

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. IX. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1862. NO. 19.

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The AGITATOR is the Official Paper of the County, and is sent to every neighborhood in the County. It is sent to every subscriber within the County, and to those most convenient post office in an adjoining County.
Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines, paper included, \$3 per year.

AS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Court of Tioga, Potter and McKean Counties. [Wellsboro, Feb. 1, 1853.]

DICKINSON HOUSE
CORNING, N. Y.
A. A. FIELD, Proprietor.
Guests taken to and from the Depot free of charge.

J. EMERY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa. Will devote his services exclusively to the practice of law. Collections made in any of the Northern counties of Pennsylvania. nov21,60

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,
Corner of Main Street and the Avenue, Wellsboro, Pa.
J. W. BIGONY, PROPRIETOR.
This popular Hotel, having been re-fitted and re-furnished throughout, is now open to the public as a first-class house.

ISAIAH WALTON HOUSE,
H. C. VERMILYEA, PROPRIETOR.
Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.
THIS is a new hotel located within easy access to the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pa. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure-seekers and the travelling public. April 12, 1860.

G. C. CAMPBELL,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
SHOP in the rear of the Post Office. Everything done in the best manner. Preparations for shaving, dandruff, and beautifying the hair, for sale. Hair and whiskers dyed any color. Call and see. Wellsboro, Sept. 22, 1859.

THE CORNING JOURNAL,
George W. Pratt, Editor and Proprietor.
Published at Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., at one dollar and fifty cents per year, in advance. The Journal is Republican in politics, and has a circulation reaching into every part of Steuben County. It has done much for extending its business into that and the adjoining counties, and it is an excellent advertising medium. Address as above.

WELLSBORO HOTEL,
WELLSBOROUGH, PA.
E. F. FARR, PROPRIETOR.
(Formerly of the United States Hotel.)
Having leased this well known and popular Hotel, the patronage of the public, with a view to the improvement of the building, and the bettering of the business, he hopes to make the stay of those who stop with him both pleasant and agreeable. Wellsboro, May 31, 1860.

E. B. BENEDICT, M. D.,
WELLSBORO, PA.
WOULD inform the public that he is permanently located in Richmond, Tioga Co., Pa., and has a full and complete assortment of the best of the most reliable and successful remedies for the treatment of all the diseases of the human system, and will attend to any other business in the line of Physic and Surgery. Richmond, Pa., August 8, 1860.

DENTISTRY.
C. N. DABBITT
WELLSBORO, PA.
WOULD respectfully say to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he has engaged the services of WRIGHT'S DRY AND CLEAN STORE, where he will continue to do all kinds of work in the line of DENTISTRY. Wellsboro, April 30, 1862.

CORNING
WHOLESALE DRUG AND BOOK STORE.
RUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
KEROSENE OIL,
ALCOHOL,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Sold at wholesale by
W. D. TERRELL.
Country Merchants supplied with these articles at
NEW YORK PRICES.
Corning, Feb. 26, 1862.

WANTED!
ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS WHEAT
ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS CORN
ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS OATS
ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS RYE
For which we will pay CASH!
WRIGHT & BAILLY,
Flour by the pound, sack or barrel,
Feed by the pound or ton,
Dran in any quantities,
for sale cheap at Wright & Bailly's new Flour and Feed Store.
Pork cheap at our Store.
All goods delivered FREE OF CHARGE within the Corporation. ERIC K. WRIGHT.

AMERICAN HOTEL
(Formerly D. Hart's "Capital Fountain" House.)
Corner of Main and Queen Streets,
WELLSBORO, PA.
MRS. BOLLEMAN, Proprietor.
Strict attention paid to the comfort of guests. Good table. Charges reasonable.
A good Cook and a hostler wanted.
Wellsboro, Sept. 3, 1862—ly.

WELLSBORO ACADEMY
Wellsboro, Tioga County, Penna.
MARINUS N. ALLEN, A. M., Principal
assisted by a corps of competent teachers.
The Winter Term will commence on the 5th of December, 1862.
Tuition for term of fourteen weeks, from \$2.50 to \$6.00.
TEACHERS' CLASSES will also be formed.
By order of Trustees,
J. F. DONALDSON, Pres't.
Wellsboro, November 12, 1862.

SPRING FASHIONS.
S. P. QUICK, HATTEL,
No. 135 Water Street, Elmira,
deeps constantly on hand a general assortment of FASHION SILK AND CASSIMERE SUITS.
Also all kinds of Soft Hats and Caps, Furs for Ladies, etc. Hats made to order. Call and leave your names, and then you can have a Hat fit you. Prices to suit the times. Quality warranted.
Elmira, March 19, 1862.

CONCENTRATED LIME, for sale at
ROY'S DRUG STORE.

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO KNOW?
BY JOHN G. SAGE.
I. I knew a girl with teeth of pearl,
And shoulders white as snow;
She lives—ah! well,
I must not tell—
Wouldn't you like to know?
II. Her sunny hair is wondrous fair,
And wavy in its flow;
Who made it less
One little fress,
Wouldn't you like to know?
III. Her eyes are blue (celestial hue)
And dazzling in their glow;
On whom they beam
With melting gleam,
Wouldn't you like to know?
IV. Her lips are red and finely veed
Like roses are they bow;
What lover sighs
Those dewy lips,
Wouldn't you like to know?
V. Her fingers are like lilies,
When lilies fairest grow;
Whose hand they press
With fond caress,
Wouldn't you like to know?
VI. Her feet are small, and has a fall
Like snow flakes on the snow;
And where it goes,
Beneath the rose,
Wouldn't you like to know?
VII. She has a name, the sweetest name
That language can bestow;
'T would break the spell,
If I should tell—
Wouldn't you like to know?

THANKSGIVING SERMON,
AT EAST CHARLESTON.
BY REV. C. L. F. ROWE.
(Published by request of the Congregation.)

Text—Dan. 11th chap., 31-35 v.

As we look over the history of Nations what a singular panorama do we gaze upon. What a strange commingling of light and darkness; if at all times you can see light, for it would almost seem that at some crisis of the world's history the light is extinguished by the almost universal gloom. It would seem that chaos reigned. The picture is so strange, and at times so dark, and so uninviting that it is hard to believe that a God of love, light and benevolence, would have been the Maker of it; that every shade and coloring was struck off by the hand of that Divine Artist, whose Omniscience enabled Him to know just how the whole picture would look when finished up. Away then with that nonsense that God has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass in this lower world. We admit that the Divine Being has struck the outlines of the world's history, but the filling up has been man's work. God has done the shaping of the destiny of mankind—the lining and marking—but men, individually and collectively, have done the boxing for themselves. And most roughly and miserably it has been generally done. In the first ages of the world all the government that we know much about was a Theocracy—a government in which man received laws direct from Heaven to govern him socially and politically, as well as morally. This was the infancy and minority of the human race. After the Almighty Father had transmitted from Heaven to earth a sufficiency of the principles of truth, justice, and righteousness, to govern his children in all relations in life—principles sufficient to enable them to rightly navigate the billowy seas of time, He commits the charge of the ship of State—the direct management of civil affairs into the hands of mankind.

He gives them the chart which marks out all the safe courses they should follow. He also designates the unsafe and dangerous. He tells them plainly some of the sad consequences if they disregard his counsels and the fundamental principles upon which is based all true National prosperity. He gave mankind to understand that His eye would be upon human interests, but did not pledge himself that if wicked or unskillful pilots were allowed to take the helm and steer the ship towards the breakers, He would immediately interpose and remove the ungodly rulers. But he has clearly intimated that He should take cognizance of the grand designs He has concerning the race shall be accomplished. He has expressly declared that "The wrath of man shall praise him," &c. &c.—which means simply that however much wicked men and devils shall combine together to prevent justice and oppose the administration of good governments, there is (to use a hackneyed phrase) such a thing as getting to the end of the rope—a time when God will take the matter into his own hands and over-rule their unrighteous and Heaven-daring schemes for their own destruction and the good of mankind. And the great truth is not only declared in Revelation that God reigns—holds the reins of this lower world under his jurisdiction; but the same truth stands out in bold relief in the history of Nations. The prophetic declarations of scripture testify that the All-wise Ruler had his eye continually on the unfolding history of mankind, and the fulfillment of the prophecies prove to us this great fact; and proves also that the arm of the Almighty is shaping the greater events of human destiny.

Our text for the present occasion is a prophecy; and that too one of the grandest and most far-reaching in its application of any that has been recorded by the pen of inspiration. This prophecy was made some six hundred years before the Christian era commenced. And although Daniel gives a clear interpretation of it, yet I presume that very little was thought about it at the time. Very little interest was taken in this sublime revelation which enabled Daniel and the King to look down through the vista of coming ages thousands of years and behold the course of coming events. It is manifest that the application of the prophecy

could not be made only so fast as the great wheel of Time should roll the events along—only so fast as the prophecy was being fulfilled. Philosophers and theologians might indulge in speculations in regard to its fulfillment and application—but then all must wait for the facts to prove that the speculations answer to the prophecy. We know not who may have been the first commentator who attempted an explanation of this portion of scripture, and made an application of it to the history of nations; but it is quite evident that no unspiritual mind could have a very clear idea of its application until since the great Reformation of the Sixteenth century. The application of the prophecy as far as concerned those kingdoms or reigning powers represented; by the gold, the silver, the brass and iron, might be apprehended earlier, but those ten kingdoms represented by the ten toes of the Image, and that peculiar condition of weakness set forth by the want of cohesion of the iron with the clay could not be so fully understood until within the last half of the last century. And what then shall we say in regard to the last part of the prophecy; the power represented by the stone cut out of the mountain without hands, which is to smite the feet of the Image, and finally grind to powder all the elements of these other kingdoms that they "shall be swept away" like the chaff of the summer threshing floors.

Who will rise up wise enough to tell us the application of this part of the prophecy before the grand events in the onward march of time shall indicate it. Who can tell us what is to be understood by that kingdom which the God of Heaven will set up, or where it shall be first inaugurated?
I suppose that it is generally understood that learned and good men have aimed to tell us all about it; have long since professedly finished up the application of this whole prophecy, and have believed—and others have believed that they had forever settled the meaning of this portion of Holy Writ. But would it be unreasonable to suppose on the contrary that the learned and good men of the past, in their commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, might be a little too fast in their conclusions, inasmuch as they could not possibly have the advantages for understanding the application of prophecy that is enjoyed in this day and age of the world.
The early commentators could not call up before their mental vision only about one half of the earth's surface. This Western Continent to them was comparatively or wholly unknown. And who shall say that the Republic of these United States—one of, if not the most powerful governments that has ever existed since human governments have had a being on this globe—shall have no place in prophecy.

All men who have considered the subject will be agreed as to the first part of the application. And no material difference of opinion can reasonably be entertained as to what is meant by the ten kingdoms figured forth by the ten toes of the Image. The prophecy thus much finds its fulfillment unmistakably in the ten kingdoms into which, according to Bishop Newton, the Roman Empire was divided, which was styled the iron kingdom. And we presume that all unbiased minds will see that the mixture of the iron with the clay are symbolical representations of Church and State. All the modern kingdoms of Europe have found by sad experience that this union of the secular and ecclesiastical power has been a source of trouble, and has ever been an element of weakness. And that weakness is becoming more and more manifest every year.

Then the only part of the prophecy upon which there may exist an essential difference of opinion is, that with regard to the stone cut out of the mountain without hands. Commentators have most generally made it apply to Christianity—Christ's Spiritual kingdom on earth. And it is very natural that they should, if they made any application, as it is manifest there was no temporal power then known to history that could be intended by the inspired writer. But it is believed they made a wrong application. Since God has raised up such a mighty nation on this Western Continent (and who can fail to see the hand of Providence in all this) it seems more reasonable to suppose that by that kingdom which God is to set up, and which is to subdue all others and fill the earth, is meant not Christ's Spiritual kingdom; but the temporal power of the great American Republic; that power which was first inaugurated by the Revolution of '76, and which embodies those grand principles of the Universal Brotherhood of man—the principles of Religious Freedom and the political enfranchisement of every member—red, black or white, of the human family.

And now let us briefly look at some of the arguments that favor this supposition. And the first to which we invite attention is one we have already adverted to, viz: "that the government of these United States lays claim to its share of recognition, among the other nations of the earth, in the prophetic books." We say that inasmuch as the other independent political powers, from the days of the Assyrian kingdom down through a period of more than two thousand years have been so especially noticed; it is reasonable to believe that a government of such an acknowledged sway and influence over all the other governments of the earth, should receive some attention. And we believe this government has been recognized, not only in this but in many other prophetic passages of the holy scriptures. In the second place the prophecy is one relating to temporal kingdoms. No one can doubt that the first four spoken of, or represented by the Image, are such. Then is it not unreasonable, as well as unscriptural, to suppose that while the Holy Ghost was moving the mind of Daniel to speak of what would take place in regard to temporal kingdoms, while speaking of the first four and of the ten minor kingdoms that spring from the fourth, should, in speaking of another, change so abruptly, and without any notice, from a temporal to a spiritual kingdom. There is no intimation of any such change; hence we conclude that this kingdom that God is to set up whenever and wherever it is to be, is a temporal government.
Again, it is said, that "in the days of those kings shall this government be set up." What

king? Why the connection shows plainly that it means the "ten kings" that reign over the kingdoms that arose from the iron or Roman kingdom. But Christ was born and Christianity was established hundreds of years before this period. Therefore if we consider the chronological bearing of the question, it seems quite impossible that the stone kingdom should mean Christianity. "The stone cut out of the mountain without hands must, to be in harmony with the general scope of the prophecy, mean a political power." But where is it the God of Heaven will set up this power or government. The very terms of the vision exclude a large part of the earth, as it is already occupied by the Image. But the Western Continent is left, and reading now the prophecy in the light of history we conclude, very reasonably, that the stone kingdom is none other than our own Republic. But, furthermore, it is said that this stone kingdom is to be cut out of a mountain. Now by a consultation of Revelation we learn that the term mountain, in prophetic language, is used to denote a strong independent government. Hence we read of the mountain of Esau and Edom. Therefore, this stone kingdom must have been cut from an other temporal kingdom of which it was once a part. But Christianity was never cut from any temporal power whatever. Therefore, Christianity cannot be meant by this stone kingdom that is to roll on until it fills the whole earth. But our Republic was the offspring of another government; nothing being more common than to call England "Our Mother country." She was the mountain—the independent government from which the power represented by the government of these United States was cut out. But then the question may be asked, "What is the meaning of the prophetic declaration that it is 'cut out without hands'?" It means merely that it came about by Providential arrangement and not of human device.

Whether we look back to the first discovery of this New World, to the oppression that drove our pilgrim forefathers from their fatherland to seek a shelter from persecution and a home on New England's wild and rugged coast, to the war of the Revolution which separated the Colonies from the Mother Country, or to all the circumstances that have consolidated so many individual States into one General Government that has been so remarkably prospered for more than three-fourths of a century, the general expression of all hearts is, "It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes." It is true, there were many providential circumstances that occurred from time to time which heralded the birth day of this nation. And all of these circumstances had their influence in moulding and shaping events to bring about the final result. The enlightening and soul-thrilling impulses, produced in the public mind by the great revival of Luther's day, the bitter spirit of intolerance that subsequently prevailed, and which drove thousands of dissenting ministers from their pulpits, to conform and obey the unreasonable and unrighteous requisitions of the "Established Church," the persecutions that drove so many of those heroic emigrants to the mountains, to the dens and caves of the earth, and which drove the sturdy Puritans to their then wilderness world, where they might worship God in accordance with the purest dictates of conscience and their more devout rendering of God's Word, these and many more circumstances foreshadowed the great event of the setting up in the order of Providence the American Republic on the virgin soil of the New World.

Our Republican government, is then we conclude, the stone cut out of the mountain without hands, which is to subdue all the despotic and semi-despotic governments, until it fills the whole earth. This is the kingdom which the God of Heaven is to set up, a kingdom which "shall not be left to other people,"—not be left wholly under the control and management of imbecile and wicked rulers, but is to be under the special Providence and guardianship of the God of Heaven. But we have already intimated that there are other prophecies which evidently refer to the government of these United States and which to a certain extent corroborate the application we have now made of this one in the Book of Daniel; and prophecies which herald forth the distinguished character and power the American Republic is to have among the nations of the earth. We would merely refer now to St. John's prophecy as contained in the 12th chapter of Rev. It seems easy enough for commentators to understand and apply a part of this prophecy. The "woman clothed with the sun, having the moon under her feet and upon her head a crown of twelve stars," manifestly means the Christian Church. But what is intended by the Man-child that is born of the woman—is the offspring of the Christian Church, and which, the pen of inspiration declares, shall "rule all nations with a rod of iron," has been a difficult matter for them all to determine. And may we not judge the difficulty to arise from the wrong application. If in the application of this prophecy the man-child is considered to refer to the government of these United States, which is so clearly the offspring and is built upon the principles of Christianity, we think all the difficulties will disappear. How true to history is the prophetic declaration, that the Church, which is symbolized by the woman clothed with wisdom, when we consider how that pilgrim band that landed from the "Mayflower"—left their homes and all they held dear of the endearing associations of childhood, and came to the wilds of America that they might be safe from the great red demon of Persecution. Yes truly the poet sings:
"Friends, kindred, comfort, all they spared;
Their fathers' hallowed graves,
And to a world of darkness turned
Beyond a world of waves."
"They come—that coming who shall tell
The eye may weep, the heart may swell,
But the poor tongue in vain essays
A fitting note for them to raise."
But the "man-child" it is declared "was caught up unto God and his throne," which all will agree must signify that the character (whether it were a nation or an individual) thus symbolized was to be under the special protection of God's Providence. How strikingly has this been fulfilled in our own case as a people. "No mind can trace the special inter-

vention of a Divine hand through all the stages of our existence from the nation's birth day without feeling the force and appropriateness of this declaration that this "man-child was caught up unto God and his throne." Thus we see that the prophecy of St. John is the counterpart of Daniel's—the one showing the political parentage and the other the ecclesiastical of this government. And they both together show, while the coincidences between the prophecies and history are so clear and numerous, that the American Republic is what is intended both by the "stone kingdom" and the man-child. This free Republican Government of these United States is then the kingdom that Daniel declares in his interpretation "shall never be destroyed," but shall stand as long as time shall endure. This is the power that in the Providence of God has already smitten the feet of the "image and is to go on smiting until all the governments of man's devising shall be swept away like the chaff upon the "summer threshing floors," and this stone cut out of the mountain shall fill the whole earth.

Admitting now that this interpretation and application of these portions of Scripture be correct, what a field of thought opens up to our minds. What a glorious future is in contemplation for the American People? Yes, and for the suffering, oppressed millions of the old world. Surely we have reason to lift our hearts on this day appointed by our worthy Chief Magistrate, in devout and humble thanksgiving to God, our Maker, Preserver and Benefactor, not only for the mercies we have enjoyed hitherto, but also for the sure and glorious prospects we have for the future. While we recount the blessings we now possess and are thankful for them we should also be thankful that these (if the principles we set forth to-day are true) are guaranteed to our children, to posterity through all coming time. We should be thankful and rejoice to think that the glorious principles of Freedom, for which our grand sires fought and bled, and for which our fathers and brothers are now fighting and bleeding are to stand forever, are to be perpetuated to bless the whole world of mankind. Yes, we may rejoice, even while offering upon our country's altar, our "loved ones," while suffering as a people under the chastening rod of the Almighty, remembering that it is written "whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth," if we realize that it is through these trials that we are to be purified and prepared to go on in that highway of Destiny that God has marked out for the American People. Let traitors then make their bold attempts to overthrow this government, but let them understand that He who sitteth in the Heavens, has His hand upon the great wheel that whirls the events along, and that they and all their wicked machinations shall be crumbled to atoms and scattered to the four winds. Let the semi-despotic rulers of the old world grumble, growl, and foment, but let them know that their day is coming—that their doom is certain.—The signs of the times indicate that "we are on the eve of great events, that we are now moving close up to the world's great crisis. Like the signs that presaged the coming of Christ—like the wonders that heralded the downfall of Jerusalem, so the signs of these times; wars and rumors of wars, perplexity of nations and men's hearts falling them for fear—are the ascending dust of the world's debating squadrons for the decisive conflict. Debates in Congress, in Parliament and Chambers, insurrections in the Ottoman Empire and Greece, the upheaval of society in Russia, the Italian difficulties, the discontent of Hungary and Poland, the dissensions of Germany, the unrest of France, and Spain and England, the tramp of foreign mercenaries in Mexico, and the rage of civil conflict and the boom of cannon on our own shores, are voices in the advance, shouting on the hosts of the whole earth to the final battle of the great day of God Almighty, when Despotism shall go down at last and forever; when humanity disenthralled shall rise to its royal destiny of a universally recognized brotherhood, Messiah reign, and earth keep jubilee a thousand years."

The Women of Nashville.

The department of the women—the elegant, elegant, and better beauties—is not that of six months ago. Then they were publicly scornful, arrogant. It was not an uncommon thing for them to insult Union soldiers in the streets. Now? Well, it may be deep policy, but it strikes me the real courtesy of those who six short months ago were brazen and defiant, is the result of reflection aroused by a feeling appreciation of the woes of war. Said an elegant lady, once haughty, who confessed that every male relative she had in the rebel army, "Oh! I would sacrifice all we possess in the world for peace. The war was a sad, sad thing for all of us." There was a touching pathos in her voice and manner, that proved her wish soul-felt. She proceeded:
"When will there be peace?"
"When the rebels, submit madam."
"They'll never do that."
"Then there'll never be peace. The Northern people were ruthlessly forced into this war to protect the government. They were bitterly reluctant to engage in it. They are the conquering race, and your friends will learn the bitter lesson."
Madam gazed as if she thought the declaration was for effect, finally asked, with deep earnestness, "Do you really mean what you say?"
"Most sincerely. We will never cease war until you submit to the United States. The Union must be preserved."
Tears gathered in her beautiful eyes as she repeated her piteous story. My brother fell in Kentucky; my cousin, dear to me as my brother, died of his wounds in Tennessee; the dearest friends I had no earth left in Duelsburg and Shiloh. I have drunk bitter cups of woe I pray you for peace."

Others, less gentle by nature, are firm in declaration that the rebels will not submit. A few haughtily boast that "Southern gentlemen" will never yield; but many—a surprising number indeed—deprecate the woes of war with most melancholy eloquence.

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 subject matter will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertisements:
Squares, 3 insertions, \$3.00, 8 insertions, \$4.50, 12 insertions, \$6.00
do. 2 do. 5.00, 5 do. 8.00, 10 do. 10.00
do. 3 do. 7.00, 8 do. 9.00, 12 do. 12.00
do. 1 column, 26.00, 2 columns, 25.00, 3 columns, 24.00
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 established terms, executed neatly and promptly. Justices, Constables and other BLANKS constantly on hand.

From Niles' Company.
CAMP NEAR BROOK'S STATION, VA.,
November 25, 1862.

Since I last wrote you from near Fayetteville, the "Grand Army" under Gen. Burnside has effected what is called in military matters, "a change of base" which means that it has taken another position from which to push offensive operations, and from which the supplies necessary to a large army are to be issued. The movement was made quietly and with despatch, and the Army which so lately threatened so much in the direction of Warrenton is now lying quietly along the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road between the Rappahannock and the landing at the mouth of Aquia Creek on the Potomac.

Upon the arrival of the troops opposite Fredericksburg it was discovered that the place was occupied by Rebels, and a train of cars was observed steaming off southward. A gun was immediately brought to bear upon the latter object and a few shots discharged which although they did not hit, had the effect to hurry its movements very perceptibly. A demand was at once made for the surrender of the City and the remaining army stores which might be there; and upon their refusal to comply sixteen hours was to be allowed them in which to remove the women and children, after which the town was to be shelled. In answer to this summons came the Mayor of the City and (he is said) the Rebel Gen. Longstreet in person, and as near as I can learn their reply was that the City should be evacuated by the Rebel forces the rebel General intimating however that he should dispute the crossing of our forces, and thus the matter stands. We have now been here nearly a week, and I am quite certain that as yet no attempt has been made at crossing and equally certain that the rebel City is still lying unharmed under the very muzzle of and at the mercy of our guns, and the only way I can account for the stay of proceeding in this case, is that "the powers that be" are awaiting the completion of a number of bridges which had been destroyed and which are now being rapidly rebuilt, this done and they are sure of a safe and speedy communication with the Potomac, when I think the inhabitants of Fredericksburg will witness either a fight or a foot race in their immediate vicinity.

The bridges which spanned the Rappahannock at this point have been destroyed, and the only means of communication with the opposite shore is by a small ferry boat. The pickets of the two armies extend up and down the river upon either side and as the river is narrow and shooting is ruled out there is considerable "chaffing" and conversation carried on between the two parties. I learned this morning from one of the 45th Pa. Regiment, which is encamped on the heights on this side of the river that the rebels have been improving the time which we have lost, and that they have got a number of heavy guns in position, which are plainly discernible from this side. I sincerely hope, however, that this is not true, as it would only make the crossing more difficult when the time comes, and I cannot imagine why our Generals should allow it unless they are out of range of our guns, in which case of course they could not help it. Had we no alternative but to cross here the rebels could make it exceedingly difficult and dangerous for us, but I think that when the proper time comes a crossing will be effected without any serious consequences. Once over however I think the path we are to traverse to Richmond will be rough and bloody, but the watchword is "onward" and we must surmount all obstacles, endure all hardships, and unflinchingly meet all the perils which we are called upon to encounter. The people demand it, the country demands it, and the soldiers as a general thing, are sick and tired of the war and wish to end it as soon as possible, and you may be certain that if called upon they will put forth every effort and strain every nerve to the accomplishment of an end which will allow them to return to their homes and the peaceful pursuits which they have left to sustain their Government and country in the hour of trial, and that their efforts may be successful in bringing to an end this cursed rebellion is the prayer that goes up from every loyal heart. A few minutes ago the distant booming of guns was heard in the direction of Fredericksburg, and a number of shots were fired in quick succession, and then all was quiet again, perhaps the ball is already opened, if so, may the Right triumph. We are ready for the trial now if ever, as the troops now in this army are under admirable discipline and in good spirits, they are the veterans of a year, heroes of an hundred fights, and I have perfect faith that when the time comes the country will hear a good account of them.

The Bucktails are in their usual good fighting trim, and when it comes to the pinch will make themselves heard. The boys are just now considerably exercised at the prospect of having their pet breach loading Rifles taken from them and given other guns instead. I hope that the Officers will not do this; the Boys have earned them by hard fighting, and considering the onerous duties they have to perform they are justly entitled to them to say nothing of their effectiveness; they are just the thing for skirmishes as they can be loaded and fired very rapidly while lying down. There is a great deal of feeling manifested about the matter in the Regiment, and if the project is carried out serious consequences may ensue. But I have already drawn this letter out longer than I intended to and so will stop, and hoping that I may have good news to write next time sign myself again

Socrs Boy.
"I am glad this coffee don't owe me anything," said Brown, a boarder, at the breakfast table.
"Why?" said Smith.
"Because," said Brown, "I don't believe it would ever settle."
No man is happy who is not cheered by the music of a bird in his bosom.
The times are getting so hard that people can't pay attention.