation altogether too cool for your humble correspondent.

The fore part of "All Fools' Day" was very pleasant indeed; but the afternoon changed suddenly, and a colder and stronger wind I have not felt on the plains. On the night of the 2d we had quite a severe snow storm, and both coaches due at this station (from Atchison and Salt Lake City) were lost in the storm, and staid out most all night. The day following most of the snow disappeared, like chaff before the wind. Most all said that this would be the last snow storm, but we have had half a dozen since, and, for aught I know, may have as many more before summer, though I hope not.

Latham is indeed a lonely and dreary place; and the scenery in its immediate vicinity is anything but grand and picturesque. About fifty rods north of the station, flow the sparkling waters of the South Platte, skirted occasionally with a few cottonwood trees; and in every other direction there is nothing but prairie, and the soil so sandy that nothing will grow but cactus and buffalo grass. There is probably no country anywhere that has so much sameness, as that along the Platte, from fort Kearney Knob to the Rocky Mountains.

To a person who has never been out on the far western plains, the first sight of mirage is indeed a grand and sublime picture, as viewed in this valley, from fort Kearney, through the "Great American Desert," to the Mountains. I shall never forget my first trip over the plains, and the many times I was deceived by this truly strange and remarkable phenomenon.—At first, a long distance off, I could see what I supposed to be a lake; in a few minutes the resemblance of houses and trees, that seemed suspended in the air, or reflected by a mirror; and many other curious objects would attract my attention, as I came on up the river. I have laughed to myself a great many times, to think of the many foolish questions concerning which, I have asked the stage drivers, when I first came on the plains; but most every one is bound to be deceived the first time they cross these plains, and I may add, get most beautifully "sold."

The new Idaho gold mines are about the only thing talked of out here; and by the first of July this part of the country will be nearly depopulated. All seem to be perfectly crazy with the gold fever; and never was there such a rush for any new mines, as is now turned toward the northwestern portion of the continent. Between the Missouri river and the Mountains are probably not less than ten thousand teams on the road, destined for "Bannock," while every overland coach is crowded, and many waiting their turn for a seat.

Arriving in Salt Lake City, passengers for some time past have had to come to a halt, owing to the inferior facilities in Mormondom for transporting them the remaining four hundred miles to the new Eldorado; though I learn there is soon to be a splendid line of hacks put on from the "City of the Saints," and run by that prince of stage-men, Ben. Holloday, Esq.

Hardly a day passes, but what brings late and encouraging reports from the mines; and from all the information I can gather from the knowing ones, the new Idaho gold mines are the richest yet discovered; and every week brings the encouraging news of still later and richer discoveries. Six months hence, there will undoubtedly flow into the Bannock region a population of not less than 75,000 people, one-half of which will be sympathizers with the rebellion, and people who have gone out there to escape the draft. It is said deserters are there from every State, from Maine to Texas, and hurrahing for Jeff. Davis and damning Abe Lincoln, I am told, is common talk in the streets of Virginia City.

There is destined to be a great amount of suffering on the plains and at the mines this season; and while hundreds and thousands will make their "pile," probably as many, who cannot do, and never have done outdoor labor, will return disheartened, and pronounce the new mines the "greatest humbug of the age." Those who are not willing to undergo the hardships and privations that must and have to be endured on the plains and in the new mining region, had better by far remain at home; but if any one is bound to try his luck in the new diggings, and comes out here with the expectation of finding gold flowing into his pockets, he will turn back a wiser and poorer man.

It is anticipated by many that there is to be a good deal of trouble on the plains this season with the Indians. Some of them are disposed to be quarrelsome; and there has been one fight near Fremont's Orchard, twenty-five miles from here, between a party of Cheyennes and a company of the 1st Colorado cavalry, the soldiers getting badly whipped, and losing several of their brave boys. This is said to be from the fact that they (the boys) were deficient in arms; but they now have an abundant supply, and two companies are out after the bloodthirsty "red skins," and soon they will have ten scalps for every man lost. Several men along the Platte, keeping ranches, have been butchered and scalped, and some think the overland coaches will be stopped, and the stock seized; but I do not anticipate any trouble of this kind, though when once aroused, there is no telling what the Indians will do.

The late discoveries near Salt Lake City will be a death blow to the "Latter Day Saints," and soon that accursed "institution" will be "wiped out" and numbered with the dead.—The Mormons are very indignant towards the miners, and do not wish the fact made public that there are rich and supposed inexhaustible discoveries in their immediate vicinity. In consequence, property in Salt Lake is rapidly advancing, and the town is destined to become one of the largest and prettiest on the overland line. Mormonism is rapidly depreciating, and Brigham, with his eighty-seven "better halves," has undoubtedly seen his best and happiest days.

On his way from Salt Lake to Atchison, a short time ago, I saw the renowned and famous "Artemas Ward," who stopped nearly a day at this station. He did not favor us with his "Babes in the Woods," but went to Denver and "spoke his piece," and was pronounced a great humbug. He held forth in the theatre building, and was listened to by over a thousand people; yet not a man could be found in the street the next day who would own he had heard him.

This is the most lonesome place I ever saw; it is the same thing from morning till night, from one week to another; though for two or three weeks it has been quite lively, owing to the fact that two or three dozen passengers have been lying here most all the while waiting their chance to get on the coach to Salt Lake. Last Sunday week was quite a lively day here with the passengers, and the day was observed about as follows: Three passengers, being a little "short of change," were engaged sawing and splitting wood for their board; half a dozen were shooting pistols at a target; one Mexican gave us a sample of what he could do with the lasso; four were pitching quoits; ten or a dozen were playing cards and checkers; some were playing ball, some were jumping, some were drinking whiskey, and some were doing some pretty tall blowing, &c.

Times out here will be very good this season, owing to the fact that so many are leaving for the mines. Provisions are very scarce, and selling at big prices. Flour is worth $12 and $14; hams, 25c.; fresh butter, 80c.; coffee, 65 and 70c.; dried apples, $10 per bushel; green apples, $10. Feeling apple hungry a few days ago, I bought one dozen small ones, out of a wagon on the way to Denver, for which I paid $1. Quite a contrast between Pennsylvania and Rocky Mountain prices.

As an item of news, I will state that Mr. Samuel King, well known to most of the people of Wellsboro, reached here a couple of weeks ago, by the overland coach, and after spending a day with me, proceeded on to Denver city, at which place he is now engaged at his trade.

I am spinning out a much longer letter than I expected when I commenced, and trust you will excuse me for trespassing so extensively on your columns. F. A. R.

AN Alabama rebel, when asked whether they "conscripted close" there replied feelingly: "I should think they did! They take every man that hasn't been dead more than two days!"

JONES complained of a bad smell about the post office, and asked Brown what it could be. Brown said he didn't know, but suggested that it might be caused by the "dead letters."

A CHILD, like a letter, often goes astray through being badly directed.

[For the Agitator.]

Letter to the Children of Tioga County.

OSCEOLA, April 27, 1864.

Dear Children:—I cannot come to each one of you, and taking you separately by the hand, ask my dear child, what will you give as your offering for the dear brother, cousin, or friend, who has gone to fight for you, and is perhaps now suffering for some comfort that you might give him? But I can, in this way, say the same thing to you that I would were I present, ask. What will you give? What little offering send to the great Central Fair, that it may be sold, and the money received for it taken to buy something for the sick and wounded soldier? Will not each one of you add your gift? Some of you can buy a few skeins of bright worsted, and make a pair of mats; some of you crotchet a piece of edging, or a little basket, or *dolly* a set of little mats for *her* washstand.—Others can make needlebooks; others, pincushions; and some, little glass boxes, of all shapes and sizes. And little boys can wind balls of old yarn, and get their sisters to cover them with bright morocco or with bright gay worsted, shading them prettily. Or any of you can perhaps save a few pennies and buy a little toy. And after all in your neighborhood have collected something, put your gifts all together, with each one's name marked on his or her present, and get some older person to pack them all in a box safely, and direct to "Chairman of Children's Department, Office of the Great Central Fair for the Sanitary Commission, 1323 Chestnut street, Philadelphia." But do not pay the charges for transportation; and your gift will be acknowledged and most thankfully received. Every child, I am sure, will wish to give something. No matter if it is not worth more than two or three shillings; for it is a child's offering for children; and even three or four pennies will be something, given from the warm loving hearts of you little ones. It is, dear children, of more value in the eye of God, than hundreds of dollars, given grudgingly, by a man of wealth. Will you at once, before the 15th of May, send a box from each neighborhood, and be sure that some one writes a letter, telling where it came from, what it contains, who gave each article, and the reasonable value of the whole.

Go to some older one and get her to help you, to tell you what to make, and how to do it. If the first one you ask, cannot, go to another, and never let other counties say, "We children did more than the children of Tioga county did for the Soldiers' Fair." Never be behind in a good, a holy work. Rather strive to be first, and you shall receive your full reward.—Now, dear children, I ask you to go at once to work, and do not think to-morrow will do, for we have no time to lose.

Truly your Friend,
LUCY MOORE HOTCHKISS,
Chairman Children's Department, Tioga Co., for Cent'l Fair

AN IMPORTANT ACT.

An Act Imposing Additional Taxes for State Purposes—to Abolish the Revenue Board.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That in addition to the taxes now imposed by law, hereafter every railroad, steamboat canal, slackwater navigation, or other transportation company doing business within this Commonwealth, shall, by its president, treasurer, cashier, or other financial officer, make quarterly returns to the Auditor General, commencing upon the first day of July next. Said returns shall be made within thirty days after the termination of each quarter, under oath or affirmation, and shall fully and particularly state the entire number of tons of freight traffic carried or moved by said company or corporation during the three months ending on the first day of that month; and said company or corporation owning or managing said railroad, steamboat, canal, slackwater navigation, or other transportation company, shall pay to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, the following taxes, to wit: Upon all tonnage carried upon or over their respective lines of transportation, to be graduated as follows:—First, upon the products of mines, for each ton of two thousand pounds, two cents. Second, upon the products of the forest, on animal or vegetable food, and all the other agricultural products, three cents. Third, upon merchandize, manufactures, and all other articles, five cents. In all cases where the same freight is transported over different but continuous lines of transportation, then the tax hereby imposed shall be paid by the several corporations carrying the same, each in proportion to the distance carried, as may be adjusted among themselves; the State Treasurer being and he is hereby authorized to collect the whole tax from either of the companies carrying the freight, as he may elect: *Provided,* That freight shipped through and over one or several lines of transportation, shall be chargeable with but one tax as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That every private banker and broker, and every incorporated and unincorporated banking and saving institution, and deposit and trust company, every gas company, express company, bridge company, insurance company, foreign insurance company, building and land associations, manufacturing, mechanical, mining and quarrying company, and all other companies and corporations doing business in this Commonwealth, except those specified in the first section of this act, not paying a tax to the State upon dividends under existing laws, shall annually, upon the first day of November of each year, make a report to the Auditor General, under oath or affirmation, setting forth the amount of net earnings or income received by said individuals or corporations from all sources during the preceding year; and upon such net earnings or income, the said individuals or corporations, as the case may be, shall pay to the Treasurer, for the use of the State, within sixty days thereafter, three per centum upon such annual net earnings or income, in addition to the taxes now imposed by existing laws: *Provided,* that institutions, individuals, or corporations, paying under this section are not to be also taxed under the act of the 10th of May, 1861, relative to private bankers and brokers, and the act of the ninth of April, 1856, and first of May, 1861, except so far as the licenses therein required relative to foreign insurance companies: *Provided, further,* That any corporation which has failed to make returns to the Commonwealth, as required by the act of April 21st, 1858, entitled "An act for the better securing to the Commonwealth the payment of taxes due by incorporated companies," may make such return within sixty days after the passage of this act, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and all delinquent companies failing or refusing to make full returns and payment to the State as required by the general laws of this Commonwealth in relation thereto, shall have all their rights and privileges declared forfeited by proclamation of the Governor.

SEC. 3. That every president, treasurer, cashier, or other officer, of any company incorporated, or that may hereafter be incorporated, which pays interest to its depositors, bondholders, or other creditor, upon which, by the laws of the Commonwealth, a State tax is imposed, shall, before payment of the same, retain from said depositors, bondholders, or creditors, the amount of State tax imposed by existing laws, and shall pay over the same to the State Treasurer; and that all the laws regulating the mode of such payment in regard to treasurers of counties, cities and counties, be and the same are hereby extended to the financial officers thereof; and they are hereby required to collect and pay over the taxes due to the State on such payment of interest, as provided in this section, to be done by officers of incorporated companies; and in case of any officer neglecting or refusing to retain the same, he shall become personally liable for the amount.

SEC. 4. That the treasurer of each county and city, the burgess or other chief officer of each incorporated district or borough of this Commonwealth, within ninety days after the passage of this act, shall make return, under oath or affirmation, to the Auditor General, of the amount of scrip, bonds or certificates of indebtedness outstanding by said county, city, district, borough or incorporation, as the same existed on the first day of January, 1864, and of each succeeding year thereafter, together with the rates of interest thereon at each of those periods, under the penalty of five thousand dollars, the amount to be settled by the Auditor General, and the amount thereof sued for and collected as debts due by defaulting public officers are collected: *Provided,* That on the receipt of said returns, the Auditor General shall proceed to settle the accounts of each county, city and borough, with the Commonwealth, fix the State tax due and unpaid, and transmit notice of the amount by mail to officers making said returns; and if the amount so found due shall not be paid within sixty days, the Attorney General shall sue and collect the same, with interest from the date of such settlement; and hereafter it shall be the duty of the treasurer of every county, city, borough and incorporated district in this Commonwealth to deduct the said State tax, or dividend, on payment of any interest on debts due by the county, city, borough or incorporated district, and pay the same over to the State Treasurer within thirty days after the said interest or dividend has fallen due.

SEC. 5. That in case any officers of any corporation, or any person or persons required by this act to make return under oath or affirmation, shall falsely make such return, he or they shall, on conviction thereof, be held guilty of perjury; and in case he or they neglect and refuse to make any return required by this act, he or they shall be liable to the Commonwealth for a penalty of five thousand dollars for every such neglect, to be sued for as other penalties now are; and if the said corporation or company, upon notice given, persists in its refusal to make return and pay over the tax hereby imposed, it shall be liable to an additional tax of one per centum upon the amount of its gross receipts; and that the Auditor General and State Treasurer, or any agent appointed by them, are hereby authorized to examine the books and papers of any corporation, company, individual or individuals, to verify the accuracy of any return made to them, or either of them.

SEC. 6. That every incorporated company whose lines extend into any other State, and every corporation created under the laws of any other State, and holding and enjoying any franchises, property, railroad, canal work, or privilege whatsoever, within this State, shall make the same returns in regard to the tonnage of such portions of their lines as lie within this State as if the whole was within; and if any president, treasurer, or other financial officer, required to make return, shall, after demand for thirty days, still neglect and refuse to make the returns or pay over the amount of such tax, the same shall be handed over to the Attorney General, who shall forthwith institute proceedings to annul the corporate franchises of such company or corporation within this State.

SEC. 7. That so much of the 42d section of the act approved the 29th day of April, 1844, as provides for the abatement of five per centum on the amount of State taxes paid fifteen days prior to the first of September, in any year, be and the same is hereby repealed; and hereafter it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to add five per centum penalty to each county, on all State taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of August, 1865, and of each year thereafter, which shall be charged in the duplicate against each delinquent taxpayer in arrears on and after said day. That in addition to the taxes already imposed by law, all persons appointed to an office by the Governor, or elected under the provision of any law of this Commonwealth, the gross receipts of whose office shall exceed six hundred dollars, and not exceed twelve hundred dollars, shall pay into the treasury of the State a tax of one per centum; and on all amounts over twelve hundred dollars, and not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars, two per centum; and on all amounts exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars, five per centum, annually: *Provided,* That the revenue derived from this act shall, so far as necessary, be first applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of Government, and the residue not needed for such purposes shall be transferred to the sinking fund, as directed by the act of the 22d of April, 1858.

SEC. 8. That so much of the act to reduce

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