

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

STATEMENT OF THE Receipts and Expenditures at the Treasury of Tioga county for the year 1862.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures. Receipts include Seated tax for 1860, 1861, 1862, and various other taxes. Expenditures include Commissioners' Wages, Counsel, Clerks, Travel, and various other administrative costs.

THE AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Wealthy 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, FEBRUARY 11, 1863. NO. 26.

Select Poetry.

THE PROCLAMATION.

"I order and declare that all persons held as slaves in the said designated States and parts of States are and hereafter shall be free. And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense."

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

An Intercepted Letter from Colonel L. Q. Washington to Es-Hon. James M. Mason—How Things Looked in October last.

Although the following letter, found amongst the Sanders' papers, was written at Richmond as long ago as the 29th of October last, its speculations are quite interesting, and we hasten to give Mr. Mason the benefit of them:

MY DEAR SIR: I avail myself of the occasion of sending despatches to add a few lines. The campaign seems almost to have closed.

So, too, on the Potomac. Lee has awaited McClellan's advance, but the latter shows no readiness for a "forward movement," although the Northern press (both friendly and hostile to him) clamor for him to go over the Potomac and attack Lee.

First, the Yankees are getting ready naval expeditions. They are conjectured to be for Charleston, Mobile, and Savannah. I regard it as quite possible that the first two may fall—the latter is hardly possible.

Any schemes of attack upon these places are felt by the Yankees to be a small matter compared with the taking of Richmond. Richmond is, in the opinion of the best judges, impregnable to naval attack.

The rapid and large depreciation of their currency has startled the business men and set them to thinking. Thinking is fatal to foolish wars. So, too, the fierce divisions of parties, the triumph of the Democrats, and the frantic excesses of the Republicans, all put the North in that exact temper when European recognition would be hailed by a large class—perhaps a majority—as a solution of a difficult problem.

Two hundred of the prisoners taken at Murfreesboro, and now at the Gratiot Prison St. Louis, have informed the Provost-Marshal they wish to take the oath of allegiance. They are mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee.

GEN. BANKS is carrying out all the orders of Gen. Butler. The conciliatory policy would not do. Gen. Butler's plan is again adopted.

unknowing, indeed. After the war it may improve. Indeed it must, or we will run the same course as the North.

Masses. Garnett and Hunter were well the other day when I heard from them. Both are in the country.

Would it not be well for some of our writers to indite articles, showing the insignificant ratio cities in the Confederate States bear to the country at large?

Yours, very truly, L. Q. WASHINGTON. Hon. JAMES M. MASON, London.

The "peace-at-any-price democrats" in the Free States get little comfort from their friends the rebels. The following is the reply which comes up from Richmond, in the Dispatch of January 10, to the peace propositions made by Mr. James Brooks recently in this city.

"Mr. Brooks appears to be in earnest in these extravagant propositions, strange as it may appear to any man who has possession of his senses; for, upon the occasion of presenting them, he made a long speech, and expressed himself confident of their success.

"If the whole Yankee race should fall down on its dust to-morrow and should say 'we are slaves, we would spurn them even as slaves. Our only wish is to be separated from them finally and forever—never to see the face of one of them again—never to hear the voice of another Yankee on the south side of the Potomac or the north—to have no traffic and no intercourse of any description whatever with them. We are fighting for separation, and we will have it, if it cost the life of every man in the Confederate States.'

"We are aware that many persons believe that the party of which Brooks and Van Duren are representatives, desire and design to restore peace, and that at present they dare not speak out their real sentiments, which are in favor of separation. We do not believe they are in favor of any such thing. They would like peace on condition of our return to the Union, and they are fools enough to believe that a majority of the people in the Confederacy are in favor of reunion.

"You may be assured that the war would languish the whole fall and winter ahead, but for the fear of European recognition in such a case. If recognition should come before the sailing of their expedition for Richmond (I regard an overland march as out of the question) it is highly probable that the thing would be given up as a useless expenditure of money and blood.

The Northern mind is undoubtedly changing. The rapid and large depreciation of their currency has startled the business men and set them to thinking. Thinking is fatal to foolish wars.

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From the 101st Pennsylvania Regiment. NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 15, 1863.

FRIEND AGITATOR: As I have not seen any articles in your journal from company B, 101st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, organized in Tioga county, I thought a few lines might not be amiss to some of the numerous readers of your paper.

I have no news to write that will interest the citizens of Tioga, I fear, for it is too old; but, perhaps, I might give you some accounts that will be a little interesting.

Our pickets were within three miles of Roston. Your humble servant was on picket that night, and we could hear the tread of their sentinels as they paced their beat.

The next morning the first shot was fired by one of the rebels at the Major of our Regiment as he was strolling on the road a little beyond our lines, to see how the land lay.

We captured about four hundred prisoners, eleven pieces of artillery, several hundred stand of arms, besides a large amount of commissary stores. The rebels attempted to burn the town, but our boys were too smart for them.

On Monday, the 15th, we pursued them to White Hall. On Tuesday they made a stand at that place. They burned the bridge across the river, so that we could not cross after them; but there was a sharp fight kept up from our artillery and theirs, and our sharpshooters and theirs, from each side of the river, and a number of men were killed on each side.

Wednesday, the 17th, we arrived within three miles of Goldsboro, on the opposite side of the river. There we came to the Wilmington and Weldon and Petersburg railroad. Our object was to destroy the bridge across the Neuse, which we accomplished.

The bridge and trestle is half a mile in length, and is said to have cost one hundred thousand dollars. It will take them some time to rebuild it. After we had accomplished the destruction of the bridge we left two batteries of brass pieces, and some infantry on the field.

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The expedition proved a perfect success, and our loss was small, considering the disadvantage we were under—being the attacking force. Our forces numbered eighteen thousand—in-

fantry, artillery and cavalry. That of the enemy was much larger. Our forces were commanded by Maj. General Foster—the enemy's by Maj. General Evans.

From Hammond's Company, CAMP NEAR BELL PLAIN, VA., January 29, 1862.

FRIEND AGITATOR: After a time again I write you a few words concerning this company, which may repay a perusal by our friends at home.

Of the prospects of a march so long and eagerly discussed among our soldier-friends here, something over a week ago—of the frequent inspections, of the great activity in the quartermaster's department in supplying this army with all things necessary to its efficiency, of the large fatigue parties employed in the construction of roads, all precursors of an active movement, and at last, of the pre-emptory order, "three days rations cooked, and to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice"—of all these it will perhaps be unnecessary to speak, for you will have talked them all over long ere this reaches the public.

Even when the order came, the probability of an actual march was disputed for "marching orders" is a phrase which creates more excitement among new recruits than even among us, who know comparatively little of soldiering; and we should scarcely have believed it possible, had it not occurred to us, that Mr. Faber, our sutler, had but recently joined us at this place, after running from here to Washington, and from Washington here, spicing "red tape" for the last month, and that it would be unreasonable to suppose that we should remain in one place a sufficient length of time to receive any benefit from the limited luxuries one might get even at sutler's prices.

It was a long time that there were no sutlers with this army; and a piece of butter, a cake, a cigar, an apple, &c., were things entirely out of season. Nothing of the kind could be obtained at any price; and when sutlers, after lying idle for months, with no considerable expenses, and with stocks on hand, succeeded by dint of much exertion in getting here with country stocks, limited by the "Wilson bill," it would have been ungenerous to have expected other than exorbitant prices.

These, it was a long time before sutlers were allowed to come down with stocks at all; and when they did come, they were allowed to bring on such articles as were specified in that bill. Instead of mentioning what must not be sold by sutlers, (i. e., what is contraband,) they undertook to specify what might be, and failed to include many things really necessary to the comfort and health of the soldier.

This encouraged smuggling; and I was told that contraband goods would be furnished in quantities, at rising 100 per cent. in advance of Baltimore prices; and that these things were sold without license by foot peddlers, and soldiers, and eagerly bought at any price.

But to return to the subject which only is pertinent at this time, if it be but to mention it, viz: mud. A sufficient elucidation of this topic is comprised in the question: "Why did the Army of the Potomac move?" This army did move, and counter-move. On the 20th, inst., at about mid-day, our brigade went out on the march, predestined to be unsuccessful. For a month we had lain here, the weather, meantime, though somewhat wintry, being very pleasant.

Our boys had taken advantage, in order to build comfortable homes, as they hoped, for the wet season—and I assure you that they left these comfortable quarters with much reluctance. The roads were very good, and good progress was made through the day. The opinion generally prevailed that we should succeed in making a safe crossing, and should carry the works which cost us so much to no purpose, on the 13th of December ultimo.

Some doubt, and many took advantage of the occasion to sow the seeds of discord and mutiny, by asserting that we could never overcome the rebels at Fredericksburg. It was with difficulty that I could keep even pace with the moving forces, and towards evening among others, I "fell out," (to use a term common here,) and found myself in company with "stragglers," generally. Perhaps it is due to myself to say what I would of another, that I had been unfit for duty the past month, and had not fully recovered. I only mention this to give a reason for representing a phase of soldier life which I had never before seen.

I doubt whether there was ever more straggling in this army than during this march. Many evidently were unable to march—that could plainly be seen; but many more were "non-combatants," or soldiers with disloyal sentiments. They could run through the pedigree of every important Republican official, blaming the Secretary of War, the President, &c., for every failure of the war, and extolling democratic generals to the highest point of their powers of eulogy. They condemn the anti-slavery policy of the President, chuckle over Union defeats, praise the counter-revolutionary party of the North, and hope for a speedy restoration of peace, under the policy of the nationalization of slavery, and a concession of all the principles involved in this war.

I have often talked with officers and soldiers of this army when coming in contact with them on duty, or during a march; but I have never seen a demoralized crowd of traitorous sinners so clamorous in a bad cause before, whom I see, thoroughly demoralized as those I saw on the late unfortunate march. For my part, I think the sooner we are rid of such men, especially such men in responsible official positions, the better.

The truth is, that the government at last has a distinctive policy; and nothing is plainer than that it is emphatically necessary that the government have agents and ministers in responsible positions who will support, aye, and defend that policy, and not trust it and all our great interests in the hands of those who oppose it, and really do all they can to subvert it, by placing those in power who believe the contrary. I stated, in my last, some facts and reasons, endeavoring to show that many officers and thousands of soldiers in this army to-day honestly believe that they are fighting for principles which they would not all support, were they not bound by the most solemn obligation (having sworn to serve their country for a given time, not yet elapsed) to do so; and that they therefore oppose, by all the force of argument and opinion that they can command, the policy of their own government, as declared by Congress and the President, while they in reality are bound to lay down their lives in its support! Thus it goes from the officers to the men, and demoralization the most dangerous follows, so that the general who accomplishes a success, has to overcome, in addition to his enemies, this opposition in his own ranks.

Now, I believe that though our common soldiery are of a most intelligent and worthy class, they are yet influenced by their leaders, and are often led to condemn, where, were the agents of the government, their officers, expe-

We, the undersigned Auditors of Tioga county, having audited, adjusted and settled the above account with Henry B. Card, Treasurer of said county, do hereby certify that we find, as above stated, a balance due the accountants of two thousand & five hundred, and fifteen dollars and seven cents, as witness our hands the 22d day of January, A. D. 1863.

CHARLES F. MILLER, JUSTUS DEARMAN, JAMES L. JACKSON, Auditors.

CONCENTRATED LYE, for sale at BOY'S DRUG STORE.