THE PASSAGE OU VICKSBURG.

A special correspondent of the Tribune gives the following vivid account of the successful sage of the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, by the Union floet under Admiral Farregut:

"A painful expectation weighed on every opposite the beleaguered city. Will they be discovered at the first approach? or will a kindly fortune give them easy passage by Saddenly a flame starts up! Another and another leaps into the darkness of the night! The enemy has seen the passing boats, and is sending across the river his leath-dealing messengers. Rapid now darti the momentary fires; the "iron rain" of the remorseless cannon hurtles upon the dim and gliding boats. Dull upon the heavy air, scirce moved by the night wind, which blows in a direction unfavorable for our bearing, reverberates the heavy thud of the cannon.

"As the time passes the latteries lower, and still lower down come inte action. We can trace the course of our fleet by new flames that each moment startle the strained sight; and cannon for miles along the hazy shore are harling their destructive missiles.

"And now a new a cessory added its influence to the exciting seens. While we had been engaged in watching the vivid flames leaping from cannon months, and exploding shells, a gleam of light, first pale and soft, then red and lurid, and at last glaring and reful gent, stole up into the heavens above the opposing city. For the first time the silence was broken by the gazing crowds upon the steam-boats of the fleet. "Vicksburg is on fire!" was pttered in excited to es. But it was not Steady and with w nderful brilliancy, the hill on which the city stands, the fire assumed a circular outlin; oh the upon edge, much like a third part of the full moon when apparently magnified; it is rising above the horizon. The flame glowed brilliant and beautiful: no smoke was visible to dim its splendor. It was a beacon light, placed in a position to throw its beams along each arm of the bend of the river, the convex side of which is turned toward Vicksburg. So powerful was the light, that at the point where our fleet was moored, the shadow or a hand held a foot from the boat's side was distinctly thrown upon it .-This beacon with treacherous fidelity, showed to the foe the now fast disappearing boats; but happily, it was fired tob late. The sight of the boats appeared to add new rage to the enemy, who could not fail to count the cost to him of such of fleet joining Farragut's three gunboats already between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The firing become more rapid .-From the upper batteries to the last one down at Warrenton leaped flame to flame. - The dull echo of the cannon, and the whirr and shrick of the flying shells startled the midnight air. But now comes a roar which tells that our boys the boats to the enem revealed to our men the outlines of the batte ies, and the roar which desfened the car to very other sound is the peal of the heavy pie es on our gunboats.

"After an intervi of maddest rage the up per guns of the ener / almost cease their fire. It is evident our books have passed the firstreached batteries-all that have escaped the deadly onset. That no portion of them is mis sing is evident from the activity of the forts at Warrenton, and the answering thunders of our 'own guns.'

Farragut is by this successful transit placed in command of eleven gunboats, and his efforts will be seconded by Grant's land force sek whether this expedition offers any more chance of success than the previous ones. As far as can be judged with our present information, the probabilities are much greater in favor of our success. The result of the firing | title-a Democrat-in 1847. upon the Warrenton batteries by Farragut, when he came up from Port Hudson, leads to the expectation that they can easily be subdued by the force now at his command. When a landing is effected, our troops, instead of having a river between them elves and Vicksburg. as was the case with all be previous attempts, except Sherman's, will in this case be themselves between a riger- the Black-and the

Over this river crosse the railroad, to gain possession of which was the of the first objects of all the attempts that ave been made upon Vicksburg. Moreover, he result of the presence of our fleet betwee) Vicksburg and Port Red river. With this source of supply cut off, and the railroad bridge over Black river in our hands, the position of the garrison within the Vicksburg fortifications becomes precarious from deficient supplies. With the country extending from the Mississippi to Rlack river as this Congressional district, as then organized, not fail so far to threaten, if not gain the rear, that an evacuation or a capitulation would become necessary. Such, at least, is understood to be the anticipation of those engaged in carrying out the new strate y so well commenced by running the batteries last evening."

SHINPLASTERS. - Certs p evil-disposed parties in Senator Wilson's dist 11st having commenced posed by the Democratic leaders, and created suits against honest min who in the recent the utmost indignation and resistance among emergency issued illegal actes for currency, in the masses of that party. After the repeal was accordance with a supposed necessity and general desire of the people, he introduced a bill. relieving them of all legal liabilities in the met in Convention, and adopted the following case. As this would settle every prosecution preamble and resolution: that might be got up by personal enemies all over the State—and the Legislature have, for two years in succession, almost unanimously, excused the Banks for violations of laws in non-payment of specie, and have relieved them from the penalty thereby incurred—it might have been everlooked in the circumstances of the case. Man who honestly redeem this paper. the case. Men who honestly redeem this paper money, have committed no moral offense;they have simply disregarded a regulation respecting a point of currency, prohibited by a statue. Yet Mr. Kinsey, and the majority of their views of duty as sworn Senators to rethe responsibility of this great conflict upon move this liability. Bank directors are all pardoned, over and over again; but honest merchants and they whose moral or legal offense is less heinous and illegal, are left exposed to every sharper, malignant foe, or merciless speculator, who may seek their ruin. 'On examination and reflection, I see not how any Senator could say Nay to a general bill upon this subjest, even if they voted against a local bill of the same sort. Lewisburg Chronicle.

Ar an auction sale of slaves lately at Lynchburg. Va., four slaves brought an average of who use this money make it themselves, it is af no sort of consequence how much of it is paid out in business transactions.

AGITATOR. THE

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

WEDNESDAY, ::::: APRIL 29, 1863.

THEN, and NOW.

Wx publish on our fourth page the very excellent valedictory letter of Speaker Grow to his old constituents. We think we may eafely thank him in the name of his Tioga constituents, for the clear and apposite résume of partisan history, running through ten of the most eventful years of our national life, presented in his letter. It is well, occasionally, to review the past, and thus be able to slaughter the lies and deceits which disfigure the present.

These are days of crimination and recrimination. To some extent both parties, but that which assumes the name "Democratic" particularly, are putting the cause of the war upon the other. We hear from the sympathisers with rebellion that the war was brought on by the Abolitionists; that the persistent attempt to interfere with Slavery drove the South into rebellion. This is not our view of the matter. We believe that the conflict is the inevitable result of the attempt to wed and weld incompatibilities-despotism and freedom, aristocracy and democracy. The attempt plunged us into the nit of crime : and crime must, sooner or later, receive the punishment it merits.

But men must be met on the ground they select for battle. As carping rebels will not come to us, we must go to them; and as they lay the responsibility of this war upon the Abolitionists-upon the attempt to check the progress of Slavery-we invite them to come with us and examine the record. And if the responsibility of the war rests on the party that undertook to interfere with the progress of Slavery, we will bring in the record, and let the people render a verdict upon that.

In the year 1819, the Democratic Legislature of Pennsylvania Resolved-

"That the Senators and Representatives of this "That the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, be, and they hereby are, requested to vote against the admission of any Territory as a State into the Union unless the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime of which the party shall have been convicted, shall be prohibited."

This action took place while the Missouri question was pending; and had it governed the action of Congress, both Texas and Arkansas must have entered the Union free States. are awake and likely The light that showed | The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in 1819, was the advocate of a radical free-soil policy. This inaugurated the war against the extension of

> We pass over the record until nearly thirty venrs later-1847-when a Democratic Legislature of this State adopted the following resolution by a nearly unanimous vote:

"RESOLVED That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote against any measure whatever Congress be requested to vote against any measure whatever bylyhich territory will accrue to the Union, unless, as a par of the fundamental law upon which any contract or treat; for this purpose is based, Slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime, shall be forever prohibited."

It will be seen that the Democracy of Pennsylvania was as radically free-soil in 1847, as at New Carthage. The teader will naturally in 1819. The party had not at that time become the abject slave of the Oligarchs at the South. It was then the party of progress, and the advocate of human rights. It was a proud

> Two years later, in 1849, the Democracy of Pennsylvania met in Convention at Pittsburg, and adopted a platform, of which the following is a prominent resolution :

> "RESOLVED, That the Democratic party adheres new, as it ever has done, to the Constitution of the country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy, and they re-declare that Slavery is a domestic local institution of the South, subject to State legislation alone, and with which the general government has nothing to do, wherever the State law extends its jurisdiction. Esteening it a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits, we deny the power of any citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond its present domain nor do we consider it a part of the compromise of the Constitution that Slavery should forever travel with the advancing columns of our territorial progress."

This is as radical as any platform ever adop-Hudson will be to feer the supply of provi- ted by the Republican party, which took the sions to the Confederacy from Texas and the field seven years later. In this faith the Democratic masses were educated, and had the leaders remained true, the Republican party had never had an existence.

far as the railroad in our possession, we could in Conference adopted the following resolution : "RESOLVED, That we are unalterably opposed to the extension of slavery sulto Territory now free, and that we hold it to be the duty of Congress to prohibit, by positive law, its interaction threater.

Let us pass over five years, and turn to the local record of the party. This brings us down to 1854-when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was pending. This repeal was pro-

This may be denominated "an eloquent record." There it is, as bold as official sanction can make it, as convincing as logic, and as merciless as Truth. We offer it to those rebels the senate, could not find it consistent with in our midst who are ever ignorantly putting the agitation of the subject of Slavery; and are fond of calling this "an abolition war." There is your record; you can spit upon it, as you have disgraced it in action many times; but you cannot deny it without falsehood and some slight pangs of shame. And if you desire to lie, and misrepresent the position of parties in the past and in the present, you may do so intelligently, and not through ignorance of the essential facts of history. If, as you so truculently persist, the war had its origin in the attempt to interfere with the progress of parameps, supposing them to be artichokes. Slavery, then put the burden where it belongs, the attempt to interfere with the progress of upon the Democratic party, and bestow your matters.

curses upon that party; that is, if you are honest, and desire to berate the alleged authors of this great strife, and do not intend to be just

factious, and false to the Government. And if the latter be your object, remember that you are making another record, and a record that will be carefully preserved, and be produced in a day when your children will curse you for befouling the family record.

Truth vs. Tresson.

That is to say, -Truth deals with races, but Treason delights in lies, deceits, garblings, and all things that can aid in the discomfiture of the Government, and encourage the armed traitors in the South. We submit the followingsaid to have originated in a New York State paper-as the utterance of a traitor:

It is now said that the payment of \$500 will clear a man only of the first draft, and that he is subject to the second and all subsequent drafts precisely as if he had not been drafted at all. If there are three drafts ordered in three months, yeu are liable to be drafted three times in that length of time, and be empelled to go into the ranks or pay your \$300 three times, or as many times as a draft may be ordered. If such is to be the operation of the conscript law, it will prove mere edious to the people than it has yet been supposed it would. The same construction, we been supposed it would. The same construction, we presume, applies also to the provision respecting substitutes. If a drafted man shall hire a substitute, it will not exempt him from future drafts, and he may be called upon either to take his place in the ranks. or furnish another substitute, or pay another \$300 a half dozen times in the course of a year."

Thus the traitor. The law provides that all persons in the first class, shall be subject to draft for two years after the first day of July succeeding their enrolment, to serve during the continuance of the rebellion, though not exceeding three years. Now, Section 17 of the law provides-

"That any person enrolled and drafted according "Dat any person enrolled and traited according to the provisions of this act, who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, shall therespon receive from the Board of enrolment a certificate of discharge from such draft, WHICH SHALL EXEMPT HIM FROM MILITARY DUTY DURING THE TIME FOR WHICH HE WAS DRAFTED;" &c.

As "the time for which he was drafted," covers the entire period of the continuance of the rebllion, not exceeding three years, perhaps some sympathiser with tresson will inform the public how any man is liable to be drafted half a-dozen times in a year;" or be forced to pay \$300 three times in as many months, as stated in the foregoing. Why not publish the law for the information of the public, instead of putting a forced and unwarrantable construction upon one portion, and lying outragously about another portion?

We can answer that question : Treason and Truth never dwell in the same soul; and a pettifogger is incapable of any higher order of argument than pettifogging. These traitors excel in nothing but deliberate lying. They are nothing unless they are vile. Limit them to the utterance of truth, and they would be as dumb in speech as they are in morals. What do these fellows want? notoriety?-or are their journals at the point of death, and so hankering for official notice? The game isn't worth the candle.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have good news from the Southwest. In Leuisians, Gen. Banks is driving the rebel forces resistlessly before him, and they have been forced to destroy a dozen or more steamboats to keep them out of our hands, as well as a large quantity of stores.

Admiral Porter has run the rebel batteries at Vicksburg with his entire fleet, a graphic account of which daring feat we publish else-

The army of the Potomac, and our forces on the Atlantic coast, have not moved since our troops have gained several victories with little loss.

The French have suffered a bad defeat in Mexico, with severe losses.

WE publish several letters from our army correspondents this week, in all of which the copperhead gentry are treated with deserved severity. To our correspondent with the 5th Reserves we confidently say, that the attempt to resist the enforcement of the new militia law, if made by northern traitors, will most utterly fail, and, recoiling upon the traitors, wipe some of the stains from the page of history. It should be widely understood that the new law will be rigidly enforced. Upon nothing is the Government more determined than this; and our brave compatriots in the front may dismiss all anxieties in regard to the subject. The law is necessary, and therefore right. It makes every man take up the cross of the citizen, and bear it for the common good. It s less onerous than any State law framed for a like purpose; because it exempts no man by courtesy, and prevents speculation in the matconsummated, the Democrats of Tioga county | ter of substitutes. No man can be compelled to pay more than \$300 for a substitute under the new law, while under the old, prices were at the option of speculators.

THAT model "democrat," and soldiers' friend -Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, has vetoed the bill to allow soldiers to vote in that State. The plea is, of course, that the bill was unconstitutional. But neither Gov. Seymour, nor any of the copperhead advocates of the disfranchisement of the soldier, care a fig for constitutions. The real reason is, that the soldiers' vote, wherever permitted to be cast, is overwhelmingly for the Government. The copperheads dare not suffer the soldier to vote, lest by so doing they sign their own death-warrants.

At Oswaco. on Saturday, ten young persons, who had eaten of what they supposed to be artichokes, were taken seriously ill; one of them, a boy aged 12 years, named Van Patten, died. Another is in a dangerous condition, and the others, through prompt medical treat-ment, are recovering. The roots eaten were aconite, a deadly poison. Several families had obtained quantities of the root, which they were preparing for pickling. Four boys were poisoned in Syracuse on Monday by eating wild Letters from the Army.

From the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment.

MINER'S HILL, VA., April 16, 1863. EDITOR AGITATOR: Feeling a little under the soldiers, vis; ennui; I will while away a portion of my leisure in communication with my Tioga friends. At present we are being regaled by a violent rain storm, but as we are pretty well entrenched it will damage us but little. We all agree in the opinion that Virginis should be noted for remarkable changes of weather. First we are greeted by the warm rays of old Sol, then a few hours suffice to insure a snow storm, which may continue a short time and turn into rain. A few days ago, after a with success, by deploring our ability to conthe 3d Brigade, were arranged in line of battle against each other, and a battle commenced with snow balls. Charges were made, celors carried and taken-prisoners captured and exchanged with all pomp and ceremony. Altogether it served to remind us of former regular battles. The fun ended at night by a charge being made upon a Massachusetts battery, which was taken after a desperate resistance by its members.

Our ranks have been considerably augment ed by the return of several fugitives, from the provisions of the late proclamation concerning deserters.

There is considerable speculation among the boys here upon the probable effect which the Conscription act will have throughout the State. the draft, created a considerable excitement among the Reserves. Pennsylvania should not allow herself to be disgraced by the presence of such men. They have lost all sense of manliness, and are far worse than the rebels in the South. They are cowards, and dare not fight. The principles by which they are guided are the same as those which belonged to the traitors to the American Republic in revolution of 1776. May God in his divine mercy deliver such men from the vengeance of true patriots; their names shall stand forth in history as foul blots upon the honor of Pennsylvania. Shall, or can, such men be allowed to go unnunished? Upon the issue of the coming conscription rests the honor of Pennsylvania. It must be enforced at all hazards, and a resistance will prove an irrevocable disgrace to Pennsylvania, We pray that this may not be, and that our State will preserve the name she has won in her prompt reponse to the call for men and means to put down the rebellion. The suspense is great, but we sincerely hope that all will be well, and that the loyal people of Pennsylvania will ever give their hearty support to the administration by promptly responding to all calls from headquarters; and by expelling from the State and punishing those who have dared to sow the seeds of disobedience to the laws. We have much to do to end this terrible war, and restore the country to peace. We are not engaged in a miniature war, but the struggle is between Americans, and upon its issue

rests the vital interests of this Republic. Let us look at the nature of the war. Upon one side we see a people who have adopted a principle alienated from the Constitution of the United States. 'This principle has been in existence for thirty years, and its supporters have been preparing for the present war for a long period of time. To succeed in this more fully they held powerful public offices until the time came to strike. They are determined to support that principle or ruin themselves. They are fighting at home, and their all is at stake. There can be no compromise, and they must win or lose all. On the other side we see a powerful people, who are bound by the strongest ties of patriotism and future interest, to subjugate a people rebelling against their government. They have resources inexhaustible, and a population exceeding their enemy's by one-third. The other has the advantage of timely preparations. In this view we cannot fail to see the immensity and importance of this war. We need the support of all to secure victory and restore neace to the country. Let it be given cheerfully and we will rush to the

destruction of the traitorous confederacy Resolutions have been drafted by several of the Reserve regiments imploring the assistance for freedom and justice. I understand that their example will be followed by the 5th, and I will forward a copy of the resolutions for the perusal of the readers of the Agitator.

There is some talk of this Brigade going to Alexandria to do Provost duty, but it is not yet decided. More anon.

CHAS. E. FAULENER.

From the 101st Pennsylvania Regiment. NEWBERN, N. C., April 14, 1863.

At a meeting in the camp of the 101st Regiment, Pa. Vols, Col. Monnis in the Chair: Lt. Col. Armor and Capt. Compher, Vice Presidents; and Lt. Connelly and Surg. Rush, Secretaries.

The following committee, representing each county represented in the regiment, were nomto draft resolutions expressing the feelings and sentiments of the regiment: Major A W. Taylor, Beaver county; Lieut. Bugle, Bedford: Lt. Lee. Cumberland: Capt. M. S. Clark Tioga; Capt. Mays, Alleghany; Capt. D. W. Freeman, Lawrence; Lt. Brown, Northumber-land; Surg. D. G. Rush, Lancaster; Lient, D. Heppord, Philadelphia; and Captain Benner, Adams.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted by the re-

WHEREAS, treason and rebellion, aiming at the destruction of our great and free nation, having broken out and run high over a large portion of territory in the United States, denying her authority, followed by defaming her proudest recollections, insulting and commitrescue to share her fate or redeem her at a outline. sacred price. And certain parties in the land of our homes, to which we ever looked for strength and comfort, have given us unmistakeable evidence of a want of loyalty by with-holding their support from the government, by denouncing alike the executor and the armies in the field, giving aid and comfort to traitors. we deem it our duty to give to the world a free expression of our sentiments. Therefore be it

able in our determination to restore the Union entire; to break the coil of treason; to replace every stolen star on our insulted, yet glorious banner. Resolved, That we have unbounded faith and

believing his counsels inspired by the great and proclamation.

Resplece, That as true Pennsylvanians we

confidence in the President of the United States.

look with pride upon our Covernor for his un. to take this course, with the two years and nine time, have been seven billions of dollars.

compromising support to the National government, and his kind attention to the sick and wounded soldiers, affording him in many instances the care of mother and friends; and with pain we contrast his acts with the perfidious conduct of the late legislature, which, in onesome influence of the uncommon enemy of refusing, by their vote, the hall of liberty to the cause of liberty ! inheriting unenviable infamy by defaming its proudest memories.

Resolved, That to oppose, under any pretext, the present administration, charged specially with the restoration of the Union, is alliance with treason; and whoever so opposes shall be branded as a coward, and held in deeper contempt than the more active enemy in the field.

Resolved, That he who demands a withdrawal of the Union armies before they are crowned spurn; or by appealing to our privations and sufferings, thus giving traitors unopposed sway and dominion, is guilty of the foulest strategy, filled with treason-such shall ever be alike unworthy the respect of his countrymen, and the associations of the soldier of the bivouac and battle fields. Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of

every loyal citizen to aid the President, and his constituted authorities, in every measure necessary to strengthen and conduct his armies in the field to a successful issue; and with humiliation and pain should we learn that any opposition shall be permitted to exist unrebuked in a loval community.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of the counties represented in The late conspiracy in Berks county to resist the 101st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Maj. A. W. TAYLOR, President.

Serg. G. D. Rush. Sec'y of Committee.

From the 136th Pennsylvania Regiment. CAMP BATNE NEAR BELLE PLAIN, VA.,

April 6, 1863. FRIEND AGITATOR: A few days of very fine, spring weather has been succeeded by a dreary storm, which has again banished the prospect of a movement for a time, by rendering the roads very bad. The soil of this portion of Virginia, on the peninsula between the Potomac and Rappahannock, is a light sandy quality; and the roads dry off in a few days, even after a heavy storm; but, it always happens that another storm sets in too soon to allow the roads to become passable even then. Roads are now very common-almost every man's field is appropriated to this use—though I judge that roads were few before the necessities of a large army increased their numbers without limit. We have frequent snows, even now in April, and I can see but little difference between our own and this climate in this respect. We have had more frequent storms during the last three months, than are usual North; but not so much cold weather, and consequently, the storms have been different in character and

The surrounding country is a barren wastepoor in the beginning, it is now doubly desolate, save in the presence of a large, consuming army. Large bodies of every variety of timber have disappeared; and now there remains scarcely tree or stump between this and Falmouth. What the possessors of the soil will do in the end for fencing and wood, it is hard to predict; no fences, and no timber remain. But, there is one thing certain: The desola tion and poverty prevailing are not entirely the consequence of war, but rather of the institutions of the country and the utter ignorance of the inhabitants. The soil bears the appearance of fertility, if properly cultivated; but there is no sign of improvement, or scarcely of even civilization-no nest white cottage or even flourishing farm house, scarce a habitation worthy of being called a home, in that higher sense which makes it inviting, is found, in the country about for miles. Not so with all Virginia through which we have passed: We have seen the noble mansion, the happy home, with its surrounding beauties and conveniences, its luxuries and prospects of comfort, its walks and groves, its beautiful lawn, with magificent shade trees and with all have oces sionally beheld some signs of sense and artistic economy even in Virginia. The past winter, we have spent in a country more desolate than in a state of nature, and very naturally, feel a of the people of Pennsylvania in the contest prejudice against the country, which it will require better evidence than we have in our possession to overcome. But I must desist or I shall engender opinions similar to my own. perhaps without satisfactory reasons to other minds. It is the people after all that make a country, and as there are none here, we can scarcely find a country. Transplant a few Yankees here, and even this barren land would soon smile beneath the wreath of united prosperity, and happy homes would decorate it with all the beauties, diversified by contentment and prosperity, which only a pure love of home can inspire, and paint! Enough have already found the repose of the last home here, to have regenerated the country and rendered it alluring, through the triumphs of peace, and the conquest of sense!

We still remain in the same place. As for-

merly, things indicate activity. The boys and so far as I hear, the whole army are in the best of spirits-have all confidence in Hooker, and the success of this army. Meanwhile we are alternately drilling, picketing, and passing inspections and reviews. On the second we were reviewed by Gen. Hooker. The day was windy and rather unfavorable. The dust blew around, reminding one our starting from Hurrisburg last summer. We formed in double column, then closed in mass, opened the ranks, and remained in that position till the gallant old fighting General rode throughout the lines of the division, when we closed the ranks, and marched in review before him and his followers and companions. I should be glad to give a full description; but they are frequently printed, and, as my time is limited, I shall leave your readers to imagine the details of this ting violence to her flag, we hasten to her rather imposing scene, from the mention of the

A proposition was made to the Regiment by a semi-official from Governor Curtin to the fellowing effect: That, provided a sufficient number would re-enlist to form the nucleus of a regiment and keep up the organization of the 136th, the regiment should forthwith be sent to Harrisburg for the purpose of granting furloughs of about 30 days, with a view of reorganizing at the time of muster out, when the Resolved. That we are now, as ever, unalter- absentees should return to Harrisburg for that purpose. It was simply a proposition-not an order. A meeting was called—the matters was talked over, and a vote was taken in each com--the matters was pany, upon those conditions, which resulted in a show of 280, who agreed to re-enlist. This is more than one half the strength of the regiment. It has long been my opinion that fully tion, which consisted of 10,000 men, and lasted one half the regiment would be in the army again, very soon; and so I believe now. I At the same rate, the cost of the present war, have no doubt however that it would be policy with nearly a million of men would, up to this

months men, whose term soon expires, with a view to filling up the ranks with conscripts, provided this force could now be spared from the army. Major Ryon went up to see Hooker about it. He was in Washington. Adjutant General Williams told him that they would entertain the proposition; but said he, "We want you here-we need your services." He told him that the 136th Penn's was classed among the best fighting regiments of this army, for their conduct at Fredericksburg on the 13th of December. If we are needed, we are to be ordered; and for my own part, I prefer to be

ordered than to request.

There is some little sickness in camp; but nothing of a serious nature. We are sorry to hear of the ravages of disease in our own country, and hope for befer times. A salute of 21 guns was fired a few moments since, from which we judge President Lincoln to be on a visit to Joe. Hooker.

Lieut. Doty of company B, was lately discharged for disability. I never had an acquaintance with him prior to meeting him, as as an officer of this regiment, but can well assure him of my respect in common with all who know him, for his manhood, bravery, and

patriotism. Yours very respectfully,
JNO. I. MITCHELL.

[For the Agitator.]

An Appeal to the Loyal! To all patriotic persons, Republican and Democrat, all, for we wish to speak to the loyal, those whose feelings are moved for the suffering and brave without partisan preferences and prejudices; to the gentlemen who, from choice, inability, or stern necessity, stay at home while their brothers go forth voluntarily to bear the burden, face the fire of cannons, to fight for victory or death, and as we but too well know often fall victime of sickness, or are wounded only to be left in camps and hospitals where their sufferings should speak more loudly to your hearts and through them to your purses than any words of ours can do. Why shut the door of your sympathies refusing to listen? Is it because you are afraid we will ask you to wake up from your lethargy? Is it because you are out of danger and forget your brothers in the field! or is it because you love the chink of the precious coin better than the blessed consciousness of doing a great good. Let us believe you have only been waiting to know the best means of doing your absent friend, your common brother a good service; and now that your opportunity has come you will unanimously respond to the ladies, whose hearts are ever with the suffering, whose husbands, brothers, sons, and friends, have gone at their country's call. Already some have fallen nobly on the battle field. Others are writhing in hospitals and camps, in delirious mements calling on the dear ones at home for help; then, halfbelieving themselves forgotten because they are not answered; not by words, but by supplies, they care not if they die. Now let these cries come to your hearts, and nobly reply. Prove that the sick and wounded and dying soldier is still dear to you, prove it by acts, by self denial, by exertion, and not by words alone; say not "go and be fed" but, go and feed him. Some, when asked to help in this noble cause say—"Why I would be glad to do something if I knew the soldier would get it." Now it is our privilege to say to such that we do not propose to engage in this work ignorantly, or as an experiment. What we do, we do knowingly and understandingly agree to add. our little mite, knowing that it will reach some poor boy. We want to engage your sympathies for the Federal soldier, the sick and wounded

men at home will give us aid? How many of our ladies, will come forward and engage to do all in their power, to use their influence and labor for the soldier while the war lasts. All are invited; will all accept the invitation?" Let us not be put to shame by the example

man, whether he come from Maine, Illinois, or

Pensylvania it matters not. We are invited to

organize a society in Wellsboro, in Delmar, in

Charleston, in Middlebury, in every town and

village, to act in conjunction with the Women's

Pa. Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission,

and keep ourselves posted by frequent corres-

pondence with the office (1307 Chestnut Street.

Philadelphia). The Corresponding Secretary,

Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, agrees to keep us in-

formed of the doings of that body, to answer

all questions and listen to any suggestions

to make the work more efficacious. And now

arises the question,-How many of the loyal

WISCONSIN. - The votes of the Soldiers from Wisconsin, so far as now returned, foot up: For Luther S. Dixon (War Dem.).. For M. M. Cotheen (Copperhead)...

of Southern women.

will be a small majority on the Home vote against Dixon, but not enough to overbalance the Soldiers' vote.

The counties mainly peopled by Europeans give very heavy majorities for Cothren, going more overwhelmingly for him than usually for the Democratic, candidates. Ozaukee, where the draft was resisted last Fall, gives Cothren 1,605 to Dixon 166; Washington (mainly settled from Ireland) gives Cothron 2,567 to Dixon 345; Milwaukee is Copperhead by about three to one.

THE Argus mourns over the defeat of Seymour. But the Argus will have company in its grief. Jeff. Davis will "mourn." The Richmond Enquirer will "mourn." So will the London Times. So will the enemies of our cause, every where. On the theory that "misery loves company," our neighbor ought to feel happy even in its tears .- Albany Journal.

SECESH CONSPIRACY IN CALIFORNIA. - Consider erable excitement was caused in San Francisco by the discovery of a plot on the pant of some 200 secessionists in Napa county, to make a night attack on the Benecia military station and navy guard, in order to capture the arms and magazines. The authorities provided against the attempt, and it was not made.

A DIABOLICAL AFFAIR .- Charles L. Stackpole is under examination in Beverly, Massachusetts, charged with administering arsenic in food to his father, mother, and two sisters-One of his sisters died, but it is thought the rest of the family will recover. The alleged criminal is but twenty-one years old, and the motive for his diabolical act, is said to be to get possession of his father's property.

A GREAT BEAL is said about the extravegance of the War Department. The Nashville Union in criticising this fault-fluding spirit. calls attention to the fact that the Utah expedionly a few months, cost six millions of dollars.