THAT'S IT.

It was well remarked by Wayn! McVeagh, Bsq., at the recent State Convention :: The American people could it is be led by any man, but now at the end of the se years of fire and crimson, of heart throes at | cavil war. titie awkward, unlettered, ungain, roan, the scoff of European tyrants and trail is at home, has come out the choice of his par le.

Gettysburg was greater undet God than Marathon. We are here again to take care, if need be, by our lives, that Gon ament for the people, and by the people shi I not fail. In the future the Emuncipation P sclamation will be regarded as the greatest consumation of freedom. In that day some block men will he remembered with gleaming & yonets and flashing eyes, as having helped to treserve our liberty, while some white men wil be rememhered with curses as having striv a to hinder ic. (Cheers.)

Of McClellan he said, he will be emembered as a great general without a vice ry, a great ntatesman without an act of justice. He who votes with the party owned by Fet, Indo Wood, of New York, and Vallandigham of Canada, cannot be classed as our counts, men. The tail of the Rebellion is wriggling lere in your loyal States: the hearts of the lopporheads are behind the bayonets of the le ions of Rehellion .- (Cheers.) This war is to be won by loyal votes, and when it is saved he announecment will be made to the South irn traitors that we never failed in the purpose we enunciated three years ago. (Cheer..) Now, in the early spring, while our brav a are lying still in death along the silent me shes of Antietam, of Luckout Mountain, a d hundreds of battle-fields, let us tell the & uth, as you went out under Abraham Lincoln , by the grace of God, you shall come back under Abraham Lincoln. (Immense cheering.) They will understand this when the musket of General Grant shall be heard before Richard and.

That's it exactly. " Let us tell he South as you went out under Abraham In coin. by the grace of God, you shall come beek under ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Who First Urged a D ift.

In the history of the administr ion of President Lincoln, by Mr. Henry J. 1 ymond, just published in New York, we find ! letter which we commend to the attention of to adherents of General, McClellan who hav so violently . posed drafting to fill up the ar lies. It was written to the President of the inited States about a month after the battle 'f Bull Run. and at a time when citizens we i rushing to erms all over the country, and we'n volunteers were pouring into Washingto from every State. Here is the letter : ..

" Washington. Augil t 20, 1861. "Sin: I have just received the enclosed dis putch in cipher. Colonel Marc's knows what he says, and is of the coolest digement. I recommend that the Secretary of War ascertain at once by telegram how he enrolment proceeds in New York and elsews are, and that. if it is not proceeded with & eat rapidity, drafts be made at once. We'm at have men

wibout delay.

Respectfully your obedie servant,
George B. McClellan, Maj. G., U. S. A." The following is the disparch of Colonel Marcy alluded to: DISTATCH FROM COLONEL B. B. MAR JY TO GENERAL

M'CLELLAN. "New York, Augi-st 20, 1861. "I urge upon you to make a positive and of the additional troops you require. Men will not volunteer now, and grafting is the only successful plan. The peopl will applaud

such a course, rely upon it. I will be in Wash-B. B. MARCY." ington to-morrow. We do not find these disput ses in the report of General McClellan. Ti y were doubtless omitted through some ina vertence!

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, American Consul General, died suddenly at fontreal on the 27th ult. Mr. Giddings had been for years whe of the most conspicuon of public men. His life was distinguished for robity, earnestness and consistency. He for the the institution of American Slavery from the first day of his entrance into publis he down to the hour of his death. For invite than thirty years, he was the recognized leader of the Anti Slavery sentiment in Nathern Ohio, and was repeatedly sent to Congr sa from his district by majorities | which he nently approximated unanimity.

The most noted incidents in its Congressional history are connected with the resignation of his seat of Congress after being censured for having introduced a seri + of resolutions uffirming the cardinal princip & of Liberty in the Crevle Slave case. His etirement, however, was very brief. He was promptly returned to renew his war up n Slavery, and continued to serve an intelligent appreciative constitutency until the electic of Mr. Lincoln. when he was appointed to the reponsible office which he held at the time of his death.

He was a man of mastive physical frame and remarkable earnestness ! character. As with most men, "one idea," redominant over all others. It was the absorbing thought of his life: and before his death he saw the clear dawning of the day when a this continent " the sun would not rise won a master nor set upon a slave.

The Philadelphia North I nerican of Saturday, describing the reception of the news from Grant's army in that city, se a: "We saw se cession women forced to past, brough the crowd yesterday, hurrying by wit their fingers in their ears, to keep out the bouts of the news boys, "A victory for Genefiel Grant!" Two elegantly dressed ladies or ged from the Girard House just as the first extra was issued. They caught the cry of the boys selling the extras, and their lips blan hed. "My God, Kate," we heard one say 1 the other, "the Yankess are beating us!" They turned up toward Chestnut street for palf a square, and then retraced their steps. The heard too much already," we heard o ; say to the other, "Let us go down to Wa'u, street out of the din." The other lady tried as console her companion by intimations that is news was not true but a presentiment (evil appeared to have been upon her, and to refused to be com-

A Proposition has alred y been made to delebrate the first anni & ary of the battle and victory of Gettysburg in the Fourth of July next, on which occase a it is also proposed to lay the corner-stelle of a grand monument to the memory of the sallant dead. The subject will be settled at a early meeting of the opening of the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair, troops, and each time the Yankees stood as firm the State Commissioners by ving in charge the has authorized Bishop Simpson to represent as their granite hills. The impression is that is announced by the Richmond papers, without ably concentrate the rest of his forces and construction of the Nations Cemetry.

forted.

AGITATOR THE

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBORGUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, ::::: JUNE 8, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

It might almost be supposed that in this hour of awful conflict in the field, the cry of individual ambitions might be hushed into silence, as the crash of small arms in a great battle is is a prominent witness to that fact.

The nomination of John C. Fremont for the Presidency, is to be viewed in two lights. It warm personal friends, enthusiastic "impracticables," and a class of politicians, common wherever the right to aspire to office prevails. vulgarly known as "soreheads." The personal doubtless honeat. The "soreheads" deserve them to public view for what they are.

With hundreds of thousands of others, we gave Fremont our most ardent and undivided support in 1856. We supported him then besuch a leader as men might be proud of following. Had he been elected, this war would have been delayed twenty years, very likely. But it was not so to be, and the party which supported him submitted to the alternative of defeat with grace.

He is now put forward by a combination of men, as above described, calling themselves the "Radical Democracy." It is a notable fact that his friends, some weeks ago, made a great effort to procure the postponement of the Baltimore Convention, on the ground that it was "premature." Failing in this, they now have given irrefutable evidence of their consistency and sincerity, by putting a candidate into the field about a week earlier than the meeting of the Baltimore Convention. The act is proper. It is indicative of the character of the movement. They object to an early day, yet choose the earliest day for their own action. We, for one, sincerely rejoice over it. We have no anxieties touching the Presidential campaign, not one. If success attends our armies in the field, the campaign will engineer itself, and General Fremont, like John Smith, or Sam Jones, or other man, will not be thought of again. If defeat be our lot in the field, then all present action of Conventions will exercise very little influence upon the election; because the entire face of matters must suffer change, more or less radical. We know little about the plots and plans of politicians, and care much less. The and weak that nobody considers it formidable people will elect the next President of the United States, not politicians. The people have not, up to this time, solicited Gen. Fremont to be a candidate; and judging others by the rule of righteous judgment, the old friends of Fremont will fall away from him now, and leave him in the hands of the politicians, where he is placed by the Cleveland Convention. We are among those who never indulge in manworship. We do not, it may not be amiss to say, worship either Ben. Butler, Ulysses Grant, or Abraham Lincoln. These, like all men, are simply instruments in the hands of Providence for the accomplishment of purposes. Grant is the greatest of military men, and Lincoln the of those who abuse him. As I am in no way most religiously conscientious ruler since Wash- indebted to Mr. Lincoln for favors, and as I do ington. Whatever his enemies may say to his detriment, they cannot accuse him of wanton crime. Intellectually he is very much the superior of Fremont, though he lacks the dash of estedly. In examining the prints which circuthe latter. Mr. Lincoln possesses what is known among mental philosophers as integrity of mind, in a large degree. With more labor and more responsibility to shoulder than the entire batch of his predecessors, he has succee. ded in impressing disinterested observers, such as foreign Ministers, with a singularly favorable idea of his fitness for the place he occupies,

Gen. Fremont has fallen into bad associations. We notice among the delegates the name of Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston, of this State. This Ex Governor was a great deal of trouble to the Fremont men in 1856. He wished to be Vice President, and not being nominated, bolted thoroughly selfish and corrupt man—one of years. The Doctor is as earnest, honest, and egraph. the course, and tried to run himself. He is a those who went down on his knees at the Convention which nominated Scott, and asked to be absolved from the sin of being a free-soiler .--We also notice the name of George M. Lauman, of Reading, among the delegates or operators in the Cleveland Convention. George Lauman is famous for some things—as a contractor.-He is evidently desirous of getting some friend into the chair now so ably filled by Edwin M. Stanton. George Lauman wants a friend for Secretary of War. He wants a contract which has two or three fortunes in it. He was a Buchanan Democrat the other day, and would be a Jeff. Davis Democrat to-morrow, if Jeff. could succeed so soon.

We might go on enumerating the names of the delegates and explaining their regard for having taken possession of a newly construct-Gen. Fremont. But why? When Fremont ed breastwork thrown up by the rebels, near forgets himself so far as to put himself into Spottsylvania, prepared to build fire out of such hands, then Gen. Fremont is no more to some rails in the embankment. On pulling loyal men than any other betrayer of a princi-leaving exposed tier upon tier of bodies of ple. If it was thought by his new friends that rebel soldiers slain in the vicinity, which had the surgeon in charge was probing the wound, his nomination would bind his old friends, then been used by their living comrades in erecting the patient's lips opened, and as his life was they reckoned without their host. We shall be fortifications to protect them from Burnside's ebbjing away, he sang sweetly, clearly, and the notes in payment for goods, alleging that no worker for any man as a man. He must shells. represent a principle. .

Major General, and accepted the nomination up fight under General Butler during the late for President by the Cleveland Convention.

President Lincoln, being unable to attend at assaulted by three regiments of South Carolina

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. Washington, June 4, 1864.

As the Union armies recede from Washington and near the rebel capital, the signs and symbols of active warfare gradually disappear roppour streets. No more long lines of ambulances going at a snail's pace toward the hospitals, and fewer passages of troops "to the front." Probably not less than 12,000 men passed on from hence last week, however; and stalwart men they were, and in earnest. Grant places the Government in a position to send on lost in the thunder of artillery. However, it every available man to his relief; and such as is not. The result of the Cleveland Convention | find some fault with the Government, because it would not send every regiment from the front of Washington to gratify McClellan while spading up the Peninsula, will do well to rememwas brought about by the combined efforts of ber that McClellan's advance left Lee between him and Washington. Grant's advance is on the shortest line between the two capitals. He drives Lee before him, and every regiment forwarded goes in front of the capital. It should friends of Gen. Fremont and the "impractica- also be remembered that Grant is fighting on bles" deserve consideration, in that they are the line suggested to McClellan by Mr. Lincoln before the former set out for Richmond via the consideration only as it is necessary to expose Peninsula. The Peninsula campaign might yet have succeeded, had its originator known how to follow up a victory. Grant advances over a line pronounced impracticable by McClellan; and after the rebels had fortified it care cause he represented a principle, and not be- fully for nearly two years. Yet, with all these cause he was John C. Fremont. He proved added difficulties. Grant has reached, in less than thirty days, a point nearer Richmond than McClellan reached in nearly twice that space of time. McClellan reached the James river with 60,000 less men than he left Yorktown with .-Grant has put himself nearer Richmond with a loss of less than 30,000 men -20,000 of whom will be able to take the field in sixty days.

> Were Gen. Grant to retire from active life to-morrow, he would still be regarded as the greatest of modern military chieftains. Nanoleon exhibited no qualities as a general that Grant does not eclipse. His advance from Washington is most wonderful. Let us hope that he will succeed in crushing the rebel army under Lee and his lieutenants, and so nobly carry out what he has so nobly begun. But let none underrate the magnitude of the work that remains to be done. The rebels are now called upon to save their capital. They will fight with a stubborness worthy of a better object. Grant will now have to meet the entire available force of the rebellion. Lee's army has probably been reinforced by some of Johnston's legions. Richmond will witness the fiercest fight of this war. We can only wait, hoping for a favorable issue to our arms, because our cause is just and well championed. The nomination of Fremont scarcely creates

The nature of the movement is so clearly selfish suve the Copperheads and the rebel sympathi. zers in and about the city. It is remarkable how these facile fellows do all at once love Fre- American manufacture can be obtained. do not so consider him opposed in essential respects now. I regret that Fremont could not have displayed more wisdom in this emergency. He has fallen into bad company, and must take the consequences. This is no time to quarrel about abstractions. As radical as Fremont dares to be, I am willing to believe that Mr. Lincoln has exhibited more wisdom under circumstances of unparalleled disorder than any not expect to receive favors, either from him or from whoever may occupy his seat hereafter, I hope I can estimate him somewhat disinterlated during the first administration of Washington, I the other day discovered that the vilest abuse heaped on Mr. Lincoln does not yet equal that heaped on Gen. Washington. So the world has improved a little in the lanse of lic man is either a knave, a fool, or a tyrant,

Washington must have been, not only one, but I was agreeably surprised by a visit from Dr. Pratt, of the Corning Journal, the other day. He was here on a mission of mercyproposing to resume the practice of surgery after a retirement from the profession for many large-hearted as man can well be, and the world will be measurably better as the number of such men is increased. With him came Dr. Borden, of Tiogn, and Ritter, of Lawrence .-Happily none of them were needed, the removal of the wounded from Fredericksburg having simplified and reduced the labors of the medical department.

because his opponents say so. Otherwise, Gen.

Congress is hard at work on the tax and tariff bank bill has passed both Houses, and will become a law to-morrow. It does not essentially differ from the present law, after all. М. Н. С.

A Company of the 24th New York Cavalry,

The chivalry of South Carolina and the stur-JOHN C. FREMONT has resigned the office of dy yeomanry of Massachusetts had a fair stand battle. Three regiments of Massachusetts men under Gen. Heckman were three times violently Yankees will fight, when it is necessary.

FROM THE ARMY.

WAR DEPRIMENT OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 4, 1864. Maj. Gen'l. Dix: Dispatches from General Grant's head quarteres, dated 3 o'clock vesterday, have just been received. No operations took place on Thursday. Yesterday morning, at 44 o'clock, Gen. Grant made an assault on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report:

We assaulted at 4:30 a.m. driving the enemy within his intrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decisive advantage. Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy-some places within fifty yards, and are remaining. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to have lost heavily. We captured over three hundred prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge.

Another later official report, not from Gen. Grant, estimates the number of our killed and wounded at about 3,000. The following officers are among the killed:

Col. HASKELL, 36th Wisconsin. Col. PORTER, 8th New York Heavy Artillery. Among the wounded are: Gen. R. O. TYLER, seriously, will probably

Col. M Manon, 16th New York.

Col. Byrnes, 8th Masaachusetts, propably Col. Brooks, 53d Pennsylvania. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WASHINGTON June 6 1864. Gen. Dix:-We have dispatches from Gen. Grant's headquarters, down to 6 o'clock last

evening, which state there had been no fighting during the day. The enemy made an attack on Saturday night | No. reqired, 4. No. drawn, 6. Report June 28 a upon Hancock, Wright and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. Hancock's lines are brought within 40 yards

of the rebel works. The rebels were very busy on Saturday constructing entrenchments on the west side of the

Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge. A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated June 5th, half past 3 o'clock, at Allatoona Creek,

states that the enemy discovering us moving round his right flank, abandoned his position last night and marched off. . An examination of the enemy's abandoned

defences, show an immense line of works, which we have turned with less loss to ourselves than we have inflicted on them. Gen. Sherman has moved on, and is now on

the railroad at Ackworth Station, and has full possession forward to within six miles of Ma-E. M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

The Loyal Women's Covenant.

The loyal women of Washington held another meeting on the evening of the 30th ult., at which speeches were made by Senator Wilkin son, Speaker Colfax, Mr. Rice, of Maine, Mr. Briggs, of Ohio, and others; and letters were received from Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Benson J. a ripple on the surface of current politics .- Lossing and Miss Emma Willard. The following pledge was finally adopted:

THE PLEDGE. "For three years, or during the war, we pledge ourselves to each other and the country to purchase no imported goods where those of

mont. It was not so in 1856. But Fremont, "We furthermore pledge ourselves to purwas against them in every respect then. They chase no articles of foreign importation contained in the list appended to the covenant which are:

> "Dress goods of velvet, silks, grenadines, India crane and imported organdies, India lace, and broche shawls, fors, wrought laces and embroideries, jewelry, watches and precious stones, hair ornaments, fans, artificial flowers and feathers, carpets, furniture, silks and velvets, painted china, ormolu, bronze, marble ornaments and mirrors."

Kid gloves not included.

SHOULD THE SOLDIERS HAVE A RIGHT TO VOTE? -Our own as well as the other countries of the world, stand in awe and in admiration of the wonderful deeds and brilliant valor of the freemen who are now contending for the life of the Great Republic. Never before have the people of any land made such voluntary sacrifices for the preservation of their nationality. And yet let it be remembered, that the heroes who thus peril life and limb, who endure the fatiques of the march and the dangers of the fight are the men whom the Democratic leadyears. And it by no means follows that a pub. ers insist should not be recognized as citizens nor endowed with any of the franchises of Government. While the soldiers of Pennsylvania are bleeding and suffering in the heat of the conflict now raging in Virginia the democratic leaders at home are concocting their plans to defeat the amendment to the Constitution, recognizing the right of his enfranchisement! We want the friends of the soldier to remember these facts now, as the soldiers will certainly reccollect them when he returns crowned with victory !- Harrisburg Tel-

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION .- The Convention of radicals, discontents, one term men and other opponents of the Administration, which met at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 31st of May, nominated John C. Fremont for President and John Cochran of New York city, for vice President. Their platform, in brief, is for the Union, for the Constitution, for the laws, for suppressing the Rebellion without compromise, for free speech, free press, and habeas corpus bills, and the increased activity squints toward | in all places not under martial law, for amendan adjournment at no distant day. The new ing the Constitution so as to forever prohibit Slavery and secure equality before the law, for integrity and economy in Executive officers, for the right of assylum unless legally refused, for the Monroe Doctrine in full, for thanks to the Army and Navy, for a one-term Prisidency, for leaving reconstruction exclusively to Congress, and for confiscating Rebel lands and dividing them among our soldiers and sailors.

A late New Orleans paper: "Since the late battle of Western Louisiana a boy of sixteen was lying on his cot, motionless, from a ball strongly a verse of the touching song, "Do he was indebted to the Bank. they miss me at home?" and died.

According to the Richmond papers, the notorious Henry Clay Pate of Kansas border ruffian memory, was killed at Yellow Tavern near Richmond, in cavalry fight with a Union raider, under General Sheridan. It seems any manifestation of grief for the loss.

THE DRAFT IN TIOGA COUNTY.

Ward Township No. required, 49. No. drawn, 74. Report June 27 at Tioga Borough. Alexander Allen, Michael Trackey, Louis J. Lewis, Stephen Segur, Isaac Ford, John J. Bowen, Jas. Tracey, Jas. Allen. Wm. H. Rice, Jas. Birmingham, Michael Brown, Wm. Lanahan, Hiram Watts, Henry Ferguson, Patrick Dablen, John Wells. Isaac Reese, Henry Saltzbury, Chas. Clark. M. Evans, Wm. Williams, M. D. Comfort. Jas. Peters, John Daniels, Elijah Goodyear, Richard Underwood. Robt. Weir, Martin Collins, Owens Lewis, Thos. M. Reis. Wm. Wallace, Wm. Smith, Michael Driscoll, Jas. Fousel. Thos. Bradley, horn Mitchell. Nathan Denmark. Peter McCormick, Feastur W. Lyon, Gustavus A. Beckert, John Mulvoy, Richard Hevry, Alex'r Dunsmore, Abraham Kiffen, Tim Dugan, Daniel Williams, Jas. Morgan, Jonathan Jones, Chas. Kiff Henry Dond. John Dodson, John S. Saxton, Festus W. Lyon Wm. Hammond, Samuel Blanchard, Miles P. Torry, Lawrence O'Heron, Franklin Cranmer, Jas. Herron, Byron Ford,

Jas. Black. Patrick Ween. Blossburg, No. required, 6. No. drawn, 9. Report June 28 Martin Van Houton, Wm. R. Gilmore, Randolph M. Seelev. Timothy Daisey, Patrick Castello, Evan J. Evans. Levi Lovell,

Samuel Allen Brookfield. Edward Birch C. H. Plank.

Ansil B. Parker, G. W. Lewis. Wm. Cogswell Chas. Gardner. Clymer. No. required, 9. No. drawn, 14. Report June 28 at Tioga Borough. H. S. Cowburn John Haner. Adams Smith, Richard Evarts, Clark W. Beach. Nathan Labar, Jeremiah Evarts.

Benj. Labar, Stephen Shelby, E. P. Hill. John C. Tanner, Shippen. No. drawn, 5. Report June 28 a Tioga Borough. J. Delos Taylor, ·Horace Broughton,

Deroy Herrington, Morris. No. required, 17. No. drawn, 26. Report June 28 at Tioga Borough. Eli Campbell, Chas. D. Snyder, Philip J. Welty, Wm. Blackwell, Wm. Stockey, Geo. W. Emmick, Sam'l Jenkins, Wm. M. Wilson, Henry Hart, Geo. Gressley, Michael McMan, Geo. Antrim. Mathew L. Love, Michael Campbell, Joel Campbell, Thos. L. Williams, Jas. Wheeler Hiram Campbell, Jas. Blackwell. Henry Brion,

Lurrence. No. required. 5. No. drawn, 8. Report June 28 a Tioga Borough.

Peter Reep,
Michael Kinser Samuel Morehess. Edmund Kelley,

John J. Emmick.

Alford Emmick

Jas. N. Carey. No. required, 5. No. drawn, 8. Report June 28 at John Hazlett, Jarvis M. Barnhart, Elvert Webb. Thos. McCallum, Anthony W. Lugg,

Isaac Bullock Marcus H. Brooks Covington Berough. No. required, 3. No. drawn, 5. Report June 28 s Tioga Berough. John Blair, Geo. Loaper, Robt. D. Freeborn,

THE editor of the Baltimore American, who admits himself to be a great lover of coffee. says he has recently received two serious checks to his enthusiasm. One was the assurance of an old traveler from the East, that his Mocha, was not Mocha, and the other is related below: "Visiting recently the Commissary Department of one of our large military hospitals, we noticed several barrels of dried coffee grounds. the purpose thereof excited our curiosity. The

polite Commissary informed us that they received twelve dollars a barrel for the grounds, and thus added materially to the 'Slush Fund.' But " what is it purchased for?" we persisted. "Well," said he, hesitatingly, "it is rearomatized by the transforming hand of modern chemistry, and put up in pound papers, which are decorated with attractive labels and high sounding names, and sold at prices which create astonishment at the small margin left for profit."

A Correct Statement of our Losses .- An official report of the killed and wounded in the late battles presents the facts that 4,000 men were killed, about 25,000 wounded, and 5,000 missing-the latter including stragglers and prisoners. It is also stated, on the same accurate authority, that not more than ten per cent. have been dangerously wounded, and that large number will be ready for the field within the next two weeks. This statement should go far to soothe the anxiety of thousands who are interested in the fate and condition of those brave defenders of the flag.

Andrews, the July rioter, was tried convicted and sentenced on Thursday, at New York, for conspiring to levy war against the United States, under the act of Congress of July, 1861. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, he made a rambling speech, and the Court proceeded to sentence him to imprisonment, at hard labor, in the State Prison for three years.

Two peddlers traveling in Centre county, recently hit upon an ingenious expedient to raise the wind." One of them traveled in advance from house to house, asserting that the Lock Haven Bank had suspended payment and refused to receive its notes in payment for the goods sold. The next day his accomplice came along confirming the report, but received

GEN. JOHN POPE, who has since his campaign in Virginia been in command of the Department of the Northwest, and engaged in conducting the war against the Sioux Indians, has been ordered to join Gen. Grant with his corps. He has reached Springfield, Ill., that he bore the rank of Lt. Colonel. The fact with six thousand of his troops, and will probmove into the Shenandoah Valley.

THE names of two of Grant's Corps Generals posesses a historical record—Hancock and Warren-the former the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the latter the first martyr of the revolution. The two heroes of to-day are lineal descendants of patriots who led in the first struggle for American liberty. Long may their names, as were their fathers, be held in hallowed remembrance by the American people.

A Troy paper states that at the very mcment when Gen. Wadsworth fell on the field of battle, extensive preparations were being made to celebrate the marriage of his only som with one of the most accomplished and beautiful ladies in the city—the daughter of one of the most wealthy and extensive manufacturers in that place.

In Secessia they give a man liable to do military duty so many day's furlolough for every recruit he brings in. One conscript went to work and procured enough men to entitle him to a furlough from General Lee of 8,210 days, which is over twenty-two years.

ESTRAY.

EFT the premises of the subscriber on Maple Hill, in Covington township, on the 8th day of May, 1864, a Two Year Old Red Bull, not very large, with white spots, a white spot in his face. The man that fluds him and sends me word will be well rewarded for his trouble.

JACOB BELLMAN, Jr. Covington, June 8, 1864.*

DISSOLUTION. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles E. Phipps & George W. Near, under the firm of Phipps & Near, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, Notes, &c., are in the hands

of Charles E. Phipps for settlement.

GEO. W. NEAR.

Brookfield, Apr. I, '64-* CHAS. E. PHIPPS.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, June 6, 1864: Butler Matild Shute Robert Burke Kate Stevens A. B. Vangarden L. M. Wilson Polly Calhoun James Dexter Chloe A. Elton Mary A. Wilson Chas. Kendall Jedadiah Wilson Chas. II. Krusen R. & Co. Wheeler Eliza Kinnear & Co. Wackins Clara O'Neill John Wolfe & Adams

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.
HUGH YOUNG, P. M.

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Tioga, May 31st, 1864:
Baldwin F. S. Esq. Stronck M. J. Bryant Isaack Stoborf William Butler Jessee Butler Mate Miss Sullevin Maggie, Miss Potter Mc 2 Barker J. Jemie Palmer Susan, Mrs. Putnam J. W Chandler E. N. Mrs. Packard II. John Crovell David 2 Campton David | Cole and Bros S. J. 2 Preston James Harris O. Frank Hallouway C. T., Esq., Harvy M. Maria, Miss Crippen E. M., Mrs. Cole & Bros. S. J Hall J. Mack Samule A., Cap. Day Abbie M., Miss Jones D. J., Esq.
Mittenburg Damon
Jackson Mrs. Lucy W.
Hillier J. E. Dickenson Reback, Miss Fengle Margrett, Miss Freeman W. II. Tremain Dorr 2

Ferglery James
Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

LEWIS DAGGETT, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Town Council of the borough of Elkland, in the county of Tioga, hereby give notice, That at a meeting of said Council, held May 17th, 1864, it

as Resolved. That whereas the citizens of the borough of Elkland suffer much inconvenience in consequence of the running at large of cows, cattle and neat stock within the limits of said borough: Therefore, be it ordained, and it is hereby ordained by the Town Council of said borough, that on and after the 25th day of May, 1864, all cows, oxen, or other cattle, sheep, hogs, or horses, found running at large within the limits of said borough, be seized and confined in a suitable pound, that shall be prepared by the pound master of said borough, and kept therein until the owner or owners shall pay or cause to be paid to said pound keeper of said borough, the sum of iwenty five cents per head for said cattle, sheep, hogs or horses. as the case may be, together with the expenses of keeping the same. And in case the owner or owners Reeping the same. And in case the owner or owners thereof do not pay the said amount as above specified, the pound master of said borough shall have power to advertise and sell said cattle, sheep, hogs or horses at public auction, according to the provisions of an act of Assembly in such cases made and provided in 1351.

JOHN CHASE. Burgess.

David Decher, Cierk.

FOR SALE. ONE HORSE, TWO BUGGIES, ONE SINGLE SLEIGH. Enquire of Mrs. GIBSON. Wellsboro, June 1, 1864.*

Robbed from the Safe of the Tioga Co. Bank. N Wednesday night, May 25, 1864, the following

1 U. 5. 5.20 coupon bond, 4th series, latter F, No. 14.719, for \$500. 3 U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds, 4th series, letter C, Nos. 3 U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds, 4th series, letter C, Nos. 36,180, 81.82, ench \$500.

17 U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds, 4th series, letter F, Nos. 73,879 to 73,895, ench \$100.

14 U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds. 4th series, letter M, Nos. 19,824 to 19,837, each \$50.

3 U.S. 5-20 coupon bonds, 3d series, letter A, Nos. 4 U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds, 3d series, letter A, Nos-3,050-51-52-53, ench \$500.

Tioga County Bank notes, old issue, 5's, 10's and 20's-\$5,000. Signed by former officers of the bank. all punched through centre of vignette, and had been retired for three years. No other notes of this bank had ever been punched. The public are hereby cantioned against purchasing or taking any of the said bonds and notes. A. S. TURNER, onds and notes. Tioga, May 28, 1864.

REVENUE STAMPS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Revolue Stamps of all denominations, just received at the First National Bank of Wellsboro, in the Store building of C, & J. L. Robinson. Persons wanting Stamps are very last a cell and get a small. request to call and get a supply.
Wellsboro, May 25, 1864-tf.

DRUGS & MEDICINES. NO. 3, UNION BLOCK, WELLSBORO, PA.

P. R. WILLIAMS.

BEGS leave to announce to the citizens of Wellsband all kinds of DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Varnish, Paints, Soaps, Perfumery, Glass, Brushes, Putty, Fancy Goods, Pure Wines, Brandies. Gins, and all other kinks of Liquors of the best quality. All kinds of

PATENT MEDICINES

such as Jayne's Expectorant, Alterative and Pills's Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Cherry Pectoral; Halmbold's Extract Buchu, Sarsaparilla and Rose Wash; Mrs. Winslow's Sothing Syrup; Wright's Pills; Clark's and Cheeseman's Pills; Hail's Balsam; Bininger's London Dock Gin: Herrick's Pills and Platters; Brown's Broachial Troches, &c., &c.
May 25, 1864-ly.
P. R. WILLIAMS. May 25, 1864-1y.

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 call. PAULINE SMITH. Wellsboro, April 13, 1864-tf

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