The Tioga County Agitator: BY M. H. COBB.

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fered by any paper.

Pennsylvania.

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JAS. LOWIE Y & S. F. WILSON. A TTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Chirt of Tioga, Potter and McKean punties: [Wollsbo b', Feb. J, 1853.]

DICKINSON HOUSE

J. EMERY.

A TTORNEY A D. COUNSELLOR AT LAW

A Wellsboro, T. sa Co., Pa. Will devote his
time exclusively to he practice of law. Collections
made in any of the Northern counties of Pennsylvania. nov21,60

PENNSY VANIA HOUSE.

Corner of Main Sire Land the Avenue, Wellsboro, Pa.
J. W. BIC ONY, PROPRIETOR. This popular Hot; having been re-fitted and re-furnished throughor his now open to the public as a first-class house.

IZAAK VALTON HOUSE,

H. O. VERMI YEA, PROPRIETOR. Gaines, Sioga County, Pa.

THIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and fanting grounds in Northern Pa. No pains will to spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public.

April 12, 1860. G. C. J. CAMPELL, B. HAIR-DRESSER. BARBER

BARRER 1 D. HAIR-DRESSER.

Shop in the real the Post Office. Everything in the last office as well and promptly as it saloons. Preparations for removing dandruff, a cheap. Hair and we see. Wellsboro, Ser. 22; 1859.

HART'S HOTEL.

THOMAS GRAVES, - - Proprietor. · (Formerly of the Covington Hotel.)

THIS Hotel, kept for a long time by David Hart, is Meing repaired and furnished anew. The subscriber has leased it for a term of years, where he may be found ready to that upon his old customers and the traveling public generally. His table will be provided with the best the market affords. At his har may be found the choicest brands of liquors and cigars. Wellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863.-tf.

WELLSBORO HOTEL.

B. B. HOLLIDAY, - Proprietor.

tentive waiters always randy. Terms reasonable. Wellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863.-tf. Q. W. WELLINGTON & CO'S. BANK,

CORNING, N. Y., (LOCATED IN THE DICEISSON HOUSE.)

ATTORNEY COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

NIDES VALUEY, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., MILES VAI EY, TIGGA COUNTY, PA,

AVING assa, atted himself with a legal farm in

Washingtor

the prosecution of Claims for Pensions, Back Pay,
Bounty, and all a crisist demands against the Government. All successful be attended to with

promptness and a letter, and "no charges" will remaind and the various states of the South, in

made unless the application is successful.

Middlebury Centre, Nov. 12, 1862.—3m.

Couders 1, Jan. 28, 1863.

J. GAMPBELL, JR.,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. KNOXVILLE, TIOGA COUNTY, PA. Prompt attention given to the procuring of Pensions, Back Pay of Soldiers &c.

Jan. 7, 1863.-6m

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTE DRESSING, IN THE OLD FOUNDRY AT Wellsborough, Tioga County, Pa.

THE subscriber having fitted up the place for the purpose of W tol Carding and Cloth Dressing, and also would in the people that we will take would to manufacte i on shares or by the yard, to suit customers, and we dinform the people that we can card wool at any, ime, is our works run by steam power, and also it talk wool will be carded for four

N. B. Prompt. Contion will be paid to all favoring We will give odd entisfaction.

CHARLES LEE,
JOHN LEE.

Wellsboro, June 14, 1862.

HOMESTEAD. NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP HAS A NEW STOYE: AND TIN SHOP HAS just been opened in Tioga, Penna., where may be found a good assortment of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves, of the most approved patterns, and from the best manufacturers. The HOMESTEAD is adenitted to be the best Elevated Oven Stove in the

market. The "GOLDEN AGE" & GOOD HOPE," zure square, flat top air tight stoves, with large ovens, with many advantages over any other stove before rmade. Parlor Stoves. The Signet and Caspion are

both very neat and superior stoves. the lowest figure for cash or ready pay.

Job work of all kinds attended to on call.

Tioga, Jan. 14, 3683, GUERNSEY & SMEAD.

CABINET WARE ROOM.

Chean Lot of Furniture. comprising in part

COFFINS made to order on short notice. A

STOP that cough by using Cline's Vegetable Embrocation See advertisement in another column. Sold by Druggists, [Feb. 18, 1863.]

Devoted to the Artension 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, APRIL 15, 1863.

Select Boetry.

A LITTLE GRAVE.

A little grave where daisies grow;
A little body lying low;
That is all the world may know.
Hot our hearts
Hold a baby sweet and fair—
A little child with sunny hair,
Child of tenderest love and care—
Meenle, Meenie!

In the sweet spring of her day,
We gave her to the lonely clay.
From our tear-dimmed eyes away.
Hew we loved her none can tell;
They who have loved like wis as well;
Loved and lost; alone may tell—
Meenie, Meenie!

Wistful shadows in her eyes, Like the dreamy haze that lies Trembling in the summer skies; And the burden of a fear, All unspoken, yet so near, Fell on us that weary year— Meenie, Meenie!

Shrinking from the children's glee, Keeping close to mother's knee, Or in arms that tenderly
Watched her fading, faded she—
Faded she, our blossom fair,
Our little child with sunny hair,
Child of tenderest loye and care—
Meenic, Meenic!

Swift the season; come and go; Thickly falls the drifting snow O'er a little grave we know; But her feet Have passed in at a pearly door,
Have trod the shining golden floor,
Fair and fadeless evermore—
Meenie, Meenie!—Chambers Journal.

General Butler's Views of the War.

From his Specch in New York, April 2, 1863.

THE NATURE OF THE CONTEST.

"The first question, then, to be ascertained is. What is this contest in which the country is engaged? At the risk of being a little tedious -[applause]-at the risk even of calling your attention to what might seem otherwise elementary, I propose to run down and condense the history of the contest, and see what it is the THE Proprietor hisying again taken possession of the above Holei, will spare no pains to insure the comfort of guests and the fraveling public. Atmotion all know, but what is that commotion? motion all know, but what is that commotion? Is it a riot? Is it an insurrection? Is it a rebellion? or, is it a revolution? And pray, sir--although it may seem a little elementary—what is a riot? A riot, if I understand it, is simply an outburst of the passions for a moment, with a breach of the law, to be put down and subdued trouble. Let is see how it grew up. I deal not now wen causes but effects-with facts. was not found in them, but they became insur-A TTORNEY & COUNSELLE AT LAW, Coudersport, Pai, will atter the several Courts in Potter and McKean Cowacs. All business on trusted to his care will reacts of good settling land has the agency of law tracts of good settling land and will attend to the payment of taxes on any lands and will attend to the payment of taxes on any lands rectionary, and the Administr ation dealt a myself, in putting down the insurrection. I found a riot at Baltimore. They burned bridg-

es. They had hardly risen to the dignity of an insurrection, because the state had not moved, as an organized community; but a few men were rioting at Baltimore, and marching there at the head of United States troops, as you have done me the honor to remember, the question came up, 'What have I before me? And there, you will remember, we were to put down all kinds of insurrection, as long as the state of Maryland remained loyal to the United States, and it had not grown into an insurrection, which I understood to be an infraction of the law. Transferred thence to Fortress Monroe, I found the state of Virginia, through this organization, had taken itself out of the Union, and erected for itself, or endeavored to erect cents per pound. Tool and produce will be taken for pay for the same as heing in rehellion for the same as heing in rehellion. plause]-and that the property of rebels, of whatever name or nature, should, be dealt with as rebels' property, subject to the laws of war. [Applause.]

HIS POLICY JUSTIFIED. "I have been thus careful, sir, in stating the various steps that I have taken, because I am here answering before the country for acts which I have done, and answering, too, every charge of inconsistency or of wrong. Wrong in judgment I may have been; but wrong in intention or inconsistent, never. [Applause.] And on the same theory I felt obliged, as loyal to the constitution and laws, to put down insurrection in Maryland, whether by black or white, as by the same law I felt myself compelled to Also fin. Copier, and Sheet Iron ware, kept con-stantly on hand and olde to order of the best mate-rial and workmayship all of which will be sold at state of Virginia. I am a little sensitive on this subject.

"I am an old-fashioned Andrew Jackson democrat of twenty years' standing. [Applause, and three cheers for the second hero of New Orleans. | And so far as I know, I have THE Subscrible most respectfully announces that he has on by ad at the old stand, and for sale a his teachings. [Applause,] Up to the time his teachings. [Applause,] Up to the time when this rebellion took place, I went as far, sir, as the fartherest in sustaining the constitutional rights of the states, however bitter, how-Dressing and Cambon Bureaus, Secretaries and Book Cases, Senter, Gara and Pier Bables, Dining and Breakfast Tobles, Marble-topped and Common Stands, Cupboards, Cuttage and Others, Stands, Sofa and Chairs, Gilt and Rossicood Mouldings for them all, it was not for me to pick out or reject them all, it was not for me to pick out or reject | the contest with all the states now banded to-—I took them all. Fellow-democrats, I took gether in the so called Confederate States? Into who have gone forth in the service of their every one, because they were all constitutional what form has it come? It started an insur-county; [applause] and so far as I know them, obligations; and taking each and all, I stood rection; it grew up a rebellion; it has become if we should settle South Carolina with them; by the South, and by southern rights under the a revolution, carrying with it all the rights of in the course of a few years I would be willing think the Emperor of China will buy many and again—I want to be understood—I have constitution, until I advanced so far as to look a revolution. Our government has dealt with to receive her back into the Union. [Laughter ships of the English till they bring back the no evidence of any interference on the part of

that hour far apart. How far apart you shall judge, when I tell you that on the 28th of December, 1860, I shook hands in terms of personal friendship with Jefferson Davis, and on the 28th of December, 1862, I had the pleasure of reading his proclamation that I was to be

hung at sight. [Laughter.]

"And now, my friends, if you will allow me this line of thought a moment, as we come up to the point of time when these men laid down their constitutional obligations, what were my rights and what were theirs? At that hopr they repudiated the Constitution of the United States by solemn vote, under the forms of law, in solemn convention. And not only that, but they took arms in their hands and undertook by force to rend from under the constitution what seemed to them the fairest portion of the heritage which my fathers had given to me and to my children as a rich legacy; and when they did that I concluded, from every fact, that they had derogated and forfeited every constitutional right, and had relieved me from every constitutional obligation to them. [Loud and continued applause.] And when I was called upon to say what should be my action in regard to slavery, I was left to the natural instincts of my heart, as prompted by a Christian education in New England—[applause]—and I dealt with it accordingly; for I was no longer bound by constitutional obligations. [Applause.] Then I undertake to claim, respectfully but earnestly, that the same sense of duty to my constitutional obligations, and to the rights of the states, which require me, so long as they remain loyal, to support the system, of slavery-that same sense of duty and of right, I say, after they had gone out from under the constitution, caused me to follow the dictates of my own conscience, untrammelled, as I had been heretofore. [Applause.] And so, my friends, however misjudging I may have been-and I speak to my old democratic friends-I claim that we went along step by step together up to that point, and we ought still to go along step by step. If the sacred obligations that bound us together had not been broken, I would not thus have been left to follow the dictates of God's law and of humanity. [Loud applause.]
HIS ADMINISTRATION AT NEW ORLEANS.

"By the exigencies of the public service, I

to come up in another form, which led me to examine and see how far we had progressed with the settlement of the question. I found that under the complex system of states, with independent governments, and the United States government covering all, that there could be treason to a state and not to the United States; that there could be a revolution in a state with United States; that there might be loyalty to a state and disloyalty to the Union, and loyalty to the Union and disloyalty to the organized government of the states. In Louisiana I found that the state government had entirely changed its form, and had completely revolutionized itself. It had erected courts, imposed taxes, and made every possible kind of governwas completely revolutionized; and that it was attack on the constitution is it is. Who makes any was completely revolutionized; and that it was was completely revolutionized; and that it was no longer, and of itself, one of the United States of America. It had by a solemn act forever seceded from the United States of Amer- | for themselves. ica, and had attempted to join the Confederate States of America, taking that portion of the United States of America in which its government was established. Now, on what basis ocrat, I say that I am not for the Union as it shall I deal with that people, organized into a community under the forms of law, and in hostilify to the United States. I respectfully submit that I must deal with it as with alien enemies. [Applause.] I submit that those people had passed the boundaries of wayward the future the troubles which have burst upon sisters' or of 'erring brethren' [laughter]; they had passed beyond the outside of the govornment and had seized upon our territoryterritory which the government of the United States had bought and paid for, and therefore I dealt with them as alien enemies. [Applause.] And what are the rights of alien enemies? In time of war they have the right, so long as they behave themselves and are not in insubordination, to be free from personal violence. They have no other right, and therefore it was my duty to see to it, and I believe that the records will show that I did see to it-[laughter and applause]-that order was preserved and that every man who behaved well and did not aid the Confederate States should be free from molestation in his person. I hold that everything else they had was at the mercy of the conqueror. [Cheers.] To give you an idea, permit me to state the mode in which their rights were defined by one gentleman of my staff. He very coolly paraphrased the Dred Scott decision, and said that they had no rights which a negro was bound to respect. [Laughter and applause.] In dealing with them I took care to preserve personal safety to every man. I heard a friend ehind me say just now, 'But how can that affect loyal men?' The difficulty with that proposition is this. The government, in making peace or carrying on war, cannot deal with individuals, but with organized communities, whether organized rightly or organized wrongly; and all I could do, so far as my judgment taught me, was to see that no exaction was put upon any loyal individual and no property taken from him that was not absolutely necessary for the success of military operations. I know nothing else that I could do. I could not alter the carrying on of the war because a loyal citizen was unfortunately, like poor Tray, caught in bad company. [Laughter.] But to such persons and to their property all possible protection was afforded. No man or any set of men can see any solution of or any other gov-

"Now, then, to pass from the particular to into the very pit of distintion [languiter and ap it on that ground. When it blockaded the ports and appliance,] and seeing what was the prospect I it dealt with it as a revolution. When it planes, and seeing what was the prospect I it dealt with it as a revolution. When it planes, and seeing what was the prospect I it dealt with it as a revolution. When it sent with soother proposition what shall be done

npon this basis.

with those people no longer as simple insurrectionists and traitors, but as organized revolutionists, who had set up a government for them-selves on the territory of the United States.— Let no man say to me, 'Then you acknowledge the right of revolution in these men.' I beg pardon; I only acknowledge the fact of revolution. I look things plainly in the face, and I trust that I do not dodge because they are unpleasant to my sight. Again I say, I find this a revolution; and these men, therefore, are no longer our loving brothers, but they are our alien enemies; foreign to us-[applause] carrying on war against us; attempting to make alliances against us; attempting to get into the family of nations. I agree it is not yet a successful revolution, and it is a revolution never to be successful-[cheers]-until acknowledged by the parent state. And now, then, I am willing to unite with you in your cheers, and to say that it is a revolution which we never will acknowledge, and which, therefore, will never be successful. [Renewed cheers.] If these are alien enemies, how does that affect your political action? Think a moment. If we are at war with a foreign country-as I insist we are for all intents and purposes-how can any man stand up here and say he is on the side of that foreign country? [Cries of 'Good' and applause.] A man must be either for his country or against his country. [A voice—'That's so.'] He cannot be all the time throwing impediments in the way of the back his erring brethren at the South, let him his heartstrings—but not in love—I am very much mistaken. [Laughter.] But—[forcibly and impressively]-let him not stay here .-Tremendous applause and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.] Let us say to him, 'Choose ye this day whom ye will serve. If If the Lord be God, serve him; if Baal be God, serve him.' But 'No manican serve two mas-

being removed once more to another sphere of action in New Orleans, I found this problem ters, God and mammon.' [Cheers.] "There are other logical consequences to follow from the view which I have ventured to take of the subject, and that is, with regard to our political action. If they are alien enemies I am bound to them by no ties of party fealty. I must look simply to my country and its service, and leave them to look for the country they are attempting of the United States. Every foot that ever was circumscribed within the boundaries of the United States belongs to us. [Cheers.] It is to be drawn in under our laws and government as soon as the power of the United States can be exerted for that purpose. Therefore you see one set of legical sequences which must follow-namely, that we have no occasion to carry on the fight against those who have gone out and repudiated the constitution and made a new constitution

that I shall commit some heresy: but : was. [Loud cheers.] I have the honor to say as a democrat, and an Andrew Jackson democrat, that I am not for the Union to be again as it was. Understand me. I was for the Union us; but, having undergone those troubles, having spent all this blood and treasure, I do not like to go back again and be 'check by jowl' as we were before with South Carolina, if I can help it. [Cheers.] Let no man misunderstand me; and I repeat it lest I might be misunderstood. I do not mean to give up a single inch time, and had the position and the ability, I would have dealt with South Carolina as Jackson did, and kept her in at all hazards. But that when she comes in again she will come in better behaved. [Laughter and cheers.] I will take care that she shall be no longer the firebrand of the Union-sye, and that she shall enjoy, what her people never yet have enjoyed, the blessings of a republican form of governmest. [Cheers.] Therefore, in that view, I am not for the reconstruction of the Union as it was. I have spent tents and blood enough on it, in conjunction with my fellow-citizens, to make it a little better. It was good enough if it had been let alone. The old house was good enough for me, but as they have pulled down the early part, I propose, when we rebuild it, to build it up with all the modern improvements.

Enthusiastic applause.] PONFISCATION -- SLAVES. "Another one of the logical sequences, it are dealing with alien enemies, what is our duty erty! And that would seem to me to be very easy of settlement under the Constitution, and without discussion, if my first proposition is right. Hasn't it been held from the beginning of the world down to the present time, from the time he Israelites took possession of the land of Canaan, which they got from alien enemics -han't it been held that the whole of the property of those alien enemies belongs to the conqueror [applause], and that it has been at ernmental problem as affecting states, except his mercy and clemency what should be done with t? And for one, I would take it and give THE REDELS TO BE TREATED AS ALIEN ENEMIES. in the south, enough to make him as well as he was lefore, and I would take the balance of it gether in the so called Confederate States? Into who pave gone forth in the service of their

quietly withdrew [applause,] and we went from | cartels for the exchange of prisoners it dealt | with the slaves? And here, again, the laws of war, dealing with this species of property, have long since settled themselves with clearness any more. and exactness - that it is at the hand of the superior, of the conqueror, of the government who has maintained or extended its jurisdiction over the territory, to deal with slaves as it pleases—to free them or not, as that governinto the conquering country to make terms another corollary which follows, as I say, logically, from this view of the case. Perhaps if this consideration again relieve another diffidemocratic friends, and that is the question of arming the negro slaves. If these men are alien enemies, is there any objection that you know of, and if so state it, to our arming one sponse of 'No, no,' and cheers.] Suppose we were at war with England, who here would get up in New York and say we must not arm the Irish, lest they should hurt some Englishman? [Laughter and applause.]

NO. 35.

"Well, at one time, not very far gone, all those Englishmen were our grandfathers' brothers. Either they or we, erred; but we are now separate nations, arising out of the conprogress of the country under pretence that he test. So again I say, if you will only look is helping some other portion of his country. carefully you will see that there can be no ob-If a man thinks he can do something to bring jection for another reason. There is no law, either international or of war, or of governtake his musket and go down and try it in that mental action, that I know of, which prevents way. [Laughter and applause.] If he is of a a country arming any portion of its citizens or different opinion, and thinks that is not the best its subjects, for the defence of that portion, or way of bringing them back, but that he can do any other, and they become, (if they do not it by persuasion and talk, let him go down with take part with the rebels) simply our citizens, me to Louisiana, and I will send him over to residing upon our territory, which at the pres-Mississippi, and if the rebels do not feel for ent time is usurped by our enemies. [Applause.]

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

"There is one question which I am very often asked, and I will answer it here once for of Napoleon I., under his brother-in-law, Le nuo were whipped out of St. Domingo by them, tell whether they will fight or not. [Applause.] I will ask you to remember it in another form still. What has been the demoralizing effect upon them as a race by their contact with the white man, I know not, [laughter] but I cannot forget that they and their fathers would not have been slaves except they were captives of war in their own countries, in handto-hand fights among the several chiefs, and were sold into slavery because they were captives in war. [Cheers.]

FOREIGN NATIONS. no treaty of amity or alliance with them. They "And now, my friends, I do not know but I shall commit some hereay; but as a dear with the rebels. She has no relations—I mean open relations-[laughter]-with them; none that are recognized by the laws of nations. She has treaties of amity and friendship with us. Let me illustrate: Two friends of mine get into a fight. I am on equally good terms as it was, because I saw, or thought I saw in with both. I do not choose to take part with either. I treat them as belligerents, and hold myself neutral. That is the position of a nation where two friendly nations are at war. But again; I have a friend who is fighting with a stranger, with one of whom I know nothing that is good, and of whom I have seen nothing except that he would fight. [Laugh What is my duty to my friend in that ter.] of South Carolina. If I had been alive at that | case? Is it to stand perfectly neutral? That is not considered the part of a friend as between men, and is it the part of a friendly na-tion as between nations? And yet our Engnow she has gone out; and I will take care lish friends profess to do no more than stand perfectly neutral, although they have treaties of amity with us and none with the South -They say; 'Oh, we are going to be neutral. We will not sell you any arms, because we should have to do the same for the Confederate States.' To that I answer: 'You have got treaties of amity and commerce with us by which you agree to trade with us, and you have got no such treaties with them. Why not, then, trade with us? Why not give us that I did not charge her with tampering with our rightful preference?"

Upon this point General Butler spoke-with great ability and effect, showing that the course | guilty, but what shall we say of our leading of England has been anything but just and fair toward this government. He said:

"There has been nothing in the Union cause that their orators and statesmen have not maligned; nothing that we have done, not perverseems to me, that follow inexorably and is not | ted by the press; while there has been nothing our enemies- Nassau has been the naval arsewith regard to the confiscation of their prop- nal for pirate rebel tessels to refit in; Kingston has been their coal depot, and Barbadoes has been the dancing hall to fete the pirate chieftains in. What cause has England so to deal with us? What is the reason that she has never shown sympathy or love toward us? I aristocracy hate us with a hate that passeth all understanding. To-day, at Birkenhead, the Sumter is being fitted out; at Barbadoes the it to the loyal man, who is loyal at the heart, captain of the Florida is being feted; the 290 gow a steamer is being built for the Emperor of

Trent, General Butler said that it was not wise, perhaps, to provoke England at that time: but perhaps, to provoke kingland at that time; but he thanked God that we are getting more and more in a condition to remember the occasion every day. [Enthusiastic applicate.] Her sympathy with the South was attributable to the fact that she would get all the commerce of that country. What is the remedy? The people must look forward to these matters, as the Government, no doubt, is looking forward to Government, no doubt, is looking forward to them; and when the government gets ready to take a step, the people must be ready to sus-tain it. [Applause.] They should proclaim non-intercourse, so that no ounce of food from America should by accident get into an Englishmen's mouth until those piracies were stopped. [Applause.] When they do that the British Government will find where those vessels are going to, and will write to the Emperor of China-[laughter]-that he can not have

"But I heard some friend of mine say, 'I am afraid your scheme would bring down our provisions, and if we didn't export them to England we should find our western markets still more depressed. Allow me, with great ment chooses. It is not for the conquered to deference for your judgment, gentlemen, to sugmake terms, or for them to send their friends gest a remedy for that at the same time. I would suggest that the exportation of gold be about it. ['Good,' and cheers.] I have again prohibited, and then there would be nothing to forward to meet the bills of exchange and pay for the goods we have bought, except provisthe mind of any one in this audience has gone ions. And taking a hint from one of your best with me to this point upon the proposition that we are fighting with alien enemies, we may by for our silks and satins, in butter and lard, and corn, and beef and pork, and bring up the culty which seems to trouble some of my old prices in the West so that they could afford to pay the increased tariff now rendered necessary, I suppose, upon your railroads. [Applause.] And if our fair sisters and daughters are dressed in silks and sating and laces, they portion of that foreign country against the will not feel any more troubled that a portion other, while they are fighting us? [Loud re- of the price goes to the western farmer to enhance his gains, instead of going into the coffers of a Jew banker in Wall street." THE PROSPECTS OF THE CAUSE.

"Look back from 1863 to 1862, and tell me

whether there has not been any progress. [Applause.] Look at our changed position in N.

Carolina-look at Port Royal, and tell me if we have not progressed. Now, then, they hold none of Missouri, none of Kentucky, none of Tennessee, for any valuable purpose of supplies, because the western part is in our hands, and the eastern part has been so run over by contending armies that all the supplies are gone. They hold no portion of Virginia valuable for supplies. We hold one-third of Virginia, one-half of North Carolina; we hold our own in South Carolina, and I think we shall, before the 11th of this month, hold a little more. [Applause.] We hold two-thirds of Louisiana in wealth and population; we hold all of Arkansas and all Texas, so far as supplies can go to the rebels, so long as Farragus is between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, [applause,] and I believe the colored troops held all. Will the negroes fight? On that subject Florida at last accounts. [Applause and cries I have no personal experience, because I left of "Good."] Now, then, let us see to what the Department of the Gulf before they were the rebellion is reduced—to the remainder of fairly brought into action. But they did fight Virginia, part of North Carolina, the larger under Jackson at Chalmette. More than that, part of South Carolina, all Georgia—Texas, I will bring in some other man to answer that I said before, being cut off. Now why I draw question. Let Napoleon III. answer it, who strong hopes from this is, that their supplies has hired them to do what the veterans of the all come either from Kentucky, Tennessee, Crimea cannot do—whip the Mexicans. I will missouri. Arkansas, or Texas, and these are answer it in another form: Let the veterans completely now beyond their reach, and to that completely now beyond their reach, and to that I look largely to the suppression of this rebellion and the overthrow of this revolution.-[Applause.] They have got to the end. of their conscription-we have not begun ours. [Applause, and a voice, "That's the difference." They have come to the end of their national credit-we have not put ours in any market in the world. [Applause.] And why should any man be desponding? why should any man say that this great work has gone tow slow? why should men feel impatient? Why should men be so anxious that nations should march faster than they are prepared to march -faster than the tread of nations had ever "What are the duties of foreign nations" if been in the providence of God? Nations in these are alien enemies? Neutral nations have war have ever moved slowly. We are too impabeen in the providence of God? Nations in tient-we never learn anything; and it would seem to me from reading history-I speak of myself as well as you-I have shared with that impatience myself. I have shared with the various matters of disappointment. I was saying but the other day, to a friend of mine, 'It seems strange to me that our navy cannot catch that steamer Alabama: there must be something wrong in our Navy Department, I am afraid,' and I got quite impatient. I had hardly got over the wound inflicted by the Jacob Bell, when came the Golden Eagle and the Lady Jane, and as one from Boston # touched me keenly: [Applause.] He replied: 'Don't be impatient; remember that Paul Jones, with a sailing ship on the coast of England, put the whole British navy at defiance for many months, and wandered up and down that coast, and worked his will upon it [spplause, and England had no naval power to contend with, and had not 2,500 miles to blockade.' I remember that in the French war Lord Cochrane, with one vessel, held the whole French coast against the French navy. and that was by no means a steamship. And so it has been done by other nations. Let us have a little patience, and possess our souls with # little patriotism, and less politics, and we shall have no difficulty. [Applause and "Good."] THE CONSERVATIVE POLITICIANS.

"You will observe, my friends, that in the list of grievances with which I charge England leading politicians. [Laughter.] So far as any evidence I have, I don't know as she is politicians that have tampered with her? [Laughter.] I have read of it with much surprise, excited more than by any other fact of the war. I had, somehow, got an inkling of the various things that came up in previous instances; I was not very much surprised at that, to be shunned, from the proposition that we of sympathy or encouragement not afforded to but when I read a statement deliberately put forward that here, in New York, leading politicians consulted with the British Minister as to how these United States could be separated; every drop of blood in my veins boiled, and I would have liked to have seen those leading politicians. [Tremendous applause.] I do not know that Lord Lyons is to blame. I suppose draw a wide distinction between the English eir, if a man comes to one of your clerks and people as a mass and the English government. offers to go into partnership with him to rob think the heart of the people beats responsive your neighbor's bank, and he reports him to to cars; but I know that their government and you, you don't blame the clerk, but what do you do with the man who makes the offer? [Laughter. A voice-'Hang him.'] I think we had better take a lesson from the action of Washington's Administration, when the French -that cabalistic number of British merchants | Minister, M. Genet, undertook even to address who contributed to construct her-is preying the people of the United States by letter. Comwas recalled, and a law was passed preventing China, and at Liverpool another has been for all time any interference by foreign diplo-launched for the same Emperor. But I do not matists with the people of the United States: