THE AGITATOR.

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

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

VOL. VIII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1862. NO. 27.

Terms of Publication.

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR is published every Wednesday Morning, and mailed to subscribers at the very reasonable price of

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,

Invariably in advance. It is intended to notify every subscriber when the term for which he has paid shall have expired, by the figures on the printed label on the margin of each paper. The paper will then be stopped until a farther remittance be received. By this arrangement no man can be brought in debt to the printer.

THE AGITATOR is the Official Paper of the County, with a large and steadily increasing circulation reaching into every neighborhood in the County. It is sent *free of postage* to any subscriber within the county limits, but where most convenient post office may be in an adjoining County.

Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines, paper included, $5 per year.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged $1 per square of 10 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertisements:

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	12 MONTHS
Square,	$3,00	$4,50	$6,00
2 do.	5,00	6,50	8,00
3 do.	7,00	8,50	10,00
¼ column,	8,00	9,50	12,50
½ do.	15,00	20,00	30,00
Column,	25,00	35,00	50,00

Advertisements not having the number of insertions desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, executed neatly and promptly. Justices', Constable's, and other BLANKS constantly on hand.

STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures at the Treasury of Tioga County, for the year 1861.

RECEIPTS

Rec'd from Collectors of Seated Tax for 1859,		$88 50
" " " " 1860,		$1436 06
" " " " 1861,		$13802 76
" " Relief tax for 1861,		$1193 70
" taxes col. on unseated lands for 1858,		32 70
" " " 1859,		73 13
" redemption of seated lands,		204 07
" taxes on seated lands returned,		137 97
" on judgments and notes,		54 04
		$17055 99

EXPENDITURES.

COMMISSIONER'S WARRANTS.

Amount paid John James late C'm'r,		25 24
" " L. D. Seeley,		299 80
" " Amos Bixby,		141 36
" " Ambrose Barker,		188 23
" " Job Rexford,		25 00
		$671 68

COMMISSIONER'S COUNSELS.

Amount paid J. Emery counsel (for 1860)		37 50
" " John W. Ryon,	1861	37 50
" " S. F. Wilson,	1861	37 50
		$112 50

COMMISSIONER'S CLERK.

Amount paid A. J. Sofield,		$500 00

AUDITORS.

Am'nt paid J. I. Jackson and'g acc't of 1860,		34 36
" " C. F. Veil, " "		45 12
" " D. T. Gardner, " "		29 36
" " C. F. Veil, for and'g acc't for 1861,		25 25
" " C. H. Goldsmith, " "		24 75
" " M. Bullard, " "		18 00
		$176 84

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Amount paid H. E. Smith et al,		$2086 54

GRAND JURORS.

Amount paid C. O. Etz et al,		$644 36

Constables and Tipstaves.

Amount paid E. Nash et al,		$379 72

Crier.

Amount paid T. P. Wingate,		$102 00

Justices.

Amount paid Lyman Beach and others,		$94 01

Assessors.

Amount paid Isaac F. Fields and others,		$685 75

Printing.

Am't paid Hugh Young on contract for 1860,		50 00
" " " " " 1861,		75 00
" " " Blanks,		21 33
" R. Jenkins on contract due 1861,		25 00
		$171 33

Elections.

Amount paid George Foster and others,		$1073 39

Commonwealth Costs.

Amount paid T. C. Church and others,		$805 73

District Attorney.

Amount paid Henry Allen,		$226 00

Bounty on Wild Cats.

Amount paid Daniel Fields and others,		$13 50

Bounty on Wolves.

Amount paid William B. Furman,		$25 00

Bridge Repairs.

Am't paid L. D. Seeley, bridge near Westfield,		2 48
" Silas Allis, " Spencer's Mill,		21 65
" J. F. Boom, " Knoxville,		12 00
" John Seeley, " "		77 09
" L. Davenport, " Davenports,		16 71
" A. Davidson, " Westfield,		50 00
" Dyer Weeks, " "		15 00
" D. B. Congdon, " Nelson,		127 50
" E. Dyer, " Covington,		30 00
Silas Allis, " Elk Run,		8 52
" C. F. Miller, " Crooked Creek,		95 00
" S. V. Beeman, " Hertwig's Mill,		1 00
" Wm. Colson, " Tioga,		33 00
" S. Hathaway, " Tioga,		20 00
" W. Lewis, " Blackwell's, Pine Creek,		40 00
" J. G. Seeley for picking Timbers and irons of bridges carried away by flood,		26 91
		$571 86

Court House Repairs.

Amount paid John Kirkpatrick and others,		$19 96

Prisoners.

Amount paid S. I. Power, Board &c.,		310 12
" John Gray, ironing prisoners,		2 50
" N. Parker, services and medicine,		5 00
" C. L. Wilcox and others, bedsteads, material for bedding &c.		35 41
		$353 03

Stationery.

Am't paid Andrus, McChain & Co. and others,		$49 21

Merchandise.

Amount paid C. & C. D. Robinson and others,		$31 91

Sheriff's Fees.

Am't paid S. I. Power, (late Sheriff) summoning jury,		123 00
" S. I. Power, costs on suits in favor of County,		35 49
" John Mathers, (late Sher'f) " "		52 13
		$210 62

Incidentals.

Amount paid L. H. Smith, express charges,		1 00
" Jerome Smith, tape line,		75
" Thomas Shaw, flag staff, Court House,		1 25
		$3 00

Distributing Assessment Books & Duplicates.

Amount paid L. D. Seeley,		39 36
" Amos Bixby,		12 40
" Ambrose Barker,		32 67
" Job Rexford,		10 82
" C. F. Miller,		10 61
		$105 86

Damage to Improvements.

Amount paid A. E. Dann,		25 00
" James Hurly,		20 00
" Patrick Wynn,		20 00
" James Wright,		50 00
" Michael Wolf,		125 00
" Charles Hall,		60 00
" J. V. Swan,		25 00
" Almon Brooks,		10 00
" Smith Cornell,		15 00
		$350 00

Money Refunded.

Am't paid Middlebury twp. amount collected by Trees'r and paid into County fund,		40 41
" Charleston, "		26 19
" Loren Butts, "		2 55
" H. H. Dent, "		1 65
" A. Knimm, "		1 00
		$71 20

Bridge Views.

Am't paid F. E. Smith and others (including Com'rs wages for viewing sites,		$135 36

Road Views.

Amount paid W. W. Babb and others		$445 50

Fuel.

Amount paid Charles Herrington,		$25 50

Postage.

Amount paid Hugh Young,		$2 01

Clerk of Services.

Amount paid J. F. Donaldson,		$177 67

Prothonotary Fees.

Amount paid J. F. Donaldson,		$73 87

Relief Fund.

Amount of orders issued,		$1622 65

Inquest on Bodies.

Am't paid E. J. Bosworth and others on body of T. Patterson,		11 37
" John James, " Wm Murray,		12 15
" Joel Rose, " Mrs. Betsy Phalin,		14 28
" Reuben Morse, " Philo Owlett,		12 36
		$50 16

Improvement to County Grounds.

Amount paid G. S. Cook, moving fence,		10 00
" A. Howland, gate hangings,		3 00
" H. Stowell, jr. building privy,		25 75
		$38 75

New Jail.

Amount paid S. B. Elliott on contract,		355 61
" " " extra work,		181 44
" E. Fields, " "		5 50
" H. S. Cook, "		12 75
" H. Stowell jr., paper &c. furnished,		34 75
		$540 05

Bonds.

Amount paid Robert Orr on Bond No. 1,		3833 33
" " " " interest		272 21
" " " No. 2, "		252 77
" " " No. 3, "		233 33
" " " interest over due		44 00
" " J. S. Watrous, exchange on uncurrent fund,		33 39
" " expenses incurred paying bond,		10 00
		$4179 03

County Treasurer.

Amount paid J. S. Watrous, commission on $16433 55 at 3 per cent,		$493 00
Total Expenditures.		**$17321 55**

JOHN JAMES, late Commissioner in account with Tioga County, DR.

To County Orders,		$25 24
CR.		
By balance due from year 1860,		$25 24

L. D. SEELEY, late Commissioner in account with Tioga County, DR.

To County Orders,		$299 80
CR.		
By 73 days services, $2 per day,		146 00
By 540 miles travel, 6cts per mile,		32 40
By balance due from 1860,		121 40
		$299 80

AMOS BIXBY, late Commissioner in account with Tioga County, DR.

To County Orders,		$141 36
CR.		
By 60 days services, $2 per day,		120 00
By 192 miles travel, 6cts per mile,		11 52
By balance due from 1860,		9 84
		$141 36

AMBROSE BARKER, Commissioner in account with Tioga County, DR.

To County Orders,		183 28
Balance due accountant,		26 08
		$209 36
CR.		
By 79 days services, $2 per day,		158 00
By 560 miles travel, 6cts per mile,		33 60
By balance due from 1860,		17 76
		$209 36

JOB REXFORD, Commissioner in account with Tioga County, DR.

To County Orders,		25 00
Balance due accountant,		33 28
		$58 28
CR.		
By 25 days services, $2 per day,		50 00
By 138 miles travel, 6cts per mile,		8 28
		$58 28

CHARLES F. MILLER, Commis'r in account with Tioga County, DR.

Amount due accountant,		$44 56
CR.		
By 20 days services, $2 per day,		40 00
By 76 miles travel, 6cts per mile,		4 56
		$44 56

TIOGA COUNTY, ss: We, the Commissioners of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the matter therein set forth. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 4th day of February, 1862.

AMBROSE BARKER,
JOB REXFORD,
C. F. MILLER, } Commission'rs.

J. A. KNAPP, Clerk.

JAMES S. WATROUS, Treasurer of Tioga County in account with said county from January 17, 1861, to January 16, 1862. DR.

To outstanding seated taxes for year	1851,	11 47
" " "	1852,	126 81
" " "	1854,	9 53
" " "	1857,	579 49
" " "	1858,	33 81
" " "	1859,	153 28
" " "	1860,	2197 46
Amount of seated tax assessed	1861,	16873 74
" relief tax assessed	1861,	2131 08
" reed on unseated lands as per bill	1858,	62 70
" " "	1859,	77 13
" from redemption of seated lands		204 07
" from seated lands &c		137 97
" from judgments, notes, &c		45 04
		$22653 58

CR.

By outstanding seated taxes for year	1851	11 47
" " "	1852	126 81
" " "	1854	9 53
" " "	1857	579 49
" " "	1858	33 81
" " "	1859	42 48
By abatements made	1859	1 13
By commission allowed collectors	1859	21 17
By abatements made	1860	193 94
By commission allowed collectors	1860	392 24
By amount outstanding	1860	175 22
By abatements made	1861	333 51
By commission allowed collectors	1861	226 09
By amount outstanding	1861	2511 38
By abatements on relief tax	1861	41 23
By commission al'd col on relief tax	1861	17 49
By amount outstanding relief tax	1861	878 60
By uncurrent bill Bank of Commerce	1861	10 00
By amount of Commissioners receipt for orders cancelled July 2	1861	3511 22
" " " Jan'y. 9,	1862	7416 54
" " " Jan'y. 16,	1862	4329 56
" receipts for relief orders cancelled		1176 16
By commission on $16433 55 at 3 per cent		493 00
Balance due by accountant		121 44
		$22653 58

We, the undersigned Auditors of Tioga County, having audited, adjusted and settled the above account of James S. Watrous, Treasurer of said County, do hereby certify that we found as above stated, a balance due the County by accountant of One Hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-four cents. Witness our hands this 16th day of January, A. D. 1862.

C. F. VEIL,
C. H. GOLDSMITH, } Auditors.
M. BULLARD,

Wellsboro, Feb. 4, 1862.

Tioga Baptist Association.

THE Second Quarterly Meeting of the Tioga Baptist Association will be held with the Cherry Flatts Church, on the last Wednesday in Feb. at 10 o'clock A. M. Rev. John Bray was appointed to preach the introductory sermon.

☞ All the Churches in this Association are requested to send up contributions for the Pennsylvania Baptist State Convention at this Meeting.

Tioga, Feb. 5, 1862. E. T. BENTLEY, Clerk.

THE MOUNTAINS OF LIFE.

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

There's a land far away 'mid the stars, we are told,
Where they know not the sorrows of time;
Where the pure waters wander thro' valleys of gold,
And life is the treasure sublime:
'Tis the land of our God, 'tis the home of the soul,
Where ages of splendor eternally roll—
Where the way weary traveler reaches his goal
On the evergreen mountains of life.

Our gaze cannot soar to that beautiful land,
But our visions have told of its bliss,
And our souls by the gole from its garned are fann'd
When we faint in the deserts of this.
And we sometimes have longed for its holy repose,
When our spirits were torn with temptations and woes,
And we've drank from the tide of the river that flows
From the evergreen mountains of life.

O! the stars never tread the blue heavens at niget,
But we think where the ransomed have trod,
And the day never smiles from his palace of light
But we feel the bright smile of our God.
We are travelling homeward, thro' changes and gloom,
To a kingdom where pleasures unchangingly bloom,
And our guide is the glory that shines thro' the tomb,
From the evergreen mountains of life.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILMOT.

On the 30th of January last, the Senate having under consideration the Resolution for the expultion of Jesse D. Bright the traitor Senator from Indiana, Mr. WILMOT thus addresses the Senate:

Mr. President, I shall be brief in what I have to say on this case. To me it seems to lie in a very narrow compass.

Before proceeding to speak of the case, I desire to say that my relations with the Senator from Indiana are of such a character that I shall with pain vote to expel him from his seat in this body. Seventeen years ago we met in this Capitol; both young men, and both members of the then dominant party. Since then we have had differed widely, touching public men and measures; yet through all the heat and bitterness of political warfare for the past fifteen years, I have remembered with pleasure our early acquuintance and intercourse. I sincerely regret the position in which the Senator is placed. A sense of public duty alone, constrains me to vote for his expulsion from the Senate.

What is the case presented against the Senator from Indiana? It rests upon no disputed or doubtful facts. Every important fact in the case is admitted—full confession is made in open Senate. The Senator from Indiana tells us that he would, under the same circumstances do again the act complained of. Mr. President, the Senator's views of duty and my own differ so widely, that what he regards as innocent and natural, as a proper courtesy to an old friend, to me has the features of disloyalty—not to give it the harsher name of treason.

What, sir, are the facts and circumstances of this case? The slaveholders of the nation, relying on human slavery as the bond of their unity and strength, unwilling that the free men of the Republic should assume the management of the Government affairs, set on foot a rebellion in the southern and slaveholding States of the Union. When this letter was written, it had been carried forward to the organization of an independent government; the machinery of that government was in active operation. Armies were being organized, disciplined, and equipped, to maintain the rebellion by the power of the sword. Every reasonable hope of a settlement was past. The Senator from Indiana knew all this; no man knew it better. It is true, from the timidity—I might almost say complicity—of the late Administration, no blow had been struck at this formidable rebellion; still those concerned in it were no less traitors for this cause. The cowardice or even treachery of Mr. Buchanan could in no degree excuse Davis and his co-workers in treason. The forbearance of the Government towards the traitors cannot be pleaded by them in extenution of their crime; nor can their aiders and abettors shield themselves behind the weakness or treachery of those then in power. Yet here rests one of the strong grounds of defense taken by and for the Senator from Indiana. The Government had done nothing against the rebellion! It had brought no armies in the field! had fought no battles! "A fear that betrayed like treason" had paralyzed the executive arm, and the Government was sinking into imbecility and contempt! How does all this change the character of the rebellion, or extenuate the crime of those involved in it? The Senator from Indiana admits that he could not have written the letter with innocence after the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for seventy-five thousand men. Why not, if he could do so before? Did the proclamation change the position of Davis towards this Government? Did it involve any one in guilt who, up to that time, was innocent? Was it innocent for Lincoln to go upon his errand with an improved fire-arm to the confederate government before the proclamation, and treasonable to go afterwards? It is idle to look here for any extenuation of the case whatever. The proclamation of the President in no way affects it.

Jefferson Davis was the chosen chief of the rebel government. He was every inch a traitor. The Senator from Indiana knew the damning treason of his friend and former associate. His crime was a wicked one—the most so of any of which man can be guilty—the deepest dyed and blackest in the catalogue of crime.

To me it seems that may gentlemen of the late Democratic party are afflicted with a moral obliquity in the view they take of this wicked rebellion and its authors. The leading traitors so long dominated over the Democratic party, that the fragment that now remains seems to connect the rebellion with a struggle for Democratic ascendency, and the leading traitors as friends having strong claims on their sympathy. Evidently the Senator from Indiana was strongly possessed of this view of the treason and the traitors.

To judge rightly of the acts of the Senator, we must look at the rebellion and its chief as they truly are—the one as a treasonable revolt against a just Government, and the other as the chief of traitors. He was no other than a rank traitor, a great State criminal, that the Senator addressed on the 1st of March as "his excellency, the president of the confederate states," commending to his confidence as "reliable in every respect" one who sought the rebel government on a treasonable errand. What was the errand on which the Senator from Indiana commended his friend to the usurper and traitor at Montgomery? It was no other than the sale of an alleged improved fire-arm. Have I stated the case too strongly against the Senator from Indiana? I would not do so. To me, sir, it has the complexion of a great crime. I will not call it treason, although it might be difficult to find a more appropriate name for it.

It was well said by the Senator from New York, [Mr. Harris,] that if the letter had not been written, or if its essential part were taken away, it would be a very innocent thing, and no Senator would think of expelling the Senator from Indiana from his seat. Unfortunately, the letter was written. An indictment for murder, permit me to say to the Senator from New York, with the homicide clause out, would be a very harmless piece of paper.

Mr. President, I have briefly considered to whom this letter was addressed—to a desperate traitor. It commended to his fullest confidence one who entertained a traitorous purpose, and the matter of the letter was most treasonable. Here is the whole case, and it sounds of treason in every part.

What was the position and relation to the Government of the Union of him who wrote the letter? He was a Senator, one of the high officers of the Government—a sworn, confidential adviser of the President. What was his plain and bounden duty? To stand by the Government, with all his energies and power. To be vigilant, constant, and untiring in his efforts to crush the rebellion, and to bring to punishment its leading traitors. *This was his duty.* Can it be *possible* that a loyal Senator could so far forget this high duty as to hold communication with the rebellious government, touching the purchase of an improved fire-arm? *It cannot be possible.* No *loyal* citizen would have done it, much less a *loyal* Senator. Forgetful of his duties, unfaithful to his senatorial trust, he is no longer worthy of a seat in this Senate.

With all respect for my colleague, and for the honorable Senator from New York, I must say that in my judgment they have taken a narrow and technical view of this case. They deal with the Senator from Indiana as one on his trial for treason, and themselves as judges or jurors sworn to try him under all the technical rules of presumptions and reasonable doubts, applicable in such cases. Herein they greatly err. We sit here in trial upon the Senator from Indiana, not to pronounce judgment against him for the crime of treason, but to say by our votes, under the facts before us, if he be a loyal and safe man to sit in this high council of State.

Mr. COWAN. I desire to ask my honorable colleague, if Mr. BRIGHT is not guilty of treason, what is he guilty of?

Mr. WILMOT. I will answer my colleague by saying that if I were called upon to-day to give any definition of his offense I should pronounce it treason; but I am frank to admit that if I were sitting as a juror, there are those doubts hanging about the case that would make me hesitate to pronounce a verdict of guilty; but as a Senator, I will not hesitate as to the vote I shall give here. The conduct of the Senator from Indiana, judged by the facts and circumstances surrounding the case, looks like treason; still I might not be prepared so to pronounce, sitting as a juror on his trial. I know not under what circumstances of haste, or thoughtlessness, the letter was writen. These, if they existed, were for the Senator from Indiana to show. There may not have existed, at the time the letter was written, that deliberate and wicked purpose essential to the technical crime of treason. We know not. We have the letter before us. It was written to a traitor, and for a traitor, and to further a treasonable end. What more does my collegue want? The Senator on trial has given us no facts or mitigating circumstances whatever. As a juror, I might even refuse on the case, as it stands, to pronounce the verdict of guilty of high treason. But when the case is presented to me as a Senator—is the Senator from Indiana a safe man to sit here? Is his loyalty and fidelity to the Government justly obnoxious to strong and well-grounded impeachment? Can he be trusted to advise the President, and to share in our deliberations, in this crisis of public affairs? To those inquiries I can have no doubt whatever. I shall vote to expel the Senator from Indiana from his seat in the Senate.

What is right to do in this case, the Senate should do promptly and fearelessly. A timidity, bordering on cowardice, paralyzes the arm of the Government. Treason stalks abroad in open day. We must vindicate the character of the Senate, and our own self-respect; we must give to the people an assurance that here at least, infidelity and disloyalty meet with a speedy and condign punishment.

Now, sir, it seems to me that I have stated the whole case. I put the case upon the record and upon nothing else. I place it upon the Senator's letter of the first of March. I take that letter and the circumstances of the country at the time, the position of the Senator, the position of the man to whom the letter was written, the position of the man for who it was written, and the errand upon which he went, and I say the facts are conclusive and and overwhelming against the Senator from Indiana.—There is no possible escape from the conclusion. It is a legal maxim that a man is responsible for the natural and necessary consequences of his act. What did the Senator do? He commended one traitor to another, and the errand upon which he commended him was by the admission of all a treasonable errand; it was to give to him an improved fire-arm. Can it be possible, as I asked before, that a loyal Senator would do this? Sir, suppose your Commanding General had written such a letter, would there have been any doubt as to his complicity with the traitors? The Senator from Indiana occupies a position in this Government, as high and responsible in many respects as the Commanding General of your Army. Nay, sir, in dignity of character, he occupied a position second only to the President of the nation. Suppose he had written such a letter, would you have had any doubt as to his complicity with the traitors? Would you have any doubt that he had at least forgotten his duty to this Government? Sir, an impeachment could have rested on the letter; and to-day I have serious doubts as to what would be the result of the trial of the Senator from Indiana before an impartial jury.

The Famine in Ireland.

Recent accounts from Ireland bring the gratifying intelligence that the failure of the crops there is local rather than general. It would appear that though the suffering is great, yet the "famine" is not wide-spread in the country, nor is the tract of country yet visited by that awful scourge more than a tenth of the whole island. But even that tenth embraces over three counties, chiefly in the mountain districts of Connaught, where the people are at all times wretchedly necessarily poor, having neither commerce nor agriculture to any extent. They are a virtuous, unsophisticated people, however, almost as little acquainted with this world's vices as they are with its goods. They are content with little, however, and so long as they have food to keep body and soul together, they can cheerfully dispense with those comforts which they have but seldom known.

But when their main sustenance—the potato—fails, as it has this year, then, indeed, it goes hard with the poor peasantry of Connaught, for they have no resources to fall back upon. Now they have the additional misfortune of the want of fuel, and it is impossible to calculate how many must perish in the solitudes of the wild mountains before relief can reach them. The Irish at home are doing what they can, but theo cannot do all that is necessary, and unless we, in other countries, afford that assistance which the pitiful urgency of the case requires, tens of thousands may again fall victims to the periodical famine which visits Ireland, as the natural effect of that misgovernment which makes one of the most fertile islands in the world one of the poorest, and reduces her people so fearfully often to the hard necessity of knocking at the world's door for charity.

UNION FEELING IN GEORGIA.—A lady who has recently escaped from Georgia gives an interesting statement of the Union sentiment in that State. She says that in Houston county, where she resided, a majority of the people are strongly for the Union, and await with the greatest anxiety a deliverance from the rule which now oppresses them. Their opinions dare not, of course, be expressed openly, but secret meetings are held for conversation, &c., the hopes and courage of those concerned being thus maintained. In one of these villages in Houston county the Union feeling is almost universal, but spies of the Jeff. Davis government are constantly on the alert, rendering any open declarations impossible. The lady in question was obliged, in order to get away, to obtain a pass from Alexander Stephens, which she did by making a pilgrimage to Richmond. She was entrusted by a lady in Georgia with a sum of money for a relative in this State, which, being in Confederate notes, was exchanged in Richmond for United States demand notes, which she says are there to be had in plenty.

HOW NAPOLEON PUNISHED SWINDLING IN HIS ARMY.—Just before the great battle of Wagram while the army was encamped on the Island of Lobau, near Vienna, Napoleon walking one day with one of his Marshal's on the shore, passed a company of grenadiers seated at their dinner. "Well, my friends," said he, "I hope you find the wine good?" "It will not make us drunk," replied one, "there is our cellar," pointing to the river Danube. The Emperor, who had ordered a bottle of wine to each man, was surprised, and made an immediate inquiry. He found that forty thousand bottles sent by him a few days before, for the army, had been purloined and were unaccounted for by the Commissaries.—They were immediately brought to trial and condemned to be shot, which sentence was speedily carried into execution. Here was a venal offense, insignificant, indeed, when compared with the frauds upon the urgent wants and necessities of our soldiers, recently brought to light, but it received a severe and merited punishment. A few such examples in our army would do a world of good.

OUR TREASURY NOTES IN REBELDOM.—A gentleman who has recently made his way from Memphis, and whose character is such that his statements are considered trustworthy, states that United States Treasury notes command thirty per cent premium in the "Southern Confederacy." They are rated equivalent to gold, and much sought after. This is a significant circumstance. The rebels have a wholesome respect for the credit of the United States, showing that they are not bereft of financial understanding. Some persons in the loyal States might learn a useful lesson from the appreciation of the promise to pay of our Government, by those who are warring against it.

WILL HE?—Pierre Gustave Toutant de Beauregard informs the secesbers through the veracious columns of the Richmond *Whig*, that immediately after the war is concluded he will "retire to private life." P. G. T. de B., in this instance, and possibly for the first time in his life, tells the truth. His life after the war will be private—in a cell, we hope. Benedict Arnold retired to private life after the War of the Revolution. Public men who betray their trust and country, invariably retire to private life. However private his life may be, P. G. T. de B.'s exodus from it will be, if he gets his deserts, quite as public as was that of Hicks on Bedloe's Island.

HELD IN RESERVE.—Mr. Dorsheimer of Buffalo, in his "Fremont's Hundred Days in Missouri," in the *Atlantic*, speaking of the force from Fremont's gallant body guard, which held Springfield, says: "The garrison consisted of twenty-four men. He stationed twenty-two of them as pickets on the outskirts of the village, and held the other two as a *reserve*."

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Agitator.

HARRISBURG, FEB. 1, 1862.

The Legislature has passed some fifteen or twenty Bills this week, and something like a hundred have been presented.

The House has been occupied the most of the time this week in a further debate upon the Resolution proposing to investigate the means by which the "tunnage tax" upon the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road was repealed at the last session of the legislature. The history of this case, is something as follows.—Some fifteen years ago the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company asked of the Legislature a charter to build a Rail Road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, the most of the distance to be made along the line of public works owned by the Commonwealth.

The friends of the State objected to the granting of the charter, upon the ground that such a road as contemplated would greatly impair the value of the State Works—that the State had expended many millions to build these public works and that they could not consent to giving powers to a private corporation which would materially reduce the revenues of the State. Finally a compromise was effected, and like many other compromises, was only made to be broken. The right was given to the Company to build the Road, and in consideration therefor was to pay over to the Commonwealth *three mills* per mile, on every ton of freight that passed over the Road. The Company paid up the Tax promptly until, I think, 1857. Since then, until last winter she had neglected or refused to pay, and the amount of accrued tax was about $800,000, when the people were astonished at a Bill being offered not only to repeal the three mill tax, but to *abate the large amount already due the State.*

And what is stranger still, and what has be become a matter of history, the Bill did pass both houses, and received the approval of the Executive. A storm of indignation went up in many portions of the State, against the passage of such an act—an act which took tens of millions of Dollars from the revenues of the State and transferred them over to the pockets of a private Corporation. The vote upon the Bill, upon its final passage, could not be regarded as a party vote. Democrats and Republicans voted for it in about equal numbers, and then went home to their constituents, to discuss the peculiar beauties of the scheme. But alas! strange to tell, and fatal for the aspirations of their Legislators, the good people on the second Tuesday of October failed to see the "*merit*" in the Bill. (They say here that the word "merit" has a peculiar signification which it would be a slander to the Legislature to give) and as I stated in my letter of last week, but one Representative that voted for the Bill outside of Philadelphia has been returned here this winter.

Of course, such being the feeling, the members of the present House, are opposed to the repeal of the tax, and have taken the necessary steps to render null and void, the action of the last Legilature. A resolution was introduced to inquire into the means by which it was passed, and a Bill has been introduced to repeal the Act, and if the inquiry amounts to what the friends of the Resolution expect, I do not see why they cannot repeal the act of last winter upon all legal and moral grounds.

The opponents of the repeal, allege, I am informed, that $500,000 were paid to procure the passage of the Bill. That members of the Legislature, were offered and paid from $2,000 to $20,000 for their votes. That members who had opposed the bill up to the hour of its final passage, suddenly turned favorites and went for it. These are only the allegations—whether they are true or false, may be developed by the contemplated investigation. But if one-half of the current talk is true, the present Legislature has a clear right to repeal the act of last winter, and more than one man that claims respectability, ought to be in the penitentiary.

It is one of the first principles if law, that a "fraud vitiates all contracts," and, of the Agents of the Commonwealth, went beyond the powers given to them, and for some "pieces of silver," allowed themselves to be brought up in the market, and gave the revenues of the people to a soulless corporation, it is clearly such a fraud as they have a right to be heard upon, and the R. R. Company have no right to complain. "No man can take advantage of his own wrong," and if they, by such contemptible bribery, procured the passage of an Act, they cannot, and ought not to complain if their ill-gotten law is repealed, and the alleged corruption laid before the world.

There are some plausible arguments for the repeal of the tunnage tax, and members may have voted honestly, but if any voted for the Bill and received MONEY THEREFOR, they are as much a traitor to the Government, and as richly deserve hanging, as Jeff Davis & Co. The only difference is, one has courage—the other has not. One is manly enough to come up boldly and defy the Government, and by violence tear down, trail in the dust our national flag. The other, cowardly, comes up behind, under the guise of a friend, and steals the life-blood of the State.

It is to be hoped that we may have a rigid investigation, let it hit where it may.

The House, on Thursday, voted to raise the Committee of investigation, only one member, Mr. Dennis of Philadelphia, voting against it. Speaker Rowe, appointed the following gentlemen members of the Committee, Hopkins of Washington, Strang of Tioga, Ryon of Schuylkill, Alexander of Indiana and Crane of Wayne, Hopkins and Ryon, are Democrats; Strang and Alexander, Republicans, and Crane is a Union Democrat. The Committee are to commence operations next week, and I will keep you informed of their developments.

A Resolution has passed the Senate unanimously, instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for the expulsion of Bright. It will come up in the House early next week, where I bespeak for it, some opposition. The day it passed the Senate, the House refused to take it up by a vote of 52 to 39.

The weather is very fine, and sleighing good—in the country.

FRANK.