murmur from a single lip. A seemed to think that it was all right. We were so near the enemy that we could distinctly hear the cars running in Fredericksburg. This picket duty is rather exciting business as it calls a fellow out at all times of night. Thursday night we were alarmed by firing all along the lines, the picket fired upon the rebels which was a signal for all to fall in, which we did, and I having charge of a squar of men did not know where to take them, see I marched them up to the front line and formed them in line of battle six hundred yards in advance of the reserve force. The boys were all on hand for a fight but were happily disappointed in not having one. As all passed off quietly we returned to our rude buts and slept the more soundly for having a midnight skirmish.

The boys are all well and in the best of spirits. We are in the second brigade, first division, third army corps. You will direct your letters as before and they fill reach us. curs,

INSUBORDINATION OF GENERAL Mo-CLELLAN.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT. In the debate on the Conscription bill on Monday in the House of Representatives Mr. want of successs was sufering Breckinridge democrats to head our ar hies men without heart or disposition to clush the rebellion. When General McClellan has at Yorktown he was promptly ordered to a inch the enemy and break his lines. He never obeyed the order. When ordered to send troops to aid Gen. Pope he stood idle cleven days b fore he started, and then went at a snail's pac . He sent troops under pet generals who never reached the battle-ground. General Porter was one of them. and was justly dismissed from the army for causing defeat. General M. Clellan, reinstated, was ordered to pursue its enemy invading Maryland, He had 120,00) tropps, and-moved at the rapid rate of six m es a day till he got up with them. Antietam was a quasi victory ; and while in sight of the rebel army he sufthe last man, wagon and ambalance with him, and shortly after, when erdered by the Commander-in Chief to pursus the enemy, he hes itated for three weeks, then look the South Mountain path. There were four distinct in-stances of disobedience of orders. - Mr. Stevens desired to read a letter from Gen. Scott to Simon Cameron,

Mr. Mallory inquired where Mr. Stevens pro cured the letter.

Mr. Stevens replied that I was a copy from a letter on file at the War De partment. It was read, as follows:

" HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Cutcher 4, 1861.]
"Hon. S. Cameron, Secretary of War:
Sir: You are, I beliefe, ware that I bailed

the arrival here of Major Gineral McClellan as an event of happy consequence to the country and the army. Indeed, if I did not call for him, I heartily approved of the suggestion, and gave him the most cordial reception and sup-

He, however, had hardly entered upon his new duties, when, enceur ged to communicate directly with the Presid int and certain members of the Cabinet, he is a few days forgot that he had any immediate commander, and has now long prided himselfingen treating me with uniform neglect, run ing into disobedience of orders. Of the stalks matters, neglects, though in themselves grave military offences, I need not speak in the face of the following. To suppress ag irregularity more conspicuous in Major-Gene al McClellan than in any other officer, I published the following:

"HEADQUARTER OF THE ARMY,] WASHINGTON, Sept. pper 16, 1861. GENERAL ORDERS, NG. 11.—There are irregularities in the correspit dence of the army business, except through integmediate commanders; and the same rule applies to correspondence with the President direct, or with him through the Secretary of War, unless it be by the special invitation or request of the President

By command of Dieulenant-Gen. Scott. E.D. Townsend, Ase't Adjutant General., "With this order fresh in his memory, Ma jor General McClellan addressed two important communications to the Secretary of War on respectively the 19th and 20th of the same month, over my head; and how many since to the Secretary, and even to the president direct, I have not inquired, but hany, I have no doubt, besides daily oral com nunications with the same high functionaries, all without my knowl-

Second, to correct another class of grave neglects, I the same day taused to be addressed to General McClellan the following order: HEADQUAR EN OF THE ARMY,)

Washington, September 16, 1861. To Major General Met le Jan, U. S. A., Com-

manding Department of the Potomac: "The Commanding Ger gral of the Army of the Potomac will cause the positions, state and number of troops under it in to be reported at once to General Head Carters by divisions, brigades, and independent regiments or detachments, which report will be followed by reports of new troops as they arrive, with the dispositions made of them, together with all the material changes which may take place in

the same army. he same army.
" By command of Liestenant Gen. Scott.
" E. D. Townsenn, Ass't Adjt. Gen."

"Eighteen days have now elapsed, and not the slightest respect has been shown to either of these orders by Miljor General McClellan. has been difficult for hist to procure exact returns of divisions, brigades, &c. No doubt; but why not have given my proximate returns. such as he so eagerly inclished the President and certain Secretaries. Ras, then, a senior no corrective power over in junior officer in case of such persistent neglect and disobedience? The remedy by arrest and rial before a courtmartial would probably moon cure the evil; but it has been fewred a conflict of authority near the head of the army would be highly encouraging to the enemies, said depressing to the friends, of the Union, Lence my long forbearance, and continuitigg though but nominally) in duty. I shall to the hold out till the arrived of Major-General Halleck, when, as his presence will give in increased confidence in the safety of the Uni na and being, as I am, unable to ride in the siddle or walk, by reason of drapsy in my feet and legs, and paralysis in the small of the back, I shall definitively retire from the army.
"I have the honor to remain, with high re-

Your most obedier servant, "EINFIELD SCOTT."

THE AGITATOR

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

WEDNESDAY, ::::: MARCH 11, 1863.

NAMES AND THINGS.

It so happens in this world that men sometimes mistake names for things, shadows for substances, and shucks for kernels. The name of a man becomes more powerful for good or evil, as the case may be, than the man himself. The first Napoleon was very powerful in this way. Indeed, he is still, though dust, as if walking in the midst of Europe, an unseen but mighty terror. France throbs like a single heart when his name is spoken; and perhaps his nephew is tolerated more for the name he bears than for any merit of his own.

The debates in Congress the current session nave reminded us of this fact constantly.-There has been no hour of debate that the name of the Constitution has not been taken Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said that our great in vain a hundred times. More especially has it formed the cry of what is known as the and order? Copperhead democracy. In the Senate it has down-the chromatic scale like a child bereft of its home and mother. Now it was thundered therefor? in the deep bass of the bold and energetic Richardson, and now squeaked in the splintery treble of the inane and turgid Turpie; but in what key soever, it was pitched, it conveyed no idea, nothing but sound, sound, sound!

What is the Constitution? It is dual in its nature. In one respect it is a piece of parchment traced with signs representing language. In this sense it is worshipped and sworn by, by the copperheads, in the Senate and out. In fered the enemy to cross into Virginia, taking another respect it is the collective wisdom of centuries, fashioned into a form of government and made the ally and the defender of the liberties of a people. In this sense it ought always to be regarded by every lover of law and order, and the offspring of these, true freedom.

> We have no catch-words for the people .--We shall not tickle them with nice phrases, tending to inculcate a false and impracticable idea as to their function in a government like ours. The people may rule; they ought to rule; for it? So the crime of treason has apoligists; but they can only rule wisely by wisely dele- but who that is not a traitor will apologize for gating the executive and legislative function to agents.

What is the Constitution for? and what is it is to secure the blessings of liberty and prosperity, and of security to the people, does it promulgate theory, or practical fact? If the former, then it is not worth the skin it is engrossed on; but if the latter, then it is really and truly a charter of liberty and security.

These modern democrats tell us that the Constitution must be held sacred and inviolate .-The entire southern wing of the democratic as to be incapable of being undone. party deliberately repudiate it, and declare war against the government. The north rushes to arms in defense of the government, which is the offspring, or result of the Constitution; trifles; and with a debt of two or three billions Baltimore boat at 5 P. M. but when Congress attempts to put means and of dollars incurred in mutual slaughter, should I visited the Chesapeake General Hospital, men at the command of the Executive, these modern democrats, in Congress and out, cry out that the Constitution is about to be violated and vote "No."

neans? Nobody has the folly to pretend that

these objectors. If the President is sworn to piety of the scene. preserve and protect the Constitution it is for a purpose; and that purpose recognizes the fact that not for itself is the Constitution to be preserved, but because of its result-the government. Therefore it is idle to administer the inauguration, unless with it goes power sufficient to fulfil it to the utmost.

An instrument which declares that every thing depends upon its preservation, and makes it, obligatory upon the powers created under it to cherish, defend and preserve it, either contemplates means for that end, or it does not. If it does not, then it is a silly farce. If it does, then no measure is violative of its provisions which aims to distribute the burden of sustaining the government equally upon the shoulders of the members to be benefitted.

CONSISTENCY.

A ragged, half-famished child, takes a loaf from the baker's counter. He is pursued, arrested, tried, convicted, and sent to the House of Correction, as the least punishment.

A man hears a rap at his door in the night. He rises, opens the door, and sees a negro, haggard, tired and footsore. The applicant informs the householder that he is a fugitive from bondage; that he has climbed mountains, waded swamps, swam rivers, scarcely daring | rassment and reproof to the Government. to sleep because pursued, never daring to approach man for food, for fear of arrest; and Perhaps he will say, in respect to the latter, it that having now reached free soil, he desires food, rest in security for a night, and aid in

getting nearer the north star in the morning. the "Sermon on the Mount," invites the fugitive in, gives him food, and a bed. In the morning he gives him money and "God

speed." The officers of the law, are already on the path of the flying negro. They track him to loyalty to the government will be allowed to for their fate, and pitied that infatuation that the down of the hind to run for any office. Such meetings as this you led them to entirely destroy one of the most the door of the kindly householder, and ascertain the part he has played in the drams .-They arrest him; he is arraigned, convicted of to your homes, and in future desist from all ture journeyings I see any thing of interest, I

imprisonment. It might be inferred from these examples that the American people were great respecters of law, and jealous of the integrity of the Con- gislature of Pennsylvania, a project for a new olution turned the scale in our favor at Red stitution. Doubtless the majority of free State citizens are so; but there is a large minority,

ment of constitutional provision that does not by a forced construction, permit them and their compeers to violate every moral obligation, and even to plot the destruction of government itself.

So it happens that certain men, like James ways and means to stifle the free expression punity, occupy honorable station politically, and even write the abbreviation "Hon." before their echoes everywhere, made a great outery of sand and other earth, whereas these beds about it, and declare that the government is a are pure shells. despotism, and that no such thing as constitutional liberty is known any longer.

Does the Constitution confer upon any man son and providing, suggestively, a punishment theory of those who have examined the beds.

Or, can a man violate the plain provisions of his crime?

equity? Does it frown on slight misdemeanors and wink at the highest of human crimes ?-These are the questions which must one day be met and answered.

These palterers are fools; they are knaves of the worst stripe. And their advocates and apologists are like unto them. This is no time for subtle definitions of deeds or qualities .-names. Men may rationally differ as to policy, but not as to the turpitude of human action. The crime of murder has apologists; but who that is not a murderer in heart will apologize treason?

A Secessionist to Peace Democrats. The Richmond Examiner of the 12st ult, individual, addresses a long article to the Northern Democrats who are urging peace and reconstruction, in which it says:

"It required forty years to accomplish dissoplished. The task had to be so effectually done pleasant day.

"The Northern Democrats ask now, that, with the frivality of children, the two commu-How is this? Can the traitors in arms be panions? Probably half a million of men on company, regiment and date of the decease of important that junior office on duty be not permitted to correspond with the General-in-Chief of other compandation of mental that junior office of other compandation of mental part of the General-in-Chief of other compandation of mental part of mental and date of the decease of both sides have fallen as victims to this fright each soldier. There lay soldiers from almost ful war. Are each community to throw off every State, rebel or leyal, intermingling with Then why refuse men and means to that end? of the slain. The spectacle would disgust the quietly sleeping side by side in the great brother but that is to violate the Constitution, say world, Heaven would be horrifted at the imerhood of death. On one head board I read, "Honorable peace is always to be desired. July 14, 1862."

tuous, pious and chivalrous instinct of human

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS .- We suspect that some of those individuals who are, for political effect, crying so loudly for the "Constitution as it is," would not like to have that instrument enforced. An exchange well says:

If the Government would enforce "the Constitution as it is," a larger force would be engaged in trying and hanging northern traitors than is now employed in fighting southern rebals If some of the men in the north who are blustering for the "Constitution as it is," were arrested and fairly tried on its provisions for the punishment of traitors, there would not be a quorum left in any Democratic club organized since the last State election. The Constitution as it is, is: emphatically against traitors. It provides clearly and explicitly for their punishment. If it was sternly enforced, Democracy as it is now interpreted, would never be spoken, because Democracy as defined by those professing it at this day, means practical and bloody treason. The day will come when the · Constitution as it is," will be the bitterest cup ever pressed to the lips of the men who now seek to make the expression one of embar-

THE COPPERHEADS in Kentucky received a severe rebuff in Frankfort, on Wednesday last where they attempted to hold a rebel (ostensibly Democratic) State Convention. The use of the House of Representatives being refused was the happy home of thousands of happy The householder remembering a portion of them they rented a theatre. Colonel Gilbert hearts. Now it is a wild desolation—the fath in command of that department, required ers and mothers, and brothers and sisters, who proofs of the loyalty of the delegates. They were so short time ago so happy there, are, failing to satisfy him, the Colonel said to them perhaps, now homeless exiles, separated from plainly from the stand:

There is no use of your holding conventions in Kentucky. None but men of undoubted run for any office. Such meetings as this you shall not hold within the limits of my com mand, and to avoid difficulty you will disperse a violation of law, and punished by fine and such attempts to precipitate civil war upon your State.

So that game was blocked.

PROPOSED NEW COUNTY .- In the present Le. wanns, from the great coal field which it con- in the war of 1812. Then why object to their Vallandigham, who are jealous of no infringe- zerne.—Scrunton Republican.

LETTER FROM J. EMERY, ESQ.

FORTRESS MONBOE, VA., Feb. 23, 1863. DEAR AGITATOR: In going up the James river, on Saturday, I noticed one thing, to me new and interesting-the immense beds of oyster shells. They are on, or rather under the surface, to the depth of from one to five feet Brooks, F. Wood, Vallandigham, and others, thick, in all states of decay and preservation. address the people in treasonable speeches, In some places they appear to be piled up, publish papers devoted to the overthrow of forming quite large elevations and extending the government, meet in secret cabal to devise to a much greater depth than where they are on a level. I noticed on the plantation of my friend Capt. Smith, quite a large hillock of what of public sentiment at the ballot-box, and do appeared to be purely oyster shell, and where all other things common to be done by traitors. his men were digging some post holes, they Yet these men drive their vile trade with im- threw out the shells in all states of decay, even to what appeared a black muck. Capt. S. informed me he made use of this to fertilize his other land. I cannot believe these were detheir names. If a man be caught giving aid posited in their present position while the land and comfort to the rebels, and arrested and was submerged, for if they had been they confined in Fort Lafayette, these men, and would have been mixed with a due proportion

They were not deposited there by the present race, because the whole tradition of the region is against that theory, and in many places their Now, is it a greater crime to steal a loaf of depth under the soil forbids such a supposition. bread or to conspire for the overthrow of law There are immense oyster beds in the river opposite, and this was no doubt the grand resort of the aboriginals, for these deposits were doubtless made by them during many generabeen pitched in every key, ranging up and the right to violate that clause defining trea-

> My landlady's hour, in which she promised to have my dinner ready, was a very short one, the Constitution, and plead some doubtful con- made so probably by the entertaining converstruction of another clause in justification of sation of the host, who insisted on my drinking his health in a glass of whiskey. I told him I was a decided temperance man-but. If so, what is the Constitution worth, as a finally, I compromised the matter by drinking guaranty of order and security? Is it a farci- to the health of the lady of the house in a cal composition, or a compendium of law and glass of water, slightly diluted with whiskey for the stomach's sake. But the two officers, who had dropped in for some fun, preferred the pure article.

> Our landlady apologized for her poor dinner, as it was Saturday, and she never laid herself out on that day, and so got only stewed oysters, cold ham; roast pig, stewed rabbit, frickaseed chickens, &c. She gave me a strong invitation to call again, and the would try and get up a firstrate dinner, and if it suited me to stay, her Let men and things be called by their right daughter, who was out then, should give me some firstrate music. I told her I was sorry I could not stay long enough on the peninsula to enable me to call again, but, were I a young man, I should certainly stay a day longer for the sole purpose of seeing the daughter of so pleasant a mother. She thanked me for the pleasant compliment, saying that she was a yankee herself, and knew how to appreciate yankee compliments.

It was getting late when I bid adieu to my entertainers, and just after dark I arrived at its scope and bearing? When it declares that published at Jeff. Davis' seat of government, the encampment of the 45th, and found a and no doubt speaking the sentiments of that young corporal fidgetting for the unaccounts ble absence of his visitor.

Saturday night we had a most terrible snow storm, and all Sunday it snowed, rained and blew till the elements seemed to be worked up lution. The work had to be done by radical to perfect madness. At Fortress Monroe the measures. The old roots of affection which storm was said to be terrific, and much damage bound the two people together had to be thor- was done to the shipping. It cleared off, howoughly uptorn before the work could be accom- ever, on Monday, and Tuesday was a very

On Tuesday morning, bidding adieu to the beautiful camping grounds of the Ninth Army Corps, I took a steamer for Fortress Monroe nities should ignore the past, should treat the some eight miles distance, in which neighbortremendous events of the last forty years as | hood I spent the day till the departure of the

shake the bloody hands of each other and be formerly the Chesapeake Female College, a brethren once more. The thing is not possible. large and spacious building, well calculated It would be barbarous, corrupt and wicked. for its present purpose. The burying ground Who but brutes could shake hands and be is a place of peculiar interest. At every grave friends with the slayers of brothers and com- is a head board, on which is printed the name, dend and revel in mutual amity over the graves | forgetting in the grave all their enmities, and Confederate prisoner, name unknown, died

War should not be prolonged one moment I also visited the M'Clellan Hospitals, fur from mere sentiments of revenge. But polit- ther north towards Hampton. They are well ical union and social amity with the slayers of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, further north is the bridge that leads over into would be an indecency revolting to every virwhat was once Hampton. Here I was stopped tuous, pious and chivalrous instinct of human by the pickets, and asked for a pass. I had none, but I talked the gentlemanly sergeant of the guard, who was a Pennsylvanian, into the belief that he would not violate his duty by letting me over the bridge, and I presume the war will not be much prolonged by his deriliction from duty."

Here at Hampton you can see the horrors, or rather the desolation of War. Hampton is said to have been a most beautiful place. Its houses and public buildings were, many of them, built with much taste and splendor .-Now not a single building, that I could see, is left standing. I went through most of the town; its whole extent is one scene of desolation. Its churches had gone down with the rest. The only grave yard I visited, in the centre of which had been the Episcopal church, a fine gothic building, was a scene of melancholy desolation beyond what imagination can conceive. Its walls were, in many places, thrown down, its gates were torn away-the ruins of the church were strewn all aroundmonuments broken down-tables removed from over the graves-and head stones broken into fragments. If ever I felt desolate, it was, as I stood all alone, in that ruined city of the dead. The present inhabitants of Hampton are mostly blacks-a few recent wooden huts are scattered among the ruins, and now and then a dirty oyster shop, or eating saloon, too filthy for civilization.

And yet Hampton a few short months ago all early associations, and destined to still greater hardships in their melancholy exile. Rebels, as they are, I must confess I felt sad pleasant villages of the South.

I leave here at 5 o'clock, and if, in my fuwill try to share it with your readers. J. EMERY. Yours truly,

NEGRO SOLDIERS .- It is a fact almost entirely forgotten that the negro regiments in the Rev. ing propagandists, in fitting terms. county has found favor, and will most likely Bank, N. J., and it was the testimony of Gen. be successful. It assumes the name of Lacka- Jackson, that they fought well at New Orleans pegro? Let loyal men answer.

UNION LEAGUES.

[From the New York Times-] bine, the good must associate; else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

The chief fault of the great loyal majority of our people has been that they have neglected organization. They have left this tremendous instrumentality almost entirely in the hands of their adversaries. The true explanation of the alarming growth of the Copperhead policy throughout the Northwest lies in the secret operations of the Knights of the Golden Circle and affiliated societies. By their clandestine and thoroughly concerted management, they are able to get the control of the Democratic organization, and fill up the Legislatures with men willing to lend themselves to any schemes, however disloyal. They completely circumvented and overslaughed the real sentiment of the people. These societies have their kindred associations in the East, somewhat inferior, perhaps, in completeness of system and secrecy of operation, but still laboring steadily owards the same traitorous ends. The Jacobinical club of this City, which styles itself the "Democratic Union Association," does one part of their work, and the conclaves for raisng the wind to scatter peace speeches and papers, do another part. The associated efforts are daily becoming more extended and effective. They have already wrought prodigious mischief; yet, considering what they aim at, their work has just begun. They are fast going on from audacity to audacity, and even now they do not shrink from the word Revo-

Loyal men have too long given a clear field o these miscreants. They have taken it for granted that their cause was too sacred to be eriously injured by faction. They have looked passively on and made no sign, or have indulged in croakings and grumblings directly calculated to strengthen the hands of the facthe untiring activity of the enemies of the Government on the one hand, and the general remiseness of loyal men on the other, the wonder is, not that the popular heart is so greatly relaxed, but that it has not become completely demoralized. It is not in human nature to be constantly subject to the free plays of such adverse influences without a bad effect. No cause has strength or sanctity enough to secure steady fidelity without some organized effort. Even the Christian religion itself has to organize to provide for a constant stirring up of its adherents by way of remembrance, and successful nakeway against its enemies.

One advantage, perhaps, has resulted from the inaction of loyal men. The rebel sympathizers have been emboldened to reveal their spirit and purposes with a fullness they otherwise would have avoided. The wayfaring man. though a fool, needs no longer have a glimmering doubt as to their essential disloyalty. The delay has relieved true Unionism of no small amount of trouble in smoking out its adversaries from their old coverts. Of their own accord they have come out in broad daylight, and with defiant front. We know now just where to find them, and how to meet them. No blows. need be wasted. It can very soon be settled which side is to go to the wall.

But no more time must be lost. Union men must at once organize. The Union, Leagues which have been started must be multiplied, until they reach every city, village and hamlet between Maine and California. Latent loyalty must be brought out. Lax loyalty must be braced up. The great popular heart must be fired with new devotion. Public spirit must LOWS, aged 42 years. acquire an earnestness at once profounder and more vehement. The vital principles and the infinite interests at stake, which have been overshadowed and thrust into the background by mere party questions, must be recognized,

She died as she lived, in the hope of a blissful imand set forth in all their imperitive authority. The terrible character of the emergency must be brought closer home to all. It should be understood, as never before, that the Republic expects every one of her sons to do his whole duty in this, her day of peril. The same esprit de corps, the same generous ardor, the same intolerance of complicity with the rebel, which pervade and rule the army, ought also to dominate outside of the army. Loyal men must put themselves in position to act in concert, wherever and however the occasion may demand-yea, to march shoulder to shoulder to the bloody field, if need be. Vallandigham. in his speech at Newark, two weeks since, declared that the Conscription bill, if passed, should be resisted, and the creatures at his back cheered the menace. It has passed.—
to the readers of your paper that I will send by return
mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full dipleases them. It is high time they should un rections for making and using a simple Vegetable derstand there is no terror in their threatsthat if they lift a finger in opposition to the constituted authorities of this Republic, swift- beautiful. est retribution shall overtake them. We say again, organize Union Leagues-

simply to stand by the Government is not enough. Our duty is to prepare to stand by it in the most effective manner. Bad men have combined, and thereby add a thousand fold to their power. Good men must also combine, or be worsted. Party lines are now nothing.—
The great elections have passed, and the issue which entered into them, so far as they were of a loyal nature, can now, without injury to any political interest, be put in abeyance.—
There is neither just reason, nor plausable excuse, for any further maintenance of party distinctions, the only difference recognized, should be the difference between loyal and disloyal men—between those who are for carrying the men-between those who are for carrying the war on to the submission of the rebels, and those who are for dropping the war and yield. Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle. ing to the rebels. That is the supreme issue; and it determines the position of every man, whatever his estimate of Administration measures or policies. Let the men on the side of war and an undivided Republic lay aside all minor differences, and work together with a will for the one great object. Let them labor to stay up and strengthen the hands of the Government, to cheer and stimulate our brave soldiers in the field, to compact public opinion and arm it with a moral force that faction will never dare either to confront or affront. If this work be seasonably and faithfully done, the war will end in magnificent triumph.

BALTIMORE seems to be growing loyal,-The notorious Vallandigham was advertised to make a speech there recently, but neither he nor his friends dared to attempt it, publicly. Ben. Butler had a glorious popular demonstration in his behalf, when he rebuked the hypocritical "peace democracy" and the Slavehold-

NEW ENGLAND is the place to get divorces. NEW ENGLAND is the place to get divorces.

The Supreme Court, at Rutland, Vt., has just certainly call at Roy's Drug Store and see that fine, granted fifteen applications—seven to husbands against their wives, and eight to wives against their husbands.

YI. persons interested in light materials should certainly call at Roy's Drug Store and see that fine, pure specimen of Petroleum Oil for burning in the Kerosine Lamp. It is not only the safest but the cheapest and pleasantest light that can be procured. Wellsboro, Fcb. 11, 1863. championed by Fernando Wood, Buckalew and tains, and is in the northeastern part of Lu-

A QUESTION.

The Republican party we assert is an Abol-It was well said by EDMUND BURKE, in a ition party. If we tell them so, most of them time of raging faction: "When bad men com-deny it. Now, if they are not Abolitionists, we would ask them to point us out the word or paragraph of any Republican paper that ever opposed Abolition, or that now condemns the 1st of January abolition Proclamation? Do they not to a man sustain the President in his negro policy, either by open declaration or by significant silence ?- Clinton Democrat. The copperhead Democratic party is a trai-

tor party. If we tell them so, some of them deny it, and some of them admit that they think it wrong to oppress the South, and admit that they think the Rebels are fighting for their rights. Now if they are not pledged to Rebellion and Slavery, we would ask them to point us out one speech of any prominent Democrat, -who now holds first to that organizar tion,-in favor of any measure for the suppression of the Rebellion, or one of the miserable tribe of locofoco papers that ever offered a word in favor of the Government and against the Rebels. No, every act of the copperheads evidence their total submission to the Slave Oligarchy. They are spat upon by every Journal of any prominence in the South. As the Richmond Examiner said a few weeks ago "the South would spurn these Northern peace men as slaves." No man is loyal who talks of any other peace than a peace conquered, or a peace secured by the withdrawal of every robel in arms and a full return to Federal authority. A few questions for this copperhead Democracy to answer are: Did you ever hear of an Abolitionist being in the army of the South!? Did you ever hear of an Abolitionist opposing any measure of the Government, which might be in the least part beneficial to the cause? Did you ever hear of an Abolitionist opposing the election of a Union Democrat? Did you ever hear an Abolitionist sneer at the means the Government has found it necessary to employ in paying the soldiers; or, did you ever hear an abolitionist depreciating the United States tionists, though not so designed. Considering money? Did you ever hear an abolitionist say he would resist the draft; or, did you ever hear of this being done by abolitionists. To these questions you must in truth answer, most emphatically, No! But, we can answer for the copperhead partizans that they, in the mouths of their Vallandighams, Coxes, Woods, and Seymours, have been guilty of all these treasonable acts to embarrass the government: and further, if it was worth the trouble, we could prove from the columns of the Clinton Democrat an affirmative answer to all these questions.

'While decrying the course pursued by Presdent Lincoln and his Cabinet, copperheadism has never hinted at any course they desire to see pursued, except a peace policy, a total submission on the part of twenty millions of freemen to the dictum of eight millions, who very naturally claim slavery as the foundation of their government. Who ever heard of such, meanness, of such total lack of manhood, of such eringing servility? Verily, these men are either vile traitors or great fools. As to the cry of abolitionism, instead of being considered a term of reproach, the world will soon consider it the mark of a man who has been born without the pale of bigotry, of prejudice, of ignorance. There are few earnest war men in the North who care about this term. Of one thing the Democracy of the copperhead stripe may be certain: Wherever they find a man who is called an abolitionist they will find a loyal man !-- Potter Journal.

DIED.

In Delmar, on the 6th inst., Mr. MERRITT FEL-

In Willfamsport, on the 28th ult., HENRY MOR-RIS, spn of John J. and Maria Miller, aged 7 months and 10 days.

mortality.

In Charleston, on the 18th ult., of diphtheria, CHARLOTTE J., eldest daughter of E. R. and J. A. Westcott, aged 7 years, 5 months and 23 days.

should I male Wh Now the darling child is dead: She to early rest has gone, She to Paradise has fied;

I shall go to her, but she Never will return to me. God forbade her longer stay-God hath taken her away From my bosom to his own Surely what he wills is best, Happy in his will I rest.

J. A. W. SPECIAL NOTICES.

Editor of The Agitator: P
DEAR SIR: With your permission I wish to say Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Frockles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads I will also mail free to those having Baid Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxurient Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,

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Feb. 25, 1863-3m. No. 831 Broadway, New York.

tracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Ralsan March 11, 1863-ly.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE . OF A NERVOUS INVALID .- Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and the'r kindred ailments—supplying the means of selecure. By one who has cured himself after being a rictim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug; and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author Na-thaniel Mayfair, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York Jan. 28, 1863.-ly.

WELLSBORO' ACADEMY.

Wellsboro', Tioga County, Penna.

MARINUS N. ALLEN, A. M.; - - Principal assisted by a corps of competent teachers.

The Spring Term will commence on the 30th of March, 1863.
Tuition for term, from \$2.50 to \$5.00. A TEACHES' CLASS will also be formed.

By order of Trustees,

J. F DONALDSON, Pres'a Wellsboro, March 11, 1863.

MORE LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.—All