

FROM THE SOLDIER BOYS.

From the 207th Pennsylvania Regiment. In front of Petersburg, Mar. 26, 1865.

M. H. Cobb, Esq.—Dear Sir: It will be of interest to your readers to know some of the particulars of the fight in which this regiment was engaged on the 25th inst.

It is well known to the reading public that our advanced line, immediately in front of Petersburg is held by the 9th Corps. The 1st Division occupies the right next to the Appomattox; the 2d Division, lies to the left of the first; and the 3d Division consisting of six new Pennsylvania regiments is stationed about a half a mile in the rear of the other ten as a reserve.

Yesterday morning before daylight, the rebels made an advance unobserved on the lines of the 1st Division, and succeeded in capturing Fort Steadman, and several other important works, with very little opposition from our sleepy pickets. The 1st Brigade of the 3d Division lying nearest the point attacked soon engaged the enemy; and the 2d Brigade composed of the 205th, 207th and 211th Pennsylvania regiments being aroused by the unusual discharge of fire-arms, soon formed into line, and by daylight were moving toward the scene of action, some two or three miles distant. Having arrived in close proximity to the captured Fort, the 2d Brigade was halted in a deep ravine to await orders—meanwhile our artillery had assembled from different parts and were phoning showers of iron hail into the rebel ranks, who in turn were vigorously returning the fire from our own guns which they had captured in the morning. The 1st Brigade was closely pressing the rebels farther to the right, when about half past eight the 2d Brigade was ordered to charge. Rising from the ravine "as from their graves," as a rebel afterward expressed it, and uttering a savage war whoop, the 2d Brigade, two thousand strong, charged upon Fort Steadman and the adjacent works. The rebels not having previously known the position of our troops, were completely surprised and panic-stricken, and made but feeble resistance; some attempted to fly, but being closely pressed by our brave boys, the greater portion of them gladly surrendered.

The 207th P. V. was the first to enter the Fort where they soon placed their colors pierced by five rebel bullets. All our works were re-captured, and the rebel boys in pretty accurately set down at three thousand in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our own loss from the first will not reach four hundred. One rebel General and several rebel flags are reported taken.

Many instances of personal bravery on the part of our troops might be mentioned, but as I cannot do justice to all in this article, I omit names, and append merely a list of the killed and wounded in this regiment.

- A. E. Campbell, Co. A.—Killed. Daniel Doty, do side and shoulder, serious. (sent to hospital.) M. S. Cleveland, do arm, slight. J. Gordon, do foot, slight. Wm. Snow, Co. C. finger, slight. S. H. Carl, do. D. leg, flesh wound. F. Shafer, Co. E. head, slight. J. Rice, Co. G. leg, amputated. (sent to hospital.) Geo. Bastian, Co. H. thigh, severe. (sent to hospital.) Wm. Graham, do. knee, severe. Miles Epleston, do. temple, slight. Robert Thorp, Co. I. arm, slight. Wm. Turner, do. thigh, slight. Geo. Huff, do. leg, slight. J. Blackwell, Co. K. leg, slight. Hiram Kluck, do. arm, slight. Ed. Campbell, do. elbow, slight.

The New Secretary of the Treasury.

In view of the appointment of Hon. Hugh McCulloch to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, from what it knows of his financial views, cautions all "who operate for high prices on the theory of paper money, to stand firm under." "He will," says that authority, "sweep the country back to a specie basis—safely, if he can—but he will careen it in that direction anyhow. His whole financial history has been of straggling character. His views now are that the government itself is the greater loser by the wide difference between paper money and gold—and, more than all, he knows how to lessen the difference; and the admonishing feature is, he has not one particle of sympathy for those who have run in debt on this paper money basis, nor for those who have bought gold and property because of the depreciation in currency."

The Pittsburgh Commercial Intelligencer, commenting upon this, says that Mr. McCulloch, as Secretary of the Treasury, will be subject to the law of necessity, growing out of the condition of the country. His personal views will amount to but little. He may desire to return to a specie basis to-morrow, but he can no more do so than fly. If he should attempt it he will fail. It is gratifying to be informed of his conservatism in finance; but that will not be a wise conservatism that attempts a revolution and thereby creates a panic, which a too speedy contraction would do. The country is in no condition for that. If the expansion of paper to the present volume was unwise, any attempted contraction not marked by moderation will entail worse evils. We are in a situation when to return is nearly as difficult as to go over, if there is such a thing in this case. The process of reduction must be gradual to be safe. A violent decline of gold would practically, to the extent of the decline, extinguish values.—Fortune and credit would be shaken, if not crushed. While cheap prices would be the result, the ability to buy would be more than correspondingly diminished, with broken courage and universal distrust added.

The passage of the Emancipation Ordinance has been followed by a rush of Eastern capitalists and others to the State of Missouri. Heavy purchases of lands have been made, and a revival of emigration of a large scale is confidently predicted. It is stated that in Clark and Adair counties more land has changed hands in the last three months than in the previous four years. Taverns and hotels are becoming crowded, and altogether Missouri appears to be entered upon a new career of prosperity.

It seems to be accorded by the universal consent of mankind that Dr. A. C. Ayer & Co.'s Sarsaparilla, Pectoral and Pills are the greatest remedies yet discovered for the treatment of disease; that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the great Elixir of Life, which Philosophers have sought for purifying the blood. Try it and judge for yourselves.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1865.

STAND AND DELIVER.

A somewhat amusing and not altogether uninteresting debate came off in the State Legislature on the 9th of March. The occasion was the introduction of a supplemental act to extend the provisions of an act relative to carrying concealed weapons, which act related to Philadelphia only, to the whole State.

To this extension Mr. Rice, of Northampton demurred. He proposed to except the county of Northampton. His reasons were stated to be, in effect, that the state of affairs in that county was most extraordinary; so extraordinary that individuals passing over the most frequented roads were made to stand and deliver by foot-pads. Mail carriers have been robbed also. He objected to the extension to include his county, lest it might constrain travelers to become "walking arsenals, with their belts stacked full of pistols and long knives."

Mr. Brown, of Warren, admitted that the county of Northampton might be infested with brigands. But the purpose of the act was to disarm such people.

Mr. Hakes, of Luzerne, was opposed to excepting any county. He declared it to be a notorious fact that two-thirds of the cases of homicide were directly traceable to the evil practice of carrying concealed weapons. "Let us fall back upon the law," said Mr. Hakes, "for this is a land of law, where we profess to be able to protect innocent men and punish criminals." "Besides," said Mr. Hakes, "it occurs to me that a man who carries a pistol or a knife in his pocket, commonly, is a coward," without faith in the power of the law to protect him.

Mr. Purdy, of Northumberland, stood for the necessity of carrying concealed weapons. He put several hypothetical cases in which a peaceable man was beset by a mob of drunken and infuriated men. If men could not carry pistols they would use knives, brick bats, stones, et cetera. He desired to offer an amendment excepting Northumberland county.

After considerable discussion pro and con, the bill passed without amendment.

It is a wise law. One clause declares that a jury may infer the intention to commit an injury from the fact that concealed weapons are found upon or known to be carried by any person. This is proper. Few men habitually carry concealed weapons who are not cowards and bullies. Every garter thief and burglar, every thief and gambler, carries his revolver as honest men carry their watches. When the law is weak, or the appliances for its enforcement are wanting, there is no chance for taking extraordinary means for self-defense. But where the laws are enforced and the guilty brought to justice, the practice of carrying concealed weapons is evil and only evil.

Nowhere in the civilized world was this practice so universal as in the slave States prior to the rebellion. There, every man, and many women, were in the constant practice of carrying concealed weapons. It was a practice born of the fears and distrust of the people. They had slavery; and slavery was a system of violence, liable at any moment to bring forth violence to the oppressor. The history of the South, as collated from its newspapers, was a history of violence and bloodshed, of brawls, duels, and cold-blooded shootings and stabblings. No reasonable man can doubt that this condition of Southern society was greatly due to the practice of carrying deadly weapons. If carried, there is danger of unnecessary use; and though the condition of large cities may sometimes render the carrying of a pistol a measure of safety, the experience of decent men goes to prove, that more meet violent deaths who carry weapons, than of those who trust the police and leave their revolvers in their drawers, at home.

If no man is permitted to carry weapons secretly, as a matter of course the violence which grows out of this practice will cease to furnish paragraphs for the journals and dependence upon law will measurably increase. The law alluded to does not affect the right of self-defense. A man may defend himself against assault with any proper degree of violence he may choose to employ.

If he considers his life in danger he can find a sufficient remedy in the law. We know nothing of the condition of society in Northumberland and Northampton counties except as stated by the gentlemen who represent them in the Legislature; and if their statements may be relied on, it would seem to be as good a remedy as any to boldly take arms and exterminate the class which depends upon the road for a living. It strikes us that a few unconcealed weapons would prove a great reformatory agency in those intensely semi-rebel localities.

PARSON BROWNLOW, as is well known, was recently elected Governor of Tennessee. He has also recovered \$25,000 damages from certain Secesh who despoiled him of his property in the beginning of the rebellion. In the course of an article on the subject the Parson says: "Impoverish the villains—take all they have—give their effects to the Union men they have crippled and imprisoned—and let them have their 'Southern Rights!' They swore they would carry on the war until they exhausted the last little negro, and lost their lands.—Put it to them, is our advice, most religiously. Fleece them and let them know how other men feel when robbed of all they have! Let them be punished—let them be slain, and after slain, let them be damned!"

Upon which the Catskill Recorder comments: "This is a specimen of the State religion

which the Tribune's friends are seeking to impose upon the country—a religion of curses and execrations, of spoliation in this world and anathemas in the world to come."

It will be seen that the editor of the Recorder finds no words of condemnation for the base wrong which was perpetrated upon Brownlow and the people of Tennessee by the devils who labored for the rebellion, and for whom all the precious ointment of Copperhead sympathy is spilled. We submit it as a question to which there can be but one reply—whether there is the shadow of a doubt as to which party to this war the editor of the Recorder belongs.—We pass over the studied misrepresentations of the war news which he weekly puts forth to his public. That is a chronic disease, and defies ordinary remedies. But the force of public opinion will furnish the pains and penalties for such a betrayal of the confidence of the people. The true men of the country can afford to await the progress of events. He cannot.

ALL HAIL, NEW HAMPSHIRE! As firm in the right as her own granite hills, she leads off the election column with renewed vigor and increased successes. The Republicans elect the entire Congressional delegation, the entire council, and have all the State officers and 100 majority in the Legislature. That will do.—The right is irresistible. Forward the column!

WAR NEWS.

HQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MARCH 26, '65. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—The Major General Commanding announces to the Army the success of the operations of yesterday.

The enemy, with a temerity for which he has paid dearly, massed his forces, and succeeded, through the reprehensible want of vigilance of the Third Brigade First Division, Ninth Corps, in breaking through our lines, capturing Fort Steadman, and Batteries 9, 10 and 11. The prompt measures taken by Major-General Parks, the firm bearing of the troops of the Ninth Corps in the adjacent portions of the line held by the enemy, and the conspicuous gallantry of the Third Division of this Corps, for the first time under fire, together with the energy and skill displayed by Brig-Gen Hartranft, its leader, quickly repaired this disaster; and the enemy were driven from Fort Steadman and our lines, with heavy losses in killed and wounded, leaving in our hands eight battle-flags and over 1,900 prisoners.

The enemy being driven from the front of the Ninth Corps, the offensive was assumed by the Sixth and Second Corps; the enemy by night was driven from his entrenched picket line, and all his efforts to recover the same, which were particularly determined and persistent on the Second Corps' front were resisted and repulsed with heavy losses, leaving with the Sixth Corps over 400 prisoners, and with the Second Corps two battle-flags and over 300 prisoners.

The troops of the Sixth Corps, reported by Major-Gen. Wright as engaged in these operations, were Getty's Division, Keifer's Brigade of Seymour's Division, and Hamblin's and Edwards' Brigade of Wheaton's Division.

Of the Second Corps, Major-Gen. Humphreys mentions Miles' and Mott's Divisions, and Smythe's Brigade of Hay's Division, supported by Griffin's Division, Fifth Corps.

The result of the day was the thorough defeat of the enemy's plans, the capture of his strongly entrenched picket-line under the artillery fire of his main works, and the capture of ten battle-flags and about 2,800 prisoners—a result on which the Major-General commanding heartily congratulates the Army.

Two lessons can be learned from these operations: One, that no fortified line, however strong, will protect an army from an intrepid and audacious enemy, unless vigilantly guarded, the other, that no disaster or misfortune is irreparable, where energy and bravery are displayed in the determination to recover what is lost and to promptly assume the offensive.

The Major-General commanding trusts these lessons will not be lost on this Army.

In conclusion, the Major-General Commanding desires to return his thanks to those commands of the Army not specially mentioned in this order, for the promptitude displayed by all, in their movements to different parts of the lines under the exigencies of the hour. In connection with this subject, the promptitude of Major-Gen. Warren, and of Brevet Major-Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, in the early part of the operations, during the accidental absence of the Major-General Commanding, deserve commendation and thanks.

Geo. G. Meade, Maj.-Gen. Command'g.

LATEST WAR NEWS.—POSTSCRIPT.

A despatch received at Corning at 3 P. M., of Monday, announces the capture of Richmond by the Union army. Rochester papers of Monday morning announce, officially, a grand forward movement of the army with continued victories. Up to 5 P. M. of Sunday we had captured 12,000 prisoners and 50 guns. Probably Richmond, is ours; yet up to the hour of going to press, (4 P. M. Tuesday) we have but a single despatch for authority.

The General Bounty Law.

We publish herewith the new bounty law just passed by the Legislatures: "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 so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25th, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States to the sum of three hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, and in the mode therein prescribed, or for any special commission-ers appointed by any of the courts of quarter sessions in this Commonwealth by authority of existing laws, which commissions are also hereby invested, with all the other powers not herein specially enumerated, conferred by the act to which this is a supplement, together with the several supplements thereto, upon the authorities therein specially mentioned, to raise a sufficient sum to pay a

bounty to each volunteer enlisted under the present call, or who may hereafter be enlisted under the pending or future calls, not exceeding four hundred dollars; Provided, That the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, are hereby authorized to levy and collect a per capita tax not exceeding twenty dollars each upon persons liable to military duty, and upon all able bodied male taxable inhabitants not liable to military duty between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years: Provided further, That non-commissioned officers and privates now in actual service of the United States or of this State, and persons who have been honorably discharged from such service, shall be exempt from the per capita tax herein specified, and the property of widows and minor children, and widowed mothers of non-commissioned officers, and privates who died in such service, is hereby exempt from the payment of a bounty tax: And Provided further, That it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, to pay the amount of bounty herein prescribed to any person drafted into the military service of the United States, and serving therein, or to the families of the same, at such time and in such sums as the said authorities shall deem proper; or to any person furnishing a substitute for such service who may be credited to the quota of any county, city, ward, borough, township or enrolment district of this Commonwealth: And Provided further, That any county or district having a special bounty law, shall be entitled to the provisions of the same, or of this supplement.

ONION SETTS.

FOR sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE. (All to be sold this week.) FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, in large packages, for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

SEED POTATOES.—Some new and choice varieties. Also some fine Early Potatoes for gardens, for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE. CLOVER AND GRASS SEED.—We have a Superior Article of Clover and Grass Seed. Wellsboro Apr. 5, '65. WRIGHT & BAILEY.

FLOUR COMING DOWN WITH GOLD.

Wellsboro, April 5, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, April 3, 1865:

- Arnell Helen 4, Boardman Eliza Ann, Birkenhagen Ida, Brannan D. A., Brown J. C., Carr Mrs. A. M., Cramer Mrs. G. C., Cole Miss Clara, Dooly Thos. C. R. 2, Dayton Florence, Furman Geo. B., Furman Coleman, Furman Mary Eliza, Hall Della, Harris R. T., Hart Mrs. Chester, Harris Wm. D., Hall David M., Impson Mary Jane, Kelsey Miron, Lovejoy Andrew 2, Lincoln Ellen M., Mitchell J. A., Mitchell James C. (foreign), McCallough & Co. Messrs. 2, Mowry Mrs. M. H., Mowry Kezia, Plimley Israel, Plimley Carrie S., Plimley Jane, Fowleson Phillips Jane, Rose John, Rooke John C., Snyder Mary Ann, Steele Mrs. C., Stinson Mrs. M., Tremain Mrs. K. E., Waldin A., Whitehill & Lyon, Wilcox Benj., Walker Mrs. Jane, Whitaker James Jr., Wheeler Roxana 2.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. HUGH YOUNG, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Tioga, April 1, 1865:

- Allen Mrs. Josiah, Andrews Nett 2, Angit Chas., Bayley Elizabeth, Burt Olive, Cole John E., Cole Georgianna, Cooper Mary, Cunningham John C., Caldwell John, Devo Ann, Evans & Appleby, Early Decey, Griffin Lucy E., Howd Susan L., Hazen Frederick, Harer J. W., Lambertson B. T., Mowery Miss Kezia, Mason J. W., Miller Mrs. John, Miller Mrs. Charlotte, Roman Mary A. 2, Reed C., Resmer J., Scott Miss R., Sweet Elizabeth, Townsend Wm. 2, Vanice Mrs. Emma 4, West John, Whiting Anna.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. LEWIS DAGGETT, P. M.

150 BUSHELS OF SEED POTATOES, FOR SALE.—Comprising the following varieties: Chili, Davis Seedlings, and Ponch Ely, \$2.00 per bushel. East Charleston, March 22, 1865.—Lm.

TO THE FARMERS OF DELMAR & CHARLESTON.—I am now selling my stock of Dry-Goods, Groceries, etc., at reduced prices. Call soon, as this sale is to close out the stock. C. L. WILCOX.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as missionary, discovered a simple and safe remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. April 1, 1865.—ly.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW a little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "Medical Common Sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 illustrations. Price \$1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid on receipt of the price. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., Feb. 8, '65.—Gm. 1130 Broadway, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered nearly years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may procure a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. Feb. 22, 1865.—Sm.

WARRAS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or beautiful hair, will do well to purchase the card of THOS. F. CHEAPMAN in another part of this paper. [Feb. 22, 1865.—Sm.]

HUGH YOUNG

BEGS to announce to the people of Wellsboro and vicinity that he is now receiving for the

SPRING TRADE,

A Fine Assortment of Brown, White, Leather Colored, and Satin

WALL PAPER

of the most fashionable and tasteful patterns. Also a great variety of Plain and Figured

WINDOW PAPERS,

which he intends to sell cheap regardless of the price of Gold in Wall Street.

The latest and best inventions in

CURTAIN FIXTURES,

with Cord and Tassels to match. In the way of

Yankee Notions

his stock is unrivaled both in variety and quality.

Among other notions he has constantly on hand

Albums, Album Pictures, Almanacs, Bookbinders, Book Cases, Buttons, Card Boards, Carriage Seats, Chalk Pencils, Cards, Dolls, Dice, Diaper Pins, Drums, Fancy Boxes, Fishing Tackle, Frames, Flutes, Fans, Guitars Strings, Hair Pins, Ink of all Colors, Indelible Ink, Inkstands, Knitting Needles, Key-rings, Ladies Baskets, Microscopes, Needles, Patterns for Worsted Work, Pictures, Picture Frames, Picture Card, Pen Racks, Parlor Games, Photographs, Port Monies, Pocket Mirrors, Pocket Mirrors, Pipes in all varieties, Pins, (Mourning) Portfolios, Paint Boxes, Sand, Shaving Brushes, Shaft Boxes, Shuttles for Lace, Sealing Wax, Silk Fish Lines, Stereoscopes and Pictures, Tobacco Boxes, Thermometers, Toys, Visiting Cards, Violin Strings, &c.

He has on hand the largest stock of

STATIONERY

ever brought into Tioga County, embracing

FIVE DIFFERENT QUALITIES

COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER;

ALSO

WHITE FOOLSCAP, BLUE FOOLSCAP, QUARTO POST, GILT EDGED NOTE, LADIES' NOTE, LEGAL CAP, BILL PAPER, MOURNING PAPER,

and ten different styles of

ENVELOPES.

ALSO

ALL SCHOOL AND TEXT BOOKS

used in the Schools and Academies in the County, which will be sent by mail at publication prices.

ALSO A JARIBTY OF

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Embracing

BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, POETRY, NOVELS, LAW, POLITICS, PHILOSOPHY, and TRAVEL.

Also,

DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, PASS BOOKS, TIME BOOKS, BANK BOOKS & other BLANKS.

REMEMBER

TO CALL HERE

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

No. 5, Union Block, Post Office Building.

APRIL 5, 1865.—at

Petroleum.

PROSPECTUS—

—OF THE—

WELLSBORO

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK.....\$100,000.

10,000 SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

FIRST ASSESSMENT \$1 PER SHARE.

\$10,000 Working Capital.

The Wellsboro Petroleum Company has duly executed leases of 4,500 acres of selected lands, lying in the townships of Delmar, Charleston, Shippen, Galena, Morris, Liberty, and Middlebury, in Wellsboro, Tioga county, and in Brown township, Lycoming county—in number about 100 leases.

Agents of the Company are actively employed in leasing other choice lands. \$60,000 of the stock is already subscribed. Operations will be commenced when three-fourths of the authorized stock shall be subscribed and ten per cent. paid in.

The lands leased cover all, or nearly all, of the territory in the localities named, where surface and geologic indications of petroleum exist.

It is believed that the inducements offered by the Company are such as to make investments in its stock peculiarly desirable. Persons wanting stock should subscribe at once, as the books will be closed on the first of May. Subscriptions received by J. L. ROBINSON, Esq., Treasurer, at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WELLSBORO, Pa.

U. S. 7-30 Loan.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 6-30 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.

Two cents " " " \$100 "

Ten " " " \$500 "

Twenty " " " \$1000 "

\$1 " " " \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$200,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WELLSBORO.

March 5, 1865.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000, Paid in.

Fiscal Agent of the United States, and Special Agent for Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent.

WILL DELIVER 7-30 NOTES, free of charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment checks on New York, Philadelphia and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent. interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York accounts.

J. T. HILL, Cashier. J. U. ORVIS, President.

Mar 8-65

OLD ENDS MADE NEW.—A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

INFORMATION FREE! To Nerv