THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

and the state of the GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

-A kind of Jungus has bigh discovered near Talbot, South Australia, Slach looks exacity like a rattlesnake; when it issues from the ground it " makes a noise lik in rattlesnake."

-An entire family, consisting of a husband, wife, and two children, named Hunregote, were murdered near Denver alshart time since by the Indians. They were soulded and their throats cut.

An excendingly rich gold feld has been discovered within thirty-five miles of Nelson, New Zeland. Two diggers out down a tree ppon the banks of a river, and 'rom the soil beneath, its roots in less than 't xo hours they extracted fifteen pounds weigh; of pure gold.

-IT is a significant fact that while most of the wells in this vicinity have been lower within the last month than ever befire, the larger part of those on the hill have contained quite as much, and some more water than usual. The explanation is not obvious. 65

-A convict in the Thomas on, Me., State Prison, who had cut up a black it, and from it made a suit of clothes of one color, and had disguised himself with a false m justache, boldly marched through the guar i room of the prison a few days ago, the guar i not detecting the fraud, and was just leasing the prison, when the warden, who happend to meet him, stopped him. He said he had been a year preparing to escape.

-A private letter says: Ho ker is a fine locking man. Dress him in a citizen's suit for a good second lieutenant. Gen. Thomas you would think as well-to-do farmer, were he not in uniform. "Old Safety" is his nickname. The men and officers have thounded confidende in him. 1 1 1 M

--- A very heavy fall of rain passed over a section of Bucks county on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The grittest amount of rain fell in Buckingham att Solebury, the thickest clouds passing in a line from Carversville toward Labaska and Cen's wille. For more than an hour the water poured down in perfect torrents. The low philes and beds of streams were flooded in a fev : minutes. Persons with good memories for such things say that it was the heaviest rain while it lasted, that they had seen for tweaty years. Many road bridges were washed away in the course of the storm. - 19 **x**

-The Scientific American says that oils should not be applied to dry leather, as they. would invariably injure it. If you wish to oil a harness wet it over night clover, it with a blanket, and in the morning it will be dry and supple; then supply neat's fost' oil in small quantities, and with so much elbow grease as will insure its disseminating itself throughout the leather. A soft pliant harness is easy to handle, and lasts longer han a neglected one. Never use vegetable cils on leather, and among animal oils, neat's foot is the best.

-Thursday alternoon, Mr. Joseph, S. Pepper, a visitor at Newport; R. L. went into the surf to bathe, leaving his mearing apparel in a bath house on the beach. On dressing him-self he ascertained that while he was in the water some unknown person had been in the bath house and rifled his prekets of \$700 in money, including a \$500 greenback, a gold watch and chain, and a three diamond pin, besides two or three articles of less value. Mr. Pepper offers \$5,00 reward for the recovery of his property and the detection of the thief.

-A gentleman who has repeatedly suffered from the bites of venomous reptiles, while wandering through the 25 3 of Palenque in Chispas, says he was in the abit of enlarging the wound with a lanceh introducing some butter of antimony, applying a ligature above the wound, and taking ten drops of ammonia in water every fifteen minutes. The lives of

THE. AGITATOR. N. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.	of patrio colic. T enemy, a straggled
WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:	hour, w
WEDNESDAY, : : : : : AUGUST 17, 1864.	greater a them, so
NATIONAL UNION TICRET.	fully for
FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.	grippi bugbear, of the sa ostimate many di less. Th Bat th
UNION ELECTORAL TICEET. SENATORIAL Morton McMichael, Philadelphia. Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county. REPRESENTATIVE. I Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall, 2 Georgo M. Coates, 14 Charles H. Shriner, 3 Henry Bumm, 15 John Wister,	is to the

14 Charles H. Spriner,
15 John Wister,
16 David McConaughy,
17 David W. Woods,
18 Isano Benson,
19 John Patton,
20 Samuel B. Dick,
21 Everhard Biercy,
22 John P. Penney,
23 Ebenezer McJunkin,
24 John W. Blanchard.

WE desire to urge the friends of UNION AND LIBERTY to renewed vigilance and untiring lebor. Every Loyal League in the county ought to be revived and put in working order without delay. The young men of the county must once more put on the harness and take the field. There is no time to lose. The enemies of the Government are busily perfecting their schemes for its overthrow. Idleness is now a crime. We must every man, to work. The reward of free labor cannot fail. It has never failed ; it will never fail. If you regard your victories in the past you will see that their ity but contempt, and execution. Cowards completeness has ever been proportioned to the die many times, says Shakspeare. The same amount of labor bestowed in their purchase. The past is our teacher. If we really value the Government we shall hasten to show it by rekindling our League fires and going bravely to work. The country depends now upon the fidelity of the Union strongholds.

PEACE.

It is not often in this age that enlightened nations go to war from a love of disorder and bloodshed ; probably they never do. But war, and its attendant horrors, may become necessary to avert disgrace and dishonor, as violence is sometimes the only means of avoiding lasting disgrace or infamy. War is sometimes forced upon a nation, as a quarrel is sometimes forced upon an individual. The present war is a case in point. The South virtually refused submitted through Horace Greeley from the all amicable accommodation when it. State by | Canada side of Niagara Falls, some weeks ago, State, resolved itself out of the Union. The was a concession on the part of the rebel auact of secession was defiance of Constitutional thorities. To the proposition Mr. Lincoln reauthority and obligation, and such defiance is plied by proclamation, as follows : rebellion, and rebellion means war. After this the seizure of public property, the bombardment of forts, and other measures of actual integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonwar, were natural, if not inevitable consequences. So, the alternatives of war, or destruction at war with the United States, will be received

Now let us look at the case as it then stood : The Government of the United States is the will of the people. That cannot be successful-

the Government.

sacrifices were required, others, and of session. the right at all hazards, slunk away ing their purses and trying to dodge the Taxation. We suppose a few more ame sort will "faint by the way," and the value of the government at so limes and pence, be the same more or hat is inevitable.

he "promise" is not to such men. It ose "who remain faithful unto the end" those who are patriots from the force of le, and not blind passion,-it is to such e, and to such only, that the crown of is awarded. Faint hearts win nothing ppointment and smarting defeat. rue patrict, in the very nature of the ase, is first and foremost in the desire for peace. But he is incapable of asking for a peace in any degree allied to dishonor. The declaration of war for the suppression of the rebellion was the free, notrammeled sot of the people of the North, with little distinction of party. They have no option save to prosecute it to the end of permanent peace.

If there be any man so narrow and penurious as to begrudge his taxes for support of the Government, let him stand with the declared enemies of the Government, without "if" or "but." Let the world know who is for, and who is against, the Government in the midst of its great trial. "Sunshine patriots and summer soldiers" are not equal to this emergency. They will do for piping times of peace. Men who are willing to befriend their country when it does not need their friendship, and fall away from her support in her time of trouble and distress, cannot expect aught from posteris true of the timid and mean. But truehearted men die but once, and like their lives their

deaths are glorious. Reader, with which of these classes do you stand ?

REBEL papers, like The World, in giving the news of the day, omit everything that can by dissemination give aid and comfort to the government. On the other hand, they publish incorrect statements of the casualties of war and of the official action of the Administration. rection or indirection, that Mr. Lincoln has re-

which embraces the restoration of peace, the ment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now as a nation, were presented for the choice of and considered by the executive government of the United States, and will be met by liberal. terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safeconduct both ways. ABRAHAN LINCOLN.

ots. They complained of some slight | The Governor recommends a thorough revision Then, as the footsore legions neared the of the militia law, the revenue, and bounty bills." These measures occupied the attention and sharp work was required, others of the Legislature more than a month of last d away, out of the fight. At a later session, and I should not be surprised if they when greater dangers threatened, and should consume as much of the time of this some who had until then stood up man- Wilson, Guernsey, and Olmstend-are in their The delegation from your district-Messrs. seats and at work. Tioga has no cause to be ashamed of her representatives. They are classed among the best men here. They are ever fally awake to the interests of their immediate constituents, and the welfare of the country at large. Honest, industrious and capable, they command and receive the respect and confidence of all who know them. It gives me pleasure to believe that three more honest and upright legislators never sat in these balls. Suspicion has never attached to them."

> THE majority for the Amendments in the State, so far as officially heard from, will not fall much under 100,000. Berks gives 1,500 majority against the soldiers. Schuylkill, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, Cambris, Clarion, Clearfield, Pike, Wayne, and some other Copperhead counties, gave majorities against the soldiers. The majority in Wayne was very heavy, and is chargeable to the disgraceful apathy of her leading men. Selfishness and mean, petty jealousies between prominent Republicans has covered Wayne with disgrace. Her great men are grand summer soldiers; they are supflower politicians and patriots of the first (rose)water ; when they arise and put on the barness, their locks shed ambrosia; on the warpath they sport kid slippers and wear wreaths of roses; and when the skies lower and the storm settles gloomily down, they retire to their luxurious homes with such an air ! with such an air l

> THE Republicans of Cliaton county met in Convention on the 9th instant, and nominated Wm. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, for Congress. He received 55 votes out of 68. The Union men of Lycoming hold their Convention to-day. No news from Potter, or Center.

WAR NEWS.

Military movements of great importance have taken place since our last issue. The invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania has been turned back, and Gen. Averill overtook Mc-Causland at Moorfield, Va., and atterly annihilated his forces, taking 500 prisoners, and all his artillery. McCausland himself barely escaped to the mountains. Our loss was but 7 men.

But the most stirring news is from Mobile, and by way of the rebel papers. They report that Admiral Farragut, with 17 vessels, passed the forts on the 5th inst., and had possession of the Bay. He captured the rebel flag-ship, the formidable iron-clad Tennessee, said to be the most powerful iron-clad afloat. The rebel Admiral, Buchanan was captured with her. An iron-clad ram, Selma, seven guns, was also destroyed, with several other vessels, called "cotton-clads." The same evening the rebels evacuated and blew up Fort Powell, and on the 8th inst., Fort Gaines, one of the most formidable forts in this country, surrendered,

with its entire garrison, to our forces. The fort was casemated, mounted 60 guns, and was provisioned for six months. The rebel papers are raving about the surrender. A terrible explosion occurred at City Point

on the 9th inst., causing great loss of life and property. An amunition barge blew up, de-

Trial List, .	August Term, 1864.
Fhomas Evans, A. G. Elliott, Dent for Doueby, Joel Johnson, Fa Louasbary, J. W. Coolidge, Mason Holmes, Levi Farman,	August Torm, 1864. vs. Benj. R. Hall, vs. Devillo Stowell, vs. L. J. Cooley et al, vs. Henry M. Burlingame, vs. Joaniel Field, vs. T. O. Brown, vs. William Blue et al, vs. Oharles Toles, vs. Seth Daggett, vs. Daniel Holiday, vs. S. Daggett et al,
Bylvia Parmentier; Daniel Plank, W. S. Hoagland, B. B. Holiday, Anson Holmes, S. Babcock,	vs. Allen Daggett, vs. Saml. Tubbs et al, vs. James Parsons et al, vs. E. S. Farr, vs. David Rexford, vs. W. Hewitts, Adm'r.

List of Jufors Drawn for August Term, 1864. GRAND JURORS.

Bloss-James Cameron, William Gilmore, Samue

Rechter. Brockfield-John W. Fitch, Jacob Granteer. Charleston-Harvey Young, Alpheus Willard, Da-vid Edwards, Kilbourn Coolidge, Lucius Barlow. Chatham-I Baker. Delmar-Robert Steel. Farmington-John M. Shaw, L. L. Beaver. Jackson-John B. Parmenter. Lawrenco-Elmer Harris. Lawrenco-Elimer Harris. Liberty-C. E. Broughton. Middlebury-John Redington. Richmond-Wm. Ellsworth. Sullivan-Renben Nash, James Ruggles. Tioga-C. E. Smith, Seth Daggett. Ward-N. H. McCollum.

TRAVERSE JURORS. Covington-Isaac Bliss, H. Clemons, M. V. Gray. Richmond-Robert Bailey, Lewis Cruttenden, De s Hubbard. Mansfield-William M. Barden, John A. Holden.

Manzuera-William M. Barden, John A. Holden. Morris-Enoch Blackwell. Charleston-David Bowen, Josiah Reese. Liberty-D. W. Canfield, Nicholas Fessler, John Springer, William Faren, H. R. Hartsock, * Isaac Morrill.*

Union-Augustus Castles, James Harman,* James M. Whitcomb.* Farmington-Robert Cassbier, James A. Kemp.

Tioga-Jehn Dailey, James A. Hathaway,* É. T. Bentley,* Vine DePui. Wellaboro-George Derby, B. B. Smith, David

Sturrock.* Tioga Boro-James Dewey.

Ward-Christopher Denmark, Alex. Pollock.* Gaines-Levi Farman. Jackson-Bobert French, Jacob Sheives, George Sheives, Wm. H. Smith, Asa Jackson,* Thaddeu Mitchell,* Warren Wells.* Clymer-S. S. Griffin, Sciomon Rowland.* Covington-Victor M. Gray. Delmar-William Hows, William Stowell, Amo Peler-Smith Wilson.* vler.* Smith Wilson.* Chatham-Dryden A. Pope, John E. Persell.* Covington Boro-S. S. Packard. Elkland-John Robbins, John Parkhurst.*

Mainsburg-John E. Robinson. Sullivan-A. W. Rockwell, Alex. C. Smith.*

Knoxville-Henry Seeley, John E. White. Osceola-George Tubbs, Morgan Seeley. Elk-Jehial Beach. Deerfield-Charles F. Billings.*

Bloss - A. L. Bodine,* Washington Landis.* Nelson-James Cook.* Lawrence Boro--Samuel Chapman,* Philander Hurd.*

Iard.* Middlebury-Daniel Gee,* Philander Niles.* Lawrence-William Pike.* Westfield-Chariton Phillips,* Harvey Sly.* Brookfield-Isaac Plank,* John Simmons.*

Second week.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY .---- In commenting upon the possibility of General Grant, in a certain contigency, accepting the nomin-ation for the Presidency, The Milwaukee Sentinel says : "We know that Gen. Grant has perëmpto-

rily refused, in advance, any offer of the Presidency. He replied to those who were seeking to learn his views on the subject, that, while the war lasted, no earthly inducement could take him voluntarily from his presnt position, and that even should the war come to a speedy conclusion he would be the most ungrateful of men to run against Mr. Lincoln. This declaration comes to us through the most trustworthy sources, and affords to us conclusive proof that Gen. Grant has fully decided not to enter the political arena. And those who know him, know that he is not apt to waver when he has made up his mind one way or the other."

7-30 Loan **S.**-

. . .

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives I notice that subscriptions will be received Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of 7-310ths per cent. per annum,-principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at mutarity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect, They will be issued in denominations of \$50 \$100, \$500, \$1.000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dol. lars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepar.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposi-Parties depositing \$25,000 or upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cont., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon receipt of bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

. It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any Savings Bank which pays its depositors in U.S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in any. thing better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in gov. srnment paper.

It is equally convenient as a permanent or tempo. rary investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated inter. est, and are the best security with banks as collater. als for discounts.

Convertible into a 6 per cent 5-29 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per. annum, for the curaent rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. p emium, and before the war the premium on United States stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent per annum. Exempt from State or Municipal

Taxation. But aside from all the advantages we have enumer. ated, a special Act of Congress exempts all Treasury notes and bonds from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per an. num, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great induce. ments to lenders as those issued by the government, In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States. While the government offers the mest liberal terms

for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TOWANDA. and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and "ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS and BANKERS throughout the country will give forther information and afford every facility to subscribers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Aug. 10, 1864-3m.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

Such papers constantly assert, either by difused, peremptorily, to entertain propositions looking toward peace; from the rebel government. These rebel sheets claim that the propositions from George Saunders and Thompson,

To whom it may concern: Any proposition

himself and servant were repeatedly saved in this way, while four native attendants, not using these precautions, perished.

-The editor of the (Cang.) Hartford Press has been shown a new kit of leather, made from rattleenakes' skins, sint from California. The skins have been fanded, and are to be made uplinto slippers. In color they are brown, marked with black. Ru)bed one way they are smooth as silk, but hackwards they are very rough, the scales turning up as though the leather had been nicke 1 with a knife. The skins measure about six feet in dength. They are very delicate, and easi y torn, and are only valuable on account of their novelty.

-The Louisville Journal says the dead body of a soldier, of Company B, 9th Pennsylvania ord: Cavalry named H. Robin 5n, was found a day 1st or two ago lying in the m idle of the Salt-river road, seven miles from the city. The body was divested of clothing, and bore marks of violence. There is no doubt but that he was foully murdered. His hor e was discovered grazing a short distance from him. It is presumed that he belonged to a scouting party sent out during the night, and, straggling behind the main body he was wayluid and shot. There is no clue to the assassi

The editor of the New York World, who started in life poor, and aided by a charitable man to get an education in the expectation, if not under the point se, that he would devote himself to preaching the gospel, rails at Mr. Lincoln as "a i'il iplitting buffoon," and at Mr. Johnson as 2: boorish tailor." It takes the sort of democr is who have managed to crawl up from the sunghill, to harp and sneer, in the times of this social elevation, at honest poverty and the industry, patience and perseverance that conque's obstacles and commands the applause of dycent people.

-In the United States Service 'Museum (Whitehall-yard) are er abited the "jaws of a shark," wide open and enclosing a tin box. The history of this stringe exhibition is as follows: "A King's shi), on her way to the West Indies, fell in with and chased a suspicious-looking craft, whig's had all the appearance of a slaver. Duric ; the pursuit the vessel chased threw something overboard. She was subsequently captured, and taken to Port Royal to be tried as a slover. In the absence of the ship's papers, and ther proofs, the slaver was not only in a fair way to escape condemnation, but her cap an was porticipating the recovery of damages against his captor for illegal detention. While the subject was under discussion a vessel rame into port which had followed closely the track of the chase above described. She 'the caught a shark' and in its stomach was found a tin box, which contained the slaver's paper. Upon the strength of "this evidence the 14 ver was condemned. The written account is a tached to the box .---New Zealand paper.

.

ly controverted. The choice of the alternatives just alluded to, then, lay with the people to make. That follows, of course. Now, which alternative did the popular voice select-war,

or submission? That is the question. Every intelligent man in the country-every lad of a dozen summers-knows that the demand for resistance, resistance even to subjugation, was universally and overwhelmingly pressed upon Mr. Lincoln by the people of the loyal States. As an evidence of the demand for vigorous resistance being almost universal, we cite attention to the following facts of rec-

,1st,-That at a grand Union War Mass Meeting held in Union Square, New York, soon after the attack on Sumter, Fernando Wood, Hiram Ketchum, and other now notorious "submission-peace" advocates, addressed the pecple, declaring in the strongest terms, that the rebels must be put down at any and every cost of blood and treasure; at the same time urging the accumulation of a vast army for that purpose. And the assembled masses rent the air with their "Amens." And---<u>,</u> ... 2d,-The leading opponents of the war, right here in Tioga county, as the records show,

were, almost without exception, prominent advocates of a vigorous prosecution of the war at that time, and for months subsequent. We appeal to the people of the county if this fact can be gainsaid.

Then, how stands, the case? Just here : The declaration of a vigorous war against the rebels was the spontaneous, universal, and irresistible act of the people of the north, without distinction of party. That is the precise state of the case; it will not be successfully denied.

But to-day we have a peace-and-submission party in the north, led by such men as Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, and that sort. Why is it?

Perhaps we can shed some light upon that matter. Military men say that there is alway more or less straggling on a march ; an increase of stragglers on a march with prospect of an encounter with the enemy ; and a more consid- on the 9th inst. The Governor's Message is an erable increase of that sort of material on a able, comprehensive, and interesting document he is neither a patriot nor a good Democrat. forced march with battle certain.

Well, that is true of all strife. These peace submission men, who were so bloodthirsty in remembered us, however, but we are able to the beginning, are just "stragglers"-nothing print only part of his letter this week. Of the more. Such men as Wood and Cox fell out Legislature he writes : first, and lay along the trail of the grand army "The legislature will be in session some time. | for the authority afterward !"

On receipt of this laconic reply, the rebel emissaries went into a great rage and wrote a two-column reply full of indignation. But they were obliged to acknowledge that they fearful. were not authorized by Jefferson Davis to treat with the Government of the United States; and so this not very cuuning attempt by the rebels to make capital for their allies in the Convention to be held at Chicago on the 29th of this

month, came to grief.

Now, the fact is, that the rebel authorities have never at any time, submitted any propositions looking to peace, to the Government of the United States. And what is more expressive, Jefferson Davis and his fellow-traitors will never accept any peace not based on the fall and free recognition of the "Confederacy." The men who control the World, and its like. are now, as always, most unscrupulous liars.

JEFF. DAVIS, by his next friends, the Copperhead-American Knights, and Knights of the Golden Circle, will meet in Convention at Chicago on the 29th instant. The intention of the leaders is declared to be, the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency.

But who the happy man is to be is difficult o say. . The private and particular friends of Jefferson D., object to McClellan on the ground that he has imbrued his hands (?) in Southern blood; also, that he is timid, vacillating, and "no great shakes of a man anyhow." The 'Konsuvvativ" portion of that party object to

an atter peace man, like Vallandigham, and would like the nomination of McClellan, or some other harmless individual.

But the party will unite on some most available man-some man who is limber in the back, | wronge, wicked acts of tyranny, and carnest apnot formidable in brain, and capable of being moulded into any form to suit the occasion.

If they will be advised by a disinterested person, we would suggest that they be straitforward for once, and nominate the Honorable Jefferson Davis.

That's what you mean, gentlemen ; and why not be honest? Just as an experiment.

THE Legislature assembled in special session which reached us, as usual, too late for this You may turn him upside down and inside out, week. Our old correspondent, "Frank," has

stroying a-great amount of Government propkilled and 70 or 80 wounded. The havoc was

Gen. Stoneman's raid was an entire success, only marred by his capture. Portions of his command are constantly coming in, the larger portion having cut their way out of the enemy's clutches.

A PORTRAIT.

The Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, Pa. long and widely known as a leading Democrat. in a recent speech described a kind of people whom he had observed in Southern Pennsylvania. We print the description in order that our readers may judge whether any such people inhabit their respective neighborhoods. We certainly have seen such. Hear Mr. Cessna: "There are unfortunately those among us

who cannot discuss the question a single moment without showing that they are at heart foes of the Government and enemies of their race. The people soon learn to find out and know these men. Human skill and ingenuity and all of traitor's cunning cannot long succeed in concealing their real sentiments. They hang back or skulk away from our public gatherings on our national holidays; they disparage Union officers and soldiers and eulogize the Rebels. All Union victories are insignificant-of little account; rebel victories are of incalculable value and importance. Good news is never credited-bad news is often originated, believed, and circulated long before verified. Taxes are obnoxious and oppressive ; drafts are unconstitutional; and odious; war is bloody and desolating, and the nation ought at once to stop it. For neafly four years everything has been wrong : nothing excellent, nothing even praiseworthy or passable has ever been

done by their government-only mistakes, peals are made to the people to arise in their might and prevent the establishment of a military despotism. During all this time, they have never been known to utter a word of denunciation against the Rebellion, or see an improper act south of the Rebel lines. These are the unmistakable ear-marks of the traitor. He may remonstrate: he may write down beneath the picture in large letters the word "Patriot," he may, in very noisy and earnest words, insist that he is a "sound Democrat," and that every man of his party who sustains the war is an "Abolitionist." Yet after all and cleanse and wash him with all the pure waters of America, and you can make noth-

ing out of him but a poor, miserable traitorjust such a one as Gen. Jackson would have strung up for treason, in his day, and looked DURE GINGER at

THE REBEL PRISONERS AT ELMIRA. - Accounts differ as to the cause of the trouble with the DEN BUTLER, of Chatham, as a candidate for the rengi prisoners at Elmira. A rebel was shot, office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the as alleged, but was not mortally injured, and Republican Convention. erty. About thirty soldiers and laborers were rebel prisoners at Elmira. A rebel was shot, it seems that the negro guardsman warned the prisoner before he fired. There was much excitement, among the rebels and also among the inhabitants of Elmire and as a procan the inhabitants of Elmira, and, as a precau-

> though the prisoners are numerous, and none of them are well disposed towards their keepers.

-A few days ago a woman arrived in Chicago, having begged her way from the interior of Georgia, with four children, in the hope of seeing her husband, who was confined as a prisoner at Camp Douglas, and persuade him to take the oath of allegiance. She arrived only to find his name on the list of those who died in camp.

ESTRAY.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 6th inst., about four miles north of Keeneyville, on the road leading direct from Knoxville to Keeneyville, one pair of Spotted Oxen, about five years old the owner is requested to come forward, prove pro-perty, pay charges, and take them away. August 17, 1864. RUFUS G. TREAT.

ESTRAY.

CAME into she enclosure of the subscriber in Jackson township, on the 8th inst., a Dark Brewn Mare Colt, about three years eld, with a white spot in the forehead, and three white feet. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take ber away. Jackson, Aug. 17, 1864.* TYLER WHITE.

OSCEOLA HIGH SCHOOL,

THE Fall Term of the Osceola High School, under the direction of Prof. C. A. STONE, will commence on Tuesday, Sept 20, 1864. The Winter Term, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864, and the Spring Term on Tuesday, April 20, 1865. The Fall and Winter Terms will continue 13 weeks each, the Spring Term 12

The past success of this institution has been truly gratifying to its numerous friends, and the prospects for the ensuing year are no less flattering than they have been heretofore. There is no want of commodious rooms for a large number of students. There is a building designed exclusively for ladies. Gentlemen, or companies of ladies and gentlemen together will room in the school building. A teacher will room in each of the buildings and have control of the

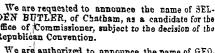
students. No Institution in this section of the country offers better facilities for obtaining an education than this. The range of studies embraces everything necessary to entering college. A Teachers' Class will be formed during the Fal

Term. Tultion from \$4,00 to \$6,00. Prof. I. G. Horr has

ROT'S DAUG STORE

charge of the department of Music. For further particulars as to expenses, regulations, do., address one of the Trustees and obtain a circular.

A. K. BOSARD, Esq., A. LEN SEELY, ENOCH M. STEER, Osceols, Aug. 17, 1863-tf.



the innabitants of Linnes, thus, as a provident of the requested to annoucce the name of the second terms of the regular office of County Commissioner, subject to the deci-rect These will probably be no difficulty, sion of the Republican County Convention.* We are requested to annouece the name of REU-

We are requested to announce the name of W.P. SHUMWAY, of Charleston, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention,



Ladies, take Particular Notice. THE REAL VELPAU FEMALE PILL.

[WARBANTED FRENCH.]

THESE PILLS, so celebrated many years ago in Paris for the relief of female irregularities. and afterward so notorious for their criminal employment in the practice of abortion, are now offered for sale for the first time in America. They have been kept in comparative obscurity from the fact that the originator, Dr. Velpau, is a physician in Paris of great wealth and strict conscientious principles, and has withhold them from general use, lest they should be employed for unlawful purposes. In overcoming Female Obstructions, Falling of the Womb, Whites, Green Sickness, Suppression, Retention, or Immoderate Flow of the Monthly Discharges, they seem to be truly omnipotent, bursting open the flood gates from whatever cause may have stopped them ; but they are offered to the public only for legitimate uses, and all agents are forbidden to sell them when it is understood that the object is unlawful. Married ladies should never take them when there is any reason to believe themselves pregnant, for

they will be sure to produce a miscarriage. These pills are entirely safe under all dr-cumstances, being composed entirely of sub-stances from the vegetable kingdom. Each box has the coat of arms for the City

of Paris stamped on the box, with the words "Trade Mark" in French, to counterreit which

 Trace Mark in French, to conneriet which is a misdemeanor, and all persons will be dealt with according to law.
★ Full directions accompany every box.
Ladies can obtain a box sealed from the syst of the curious, by inclosing One Dollar and six part office directions to currently drived. post-office stamps to any respectable drug-gists, or to O. G. STAPLES, General Agent for the United States, Watertown, N. Y. Agents, '

Mainsburg-A. Robbins, M. D. Mansfield-Weeley Lang. Wellsboro-J. A. Roy, P. R. Williams. Wellsborg-July 27, 1864-19,