

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

With justice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations. ADAMS LECTURE—MARCH 9, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Republican County Committee is requested to meet at Farr's Hotel, Tioga, FRIDAY, June 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. The object of the meeting is the appointment of two delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 19th of July, proximo, as also the appointment of Vigilance Committees in the several election districts. June 14, 1865. O. F. TAYLOR, Chairman.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Committee: O. F. Taylor, C. H. Goldsmith, J. E. Cleveland, Hugh Young, J. G. Parkhurst, H. R. Fish, and Stephen Bowen.

THERE IS A GREAT EVIL

Under the sun, and it threatens to send many young men perdition-ward in unseemly haste.

Neither profession nor vocation can ennoble any man. Vocations are of various grades, but one is as honorable as another if as well followed. Thus, to chop cord-wood, and to excel in that, is as meritorious as to practice law, or conduct a newspaper with equal industry, fidelity and integrity.

Because all honest labor, whether of hand or brain, is noble. All rightly directed effort is holy; and men who alike faithfully fulfill the parts assigned to them in the world's work, are in that respect equal.

Show us a man, or boy, who is ashamed of an honest vocation, and we will show you a useless spoke in the wheel, a decided milk-sop and failure. He can never "amount to a row of pins."

A good scavenger is a better citizen than an incompetent, indolent, unprincipled merchant, lawyer, editor, or preacher. A man should be measured by his actual worth as a worker.

Just as theory is worthless without practice, genius is worth nothing without talent, and talent is worth nothing without aptitude. No man can be ennobled by his vocation, therefore, but must stand upon the level bounded and defined by his usefulness.

The young man can not safely presume to violate the beautiful rules of order and sobriety because of services rendered to the community or to the country. This brings us to what we intended to say:

To have served the country in the field during its fight for life is cause for pride and gratulation. It is a rich legacy to one's children. This country has never forgotten its heroes and never will. But when one puts on the blue he takes no benefit thereby, unless he so bears himself as to reflect credit upon the service. It is a mistake to suppose that the blue necessarily works any change in the character.

But when a man puts on the blue he takes upon himself a great responsibility. He contracts to keep that uniform unsoiled by any act unworthy of soldierly fame. If he fulfill the terms of the contract, he honors and ennobles the service, and so is honored by reflection.

But having done his part well, he holds the good repute of the service in trust. He has no right to bring discredit upon the service by conduct unbecoming a patriot soldier. Having once worn the blue with honor, he can never put it off. Whatever he does on his return to civil life must brighten or dim the repute he earned on the field. His fame is his country's fame, his disgrace its disgrace.

The soldiers of the republic are its citizens. The citizen is the maker and executor of the laws. Bad citizens make bad laws; and this fact bars the citizen from complaint when legislatures enact unwise and oppressive laws. If you want wise laws reform the citizen.

The spectacle of a drunken soldier is always painful. Yet this is the besetting vice of the young soldier when discharged the service and returned home. Freed from military restraint, he finds himself unable to use his new-found freedom with that calm deliberation which pertains to perfect freedom. He is surrounded by the idle and the vicious. He has more money than he knows how to spend in a right way. His vicious companions undertake to assist him; and the result is disorder, loss of character, conscience, and cash.

Just as certain as young soldiers carry large sums of money about their persons, will they fall on easy prey to sharpers who manage to live without any visible means of support. It cannot be otherwise. When a soldier surrenders to Capt. Whiskey he is a fair bird to be plucked.

And as for procuring drink, we see no reason why men should not sell their wares to the customers who bid highest. Returned soldiers cannot complain of the man who sells them liquor. All tradesmen love cash customers.

Therefore let every soldier remember that if the respect which he owes to the service does not restrain him from making a spectacle of himself, then there is no salvation for him. He must expect to be plundered and imposed upon. The law will not interpose to save him until he is lost.

Some have suggested the revival of temperance organizations as a means to reclaim these unfortunate young men from the paths of vice. Well; but where are your martyrs—such as endured revivings, and persecutions, and annoyances without name or number, in the day preceding that in which temperance became fashionable?

Alas! what mountains of work was done to establish that good, but now obsolete fashion! Neither one, two, nor three men will take the responsibility of reorganizing the temperance cause. When community sickness of its degradation, then men will pull together.

But how can this great evil be restrained?

Our British friends are in a stew about the fate of Jeff Davis. Our folks did not think it proper to export the British Government to clemency when the murderer Muller was sent back to be tried for his life. The chief difference between the latter and Davis is, Muller slew one man, and Davis slew half a million.

If Davis is to escape the gallows, let that institution be abolished everywhere. If the law ever took its course rightly, don't let it fail in the case of the most utter villain of the age. He is responsible for the slaughter of our soldiers at Belle Isle, Salisbury, and Andersonville.

Remember John Brown! If he forfeited his life what has Davis done? Horace Greeley did not plead for the pardon of John Brown; why for Jeff Davis?

Mercy to lawbreakers may not be mercy to lawkeepers.

Yet we would deal with the chiefs of rebellion in the spirit which breathes in the closing paragraph of LINCOLN'S last inaugural. We nail that golden text to the mast head this week.

The difficulty between Gen. Sherman and Messrs. Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck, like all misunderstandings, is destined to prove of greater interest to the parties than to the public. The fact seems to be that Gen. Sherman blundered in negotiating with Gen. Johnston. Had he chosen to admit it he would have lost nothing by it in public esteem. He gains nothing by his published defence, save, perhaps, the transient applause of the partisan enemies of Mr. Stanton. The country owes more to the energy and integrity of Secretary Stanton than this generation will ever know. Thieves do not like him. He has stood between them and the Treasury. He has offended some who had no designs upon the public purse, by his brusque manners; but in all, he is the right man in the right place.

What a thunderous hullabaloo the indiscreet rebel papers have set up over the irmping of their great chief, Jeff Davis! They call it by a hard name—"Indignity to a fallen foe!" How long, oh most honorable critics, is it since you have worn your thin skins? When did you slough off those rhinocerosic hides in which you witnessed the systematic, wholesale starvation of thousands of Union captives by the order of this "mewling, puking" statesman, Davis, without so much as a word of indignant protest against "Indignity" to fallen foes? Where were your fine feelings, and nice sense of honor touching the treatment of prisoners when Union soldiers were being systematically murdered by inches?

Ye hypocrites! Don't, the classical editor of the Wayne County Free Press, has come to grief again. He has been accused as a doctor and rashly taken from the bosom of his family. We are sorry that it was thought necessary to give him the bad eminence he has labored to secure during the war. He is nothing unless notorious; and he takes to notoriety like a sick kitten to a lot brick. Don't pander to his depraved appetite by giving him notoriety. He would regard hanging as a great triumph. Let him alone; his record will sink him below public notice.

The rebel press of the North will have put some of their members in a strait-jacket. There is that Center county editor, of whom we made mention a week or two ago; he is brought out his big guns and is firing a salvo in honor of the recent triumph of Secession at the ballot-box in Virginia. He hails it as "Democratic victory." Well, he is right; but the truth may not be spoken at all times.

As every rebel victory was a victory of the same sort, so the suppression of the rebellion is the death of that same "Democratic party."

The renegade, John Mitchell, who was permitted to come North from Richmond, immediately took to editing Ben. Wood's paper, a New York. After abusing the Government the most wanton manner, and recommending resistance to the law, he was the other day arrested and taken to Washington. We trust that he may feel the hemp he invites.

GEN. E. KIRBY SMITH'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. HOUSTON, TEXAS, May 30, 1865. SOLDIERS: The day after I refused the command of the Federal Government to surrender this Department, I left Shreveport for Houston. I ordered the Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana troops to follow. My purpose was to concentrate the entire strength of the Department, await negotiation, and if possible, secure terms alike honorable to soldiers and citizens. Failing in this, I intended to struggle to the last, and with an army united in purpose, in resolve, and battling for the right, I believed God would give us the victory. I reached here to find the Texas troops disbanded and hastening to their homes. They had shaken their colors and their companders; had abandoned the cause for which we were struggling, and appropriated the public property their personal use.

Soldiers: I am left a commander without an army—a general without troops. You have made your choice. It was unwise and unpatriotic, but it is final. I pray you may not live to regret it. The enemy will now possess your country, and dictate his own law. You have voluntarily destroyed our organizations, and thrown away all means of resistance.

Your present duty is plain. Return to your families. Resume the occupations of peace. Yield obedience to the laws. Labor faithfully for order. Strive both by counsel and example to give security to life and property. And may God in his mercy direct you aright, and heal the wounds of our distracted country.

E. KIRBY SMITH, General.

A young farmer asked an old Scot for advice in his pursuit. He told him that he had been the secret of his own success in farming, and concluded with the following warning: "Never, Sandie, never—above all things, never get in debt; but if you ever do, let be for your signature."

Deserters and Non-Reporting Conscripts.

By the terms of an act of Congress approved the 3d day of March, 1865, deserters from the army and conscripts who have failed to report to their proper officers, are placed in a woful plight. If we read the terms of the act of Congress aright, all those referred to therein, have forfeited their citizenship, and are to all intents and purposes, in the position of aliens debarred from the exercise of all political rights and the holding of offices of trust and profit under the Government. The act of Congress distinctly declares, that—

"All who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with the intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as may be assigned to, unless they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

On the 10th of March, 1865, the President of the United States issued his proclamation as directed by the law above quoted. There is no mistaking the law. Its terms and its penalties are plainly explicit; and it becomes the duty of every citizen to see that this law is rigidly enforced. Deserters from the draft—men who absented themselves from localities after being enrolled therein, and who failed to report within the sixty days prescribed, will now find that they have forfeited their right of citizenship. The law fixes this penalty; and the people who have stood by the Government in all its trouble, must see that the law is properly enforced.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

LOST—TWO CERTIFICATES OF CAPITAL STOCK of First National Bank of Wellsboro. One for Twenty Shares and the other for Ten Shares in the name of E. B. Campbell in good order, at my Tannery in Wellsboro. Also will pay the highest market price for Wool. J. RIBBEROLLE, Wellsboro, June 21, 1865-3t.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the subscriber in any amount, are requested to call and settle without delay to save costs. JEROME SMITH, Wellsboro, June 21, 1865-4t.

500 CORDS OF HEMLOCK BARK WANTED.—ED: will pay \$3 per cord for Five Hundred Cords of Hemlock Bark in good order, at my Tannery in Wellsboro. Also will pay the highest market price for Wool. J. RIBBEROLLE, Wellsboro, June 21, 1865-3t.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at Public Vendue on the 7th day of July, next, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the House and Lot in Lawrenceville, left by David and Nancy Rathbone, dec'd, for the support of E. W. Rathbone, E. D. WELLS, Trustee. Lawrenceville, June 21, 1865.

THE UNION MOWING MACHINE has been in general use for the last four years. Combining all the desirable qualities of strength, durability, and economy, and in which it is managed by the operator, it stands unrivaled, being near perfection in construction and performance as a man is likely to attain to. Now, brother farmers, this is an age of improvement; hang up the scythe, and go for the "Union." DARWIN THOMPSON, Agent. Wellsboro, June 21, 1865-4t.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Tioga County, bearing date June 10, 1865, the following described real estate, late the property of James Strait, dec'd, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 29th day of July, next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to wit:

A lot of land lying in Westfield township, bounded on the north by Dyer Weeks, on the east by land of Wm. Champlin, on the south by lands of William Lead, and on the west by lands of Alvin Butler and Almira Sawyer, containing one hundred and twelve acres, with about fifty acres improved.

Terms—Cash on confirmation of the sale. JOHN B. HARDY, Adm'r of the estate of Jas. Strait, dec'd. June 21, 1865-3t.

WOOD'S IMPROVED PRIZE GRASS MOWER.—The advantages of this Machine over all others, is its simplicity of construction, light draft, durability, closeness of cut. It never clogs, will cut all kinds of grass, wet or dry, lodged or standing. It has no cast iron, no weight on the wheels, and is so simple, that it can be raised with ease, and in an instant pass obstructions. It is the cheapest and best Mower in market. It has been awarded the most premiums of any Mower in the world. Farmers can not find a better Mower, and can pay for one less than for any other. It will take less farmers' produce to pay for one of these Machines this year than it ever did before. All kinds of fixtures can be procured by leaving orders with us. WRIGHT & BAILEY, Wellsboro, June 21, '65-4t. Ag'ts for Tioga Co.

Cash paid For WOOL at WRIGHT & BAILEY'S. Wellsboro, June 21, 1865-4t.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the repairing of the Bridge building of a new span across Pine Creek, near Blackwell's in Morris, Tioga county, will be let to the Commissioners to the lowest and best bidder on the premises of the old bridge, on Wednesday, the 5th day of July, next, at 1 o'clock P. M., a plan will be exhibited over the same time and place. Also, the building of a new bridge will be let across the Cowanesque River at the old crossing near the mouth of Holden Brook, in the township of Ocoeca, in said county, to be built after the plan of the late old Bridge (which was carried away by the late spring freshet) at the site of the old bridge, in said township to the lowest and best bidder, on Friday, the 7th day of July, at 1 o'clock P. M. Sealed proposals will be received up to that time. C. F. MILLER, M. ROCKWELL, E. S. GEMLEY, Commissioners. Wellsboro, June 21, 1865.

AMERICAN



COOKING STOVE.

As it will bake, broil and roast better than any other Stove with a saving of 25 per cent in fuel, and a very large per cent in convenience.

They have the following advantages: 1st. They are constructed with a view of great durability, all the plates directly exposed to the fire are made double with air passage between; this not only makes the Stove very durable, but prevents any danger of cracking from the heat; this is a recent and valuable improvement.

2d. The fires are lined with non-conducting cement, thereby applying the heat directly to the oven, and the oven can be heated and kept in baking order with less fuel than any other Stove.

3d. They have a hot air draft, which not only makes the fuel burn freely, and last longer, but adds to the heating and baking facilities.

4th. They consume all the gases from the fuel, thereby adding largely to the amount of heat obtained from the quantity of fuel used.

5th. The Stove is made, mounted and finished in the most superior manner. The oven is large and well ventilated. The Stove is convenient in form, and made for ease to adapt the language of some who have used this Stove, "it will do more work with less fuel than any other Stove."

We shall keep constantly on hand a full assortment of BAND, HOOP & BAR IRON, STEEL, NAIL RODS, HORSE SHOES, HORSE SHOE NAILS, & CUT NAILS.

Also, a most complete assortment of STOVES, TIN, COPPER, & SHEET IRON WARE; and a full assortment of HAYING TOOLS, in their season.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of MILK CANS; the subscribers having had an extensive experience in the manufacture of the article. Also a quantity of FANCY, PRESSED, & JAPAN WARE.

We are selling a nice article of SADDLE-IRON HEATER, which effects a great saving in fuel. JOBBING and REPAIRING done promptly, in the best manner, and on the most favorable terms. We also desire to say that we shall sell our wares as cheap as they can be purchased anywhere else, the difference in freight and transportation only added.

We intend to make it the interest of the public to buy of us, and shall study the interest of patrons as well as our own. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. GUNN & TUCKER, Successors of Wm. Roberts. Wellsboro, June 14, 1865-4t.

WALTER A. WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER.—The Wood Mower has been in general use for the past five years. It embraces all the qualities necessary to make a perfect Mower. It recommends itself to farmers for the simplicity of its construction. It is proved to be the lightest draft. It takes the preference for durability, easy management, and good work—Machines fully warranted. Send for Circulars—Price \$125 delivered on the cars at Corning. EDGAR HILL, Agent, Corning, N. Y. C. L. KIMBALL, Ag't, Wellsboro, Pa. May 31, 1865-4t.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!—All Sure of their Money's Worth. W. Forsyth & Co. 39 and 41 Ann Street, N. Y., (late 42 and 44 Nassau Street), offer for sale the following Magnificent List of WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY, ETC.

Each article one dollar!—And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get. 200 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15.00 to \$150.00 each. 200 Ladies' Gold Watches, from \$5.00 each. 500 Ladies' and Gent's Silver Watches, from \$2.50 each. 6,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains, from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each. 6,000 Gold Band Bracelets, from \$1.00 to \$10.00 each. 6,000 Plain, Cheesed, and Wedding Rings, from \$1.00 each. 6,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings, from \$1.00 to \$10.00 each. 10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, from \$1.00 to \$15.00 each. 10,000 Gold Pen, Silver Montre d'Horlogers, from \$1.00 each. 10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils, from \$1.00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Seal Rings, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50. The articles in this stock are of the newest and most fashionable styles. Certificate of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

CERTIFICATES AND PREMIUMS. Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificate, \$1; eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen and Pen, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered. Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address W. FORSYTH & CO., 39 and 41 Ann Street, New York. June 7, 1865-3nos.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—UNITED STATES EXCISE TAX.—Eighteenth Collection District of Penn'a., comprising the counties of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of section 19 of the Act approved June 30, 1864, that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to the tax under the Internal Revenue Laws, taken by the several Assistant Assessors of this District, will remain open at their offices for ten days before the date fixed to hear Appeals, for the examination of all persons interested. I will receive and determine appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations: In Centre county, at Bellefonte, on Wednesday, June 14, 1865. In Potter county, at Connersport, on Saturday, June 17. In Tioga county, at Wellsboro, on Wednesday, June 21. In Lycoming county, at Williamsport, on Friday, June 23. In Clinton county, at Lock Haven, on Saturday, June 24.

All appeals to the Assessor must be made in writing, specifying the matter respecting which a decision is requested, and stating the ground of error or inequality complained of. GEORGE BOAL, Boalsburg, Pa., May 31, 1865-3t. Assessor.

FOR THE LADIES.—BABBITT'S CREBBAR-TED SOAP POWDER, or washing made easy and stains removed from Table Linens, Napkins, &c. For sale at Roy's Drug Store.

JOHN R. BOWEN

is now prepared to exhibit to the trading public of Wellsboro and vicinity, the latest arrival of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

at this ancient Burgh, at

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK.

I think I may say, without vanity, that my stock of

DRY GOODS, LADIES' GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOODEN-WARE, and GROCERIES,

IS SECOND TO NO STOCK offered for sale in this part of the country, for

QUALITY, CHEAPNESS & VARIETY. Ladies, call and examine my stock of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS. Gentlemen, I have some of those stylish Summer

CASSIMERES Wellsboro, May 17, 1865.

A GOOD INVESTMENT!

There is no better investment than the 7-30 Loan, but all families have to make other investments in the way of Family articles, and if they can be purchased at a saving from the regular rates, it makes a good investment.

I claim to be selling all kinds of goods that I deal in, such as mentioned below, at as reasonable rates as any firm in the State, and a great deal lower than a large proportion of dealers. The advantages I claim are, a larger sale of goods in proportion to my expense than most any house in the country; also no losses by old goods or credit accounts. I do not carry very heavy stock, but intend to keep all goods that can be sold to advantage, making no leads as is customary in many houses to draw trade; selling a few goods very low and making up on others, but selling all goods at a very low scale of profits, and giving small buyers as good a chance as large ones. I believe that one man's money is as good as another's and should buy as many goods if the money is Greenbacks, and will not consent to compete on the

JEW PRINCIPLE. All goods we have in the house are marked in plain figures at the price we can afford to sell them. Particular attention is invited to the following departments, as containing a great many bargains in

SEASONABLE GOODS. DRESS GOODS. This Stock is large and new, at very low prices, the reduction being from 25 to 50 per cent. from early Spring Prices.

CLOAKS, WALKING SACQUES, CLOAK CLOTHS, TRIMMINGS, &c. We make this a specialty, and can not be beat by any one, as our numerous customers can testify.

CLOTHS, & CASSIMERES. Of all the new and desirable Styles. All our old friends are invited to call and examine for themselves. We will get up suits on short notice if required, and guarantee the style of make &c., to be the best.

SUN UMBRELLAS. All sizes—about as cheap as ever.

CHEAP PANT CLOTH for common wear. A large stock.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Such as Table Linens, Toweling, Napkins, Table Spreads, &c., bought at the low rates of April.

BOOTS & SHOES. We will not be undersold in any goods in this line.

HOOP SKIRTS. All kinds and sizes at but little more than old rates.

CARPETS. We have fitted up a large, convenient, and well lighted room, and put in a good stock of Carpets bought at the low rates of last month, which are now selling at the prices made then; notwithstanding the great advance in goods. Any one in need of such goods can well afford to buy now as they will be no lower this season.

I shall continue to try and deserve the liberal share of trade I have yearly received from this and neighboring counties, and if good goods sold at the bottom of this market, and fair dealing in every way will hold trade, I will not lose mine.

J. A. PARSONS, No. 3, Concert Block. Corning, N. Y., May 24, 1865.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.—A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight, giving up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. POOTE, M. D., Feb. 8, '66-6m. 1130 Broadway, New York.