

is that gloominess about their countenances which betrays their unfortunate condition.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA. WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1863.

FAMILIAR PARALLELS.

In old times, before science and invention had modernized labor, the farmer separated his grain from chaff and other impurities by a very primitive process.

Now all this will have noticed that the operator, after having the grain up and down in the fan for a few minutes, stopped, shook the grain into the basket-shaped part of the fan, and by rocking to and fro on his feet sideways, imparted an oscillating motion to the implement.

Very many of our readers have observed the process of sugar-making, from the time when the sap is put into the kettles until the luscious syrup is strained and made ready to "sugar off."

Now the state of affairs in the North often reminds us of this old-fashioned mode of cleaning grain. All organizations are being shaken up, stirred to their very depths, and so thoroughly, that the chaff, the stalks, and all effete matter, are brought to the surface, while sterling men and women, like the grain, remain fast anchored to principle.

Wherever we see a man devoted to the work of fault-finding, and abuse of the Administration; who is constantly berating Mr. Lincoln, the Secretary of War, and other civil and military functionaries who chance to be in earnest in the effort to suppress the rebellion; who makes no secret of his sympathy with Vallandigham and men of that stripe; who denounces the new militia law as despotic and destructive of liberty; who endeavors to bring the national currency into disrepute; who claims the full and free privilege of grumbling, yet never gives a dime of aid to a struggling government; who talks loudly of dying in his own doorway rather than shoulder a musket or pay an equivalent for service; who adds volume to the now senselessly perverted cry of "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is."

Such a man, (and all who follow the like practices), is a demagogue. This class makes a great noise, is insolent and lawless. Its members make so much noise that quiet people get exaggerated notions of their numbers and importance. In like manner we have seen the chaff overpread and hide the wheat in the fan, and the scum foaming and rising, and covering the entire surface of the kettle, so that the uninitiated observer in one case would conclude that the fan held nothing but chaff, and in the other that the kettle held nothing but filthy scum.

It is the privilege of surface men to make a great fuss and parade. They bleat and babble on the street corners, and mouth their words as if they were the vehicles of sense. We admit that such men do much abound, even here, where loyalty and devotion to the union is overwhelmingly the rule. But tea Copperheads make more noise than ten times as many earnest patriots, and therefore the reptiles seem ten times as numerous as they are. They talk loud about the Constitution, yet are incapable of comprehending the scope and bearing of that instrument. We read their speeches in the journals, and arise from the reading surfeited with words—words—words. They live on the surface, think on the surface, and flounder in the miry shallows, like school-boys.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of Kentucky, long conservative and hesitating, has declared for the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the South is subjugated. He says no loyal man will stand to question the President's emancipation policy

CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

Great efforts have been made in parts of the western states to depreciate the government currency, but without effect. The Cincinnati Gazette says: "The popularity of the national currency among the people has forcibly illustrated recently in the neighborhood of this city, where a large number of Irish laborers are employed. Their pay was offered in bank notes, but it was indignantly refused. The laborers would receive nothing but greenbacks. In ordinary trade eastern bank notes are received at par, but they go hard, and in a smaller retail store when a bill is offered the Detector is carefully examined, and the note, if not described as a counterfeit, is finally taken with reluctance. Altogether it is very evident that greenbacks are regarded as the people's currency, and if a vote was taken to-day, bank notes would be declared a nuisance by three to one. However politicians may theorize about a national currency, it is very evident that it suits the public, and it is very doubtful whether the people will ever be satisfied to return again to the issues of the swarms of banks by which the country has heretofore been supplied with a paper currency."

Horrible!—Rev. J. B. Rogers, chaplain of the 14th Wisconsin regiment, who has been in charge of the freed blacks at Cairo for some months, confirms a statement which appeared in the papers last fall, of the fiendish barbarity of the rebels in Northern Alabama, which was so monstrous as to be received with incredulity. He says that the rebels actually butchered about a thousand blacks to prevent them falling into the hands of the Union army. Two hundred were confined in a large building, the building fired, and every one burned to death! Such things seem beyond belief, but the evidence is said to be indisputable.

The rebel force is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. The wildest confusion existed among them. Officers were unable to keep the lines of battle. The Empress, the last boat up, says when she left on Wednesday evening the firing had ceased. There is no doubt but that the rebels surrendered. Gen. Blair reached Chickasaw Bluffs on Tuesday and was sent down for rations. The Union loss is reported heavy.

The following official details of the battle of Black River have been received at the War Department May 23d: "Gen. Grant won a great and momentous victory over the Rebels under Pemberton on the Jackson and Vicksburg road, at Baker's Creek, on the 16th inst. Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill, over which the road passes longitudinally. He had about 25,000 men. The battle began at 11 A. M., and was gained at 4 P. M. His brunt was borne by Hovey's division of McClernard's corps, and by Logan's and Crocker's divisions of McPherson's corps. Hovey attacked the hill, and held the greater part of it till 2 o'clock P. M., when, having lost 1,600 men, he was succeeded by Boomer's and Holmes's brigades of McClernard's division, by which the conflict was ended in that part of the field. Boomer lost 500 men. Logan operated on the right, and cut off the enemy's direct retreat so that he was compelled to escape by his right flank through the woods. Logan lost 400 killed and wounded. We took about 2,000 prisoners. On the 17th, advancing to the Big Black, we fought Pemberton again on the bridge there, and captured 3,000 more prisoners. He fought in rifle-pits, protected by a difficult bayon full of abatis. Lawie's Brigade of McClernard's corps charged the rifle-pits magnificently and took more prisoners than their own numbers. Pemberton burned his bridge, and returned to Vicksburg with only three cannon out of sixty that he had taken out.

Building four bridges over the Big Black, Gen. Grant arrived before the town on the evening of the 18th, and now holds it closely invested. He had opened a line of supplies, via Chickasaw Bayou, having cut the town off from Haines's Bluff, which is abandoned by the enemy; and which Gen. Grant will occupy. There was sharp fighting through the day yesterday. Steel won and holds the upper bluffs and the enemy's upper water batteries, and gets water from the Mississippi. Sherman's corps lost yesterday 500 killed and wounded. McPherson, who holds the center, lost little, as did McClernard, who holds the left. The gunboats kept the enemy afloat during the night, and probably the town will be carried to-day. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in it. The latest published Rebel intelligence from Vicksburg is in effect that Grant had crossed the Big Black above the burnt bridge, and had circumscribed Vicksburg, taking thirty Rebel guns. The papers speak mournfully of their prospects in the Southwest, and hope that affairs there may prove less disastrous than reported.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1863.—Advice from Gen. Grant, received by the President to-night, detail his proceedings and progress up to the 20th inst. Up to that date he had fought five battles, captured 84 guns, taken 9,400 prisoners, and, as the dispatch-book left, the attack on Vicksburg had just commenced.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863. Gen. Banks expresses the expectation, in a private letter recently received here, that Louisiana will soon be ready to enter the Union again, and this time as a Free State. He does not think that the difficulties of reorganizing civil institutions will be great after the military strength of the Rebels shall have been broken, as it has been effectually in the Opelousas region. Since Secretary Stanton's unofficial declarations, that he should construe the National Enrollment Act as if it did not contain the \$300 exemption clause, have found their way into print and evoked so much discussion, the Secretary has grown cautious. He has recently said that he should decide the question when a case arose, an additional proof that nothing is yet determined.

ALL Democrats are not Copperheads, but all Copperheads are Democrats, and somehow the Copperheads seem to control their Presses, their Conventions, and the party generally. There are loyal, true, War Democrats, men who love the Union better than they do rebels or anything that rebels love, but they are unfortunate in their associations, for the Copperheads lead their party. "That's what's the matter."

THE official returns of the late elections in Wisconsin and Michigan show that those States have given larger Republican-Union majorities than was claimed. There was never a better thing for the country than these out-and-out Copperhead demonstrations. Draw the lines, by all means. Let them be as distinct as day and night.

TRUE ENOUGH.—A soldier, "born and bred a Democrat," in Sullivan Co., Pa., writes home a letter (which the Laporte Democrat refused to publish) containing the following pregnant thoughts: "I firmly believe, that had it not been for the clamor of Northern sympathizers, this war would have been over long before now, and with half the blood and treasure which it has cost. I say, sir, that Northern traitors have virtually shed more innocent blood than ever has been spilled by the Army of the Potomac, (and that has been no small amount) and the natural conclusion, hanging in too good for them. I admit, John Brown got his dues as a traitor, and why not deal the same with traitors at the present day?" S. S. S.

THE WAY COPPERHEADS CARRY ELECTIONS.—The committee appointed to investigate the question of frauds alleged to have been perpetrated at the recent charter election in Chicago, have on their books the names of over 1,000 persons who are not voters, but who nevertheless deposited ballots for the Copperhead candidates. The investigation is not yet ended.

CLEAR THE TRACK!

THAT ROSE TO BULLARD & CO'S STORE means something! Of course it does. It means that BULLARD & CO'S NEW STOCK OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, are all the rage, and that about three square miles of people, in and around Wellsborough and vicinity, KNOW WHERE TO GO TO BUY GOOD GOODS, AND BUY THEM CHEAP.

BULLARD & CO. defy competition in style, variety, quality and cheapness, of LADIES DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, LINENS, CAMBRICS, BUTTONS, LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS, GLOVES, and—but why enumerate? They have everything in the line of goods that will be asked for. Come and see. And then—Those elegant Traveling Baskets! so cheap and so neat! Have you seen them? and those EXQUISITE SHAKERS! enough to convert Wellsboro and adjoining townships into Shaker settlements. Every body wants one, and we mean to sell them at a price that will enable every man to buy. NOW GENTLEMEN, you have been asking for SUMMER GASSIMERS; we have the neatest styles and the largest variety of patterns ever brought into Wellsboro.

TIP-TOP FRENCH GOODS, not "cheap as dirt," because good goods can't be sold for a song now-a-days; but as cheap as any like quality of goods can be sold in the country. Also, SUMMER HATS, ALL STYLES AND MATERIAL. The Grocery Department, comprises everything in that line, all good and at reasonable prices. Drop in with the crowd. One Door above Roy's Drug Store. BULLARD & CO. Wellsboro, May 27, 1863.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS! T. L. BALDWIN IS now receiving a large and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of a General Stock of DRY GOODS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, WOODEN WARE, &c., &c. All of which will be sold VERY LOW for READY PAY ONLY. ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. All persons buying GOODS for READY PAY, Are respectfully invited to call and examine THE STOCK, As they are to be sold at VERY LOW PRICES. CASH PAID FOR WOOD. T. L. BALDWIN. Tioga, May 27, 1863.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY. A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF SPERMATORRHOEA, CONSUMPTION, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, EPILEPSY, IMPAIRED NUTRITION OF THE BODY, LASCIVIOUSNESS, WEAKNESS OF THE LIMBS AND BACK; INDISPOSITION AND INCAPACITY FOR STUDY AND LABOR; DIZZINESS OF APPROACH; LOSS OF MEMORY; AVERSION TO SOCIETY; LOVE OF SOLITUDE; TIMIDITY; SELF-DISTRUST; DIZZINESS; HEADACHE; AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES; PIMPLES ON THE FACE; INVOLUNTARY EMISSIONS, AND SEXUAL INCAPACITY; THE CONSEQUENCES OF YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, &c., &c. This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, and two postage stamps, by addressing CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 BOWERY, New York, Post Office Box, 4586, May 20, 1863-2c.

STOP that cough by using China's Vegetable Embrocation. See advertisement in another column. Sold by Druggists. [Feb. 18, 1863.] TEAS, COFFEE, AND SPICES, best qualities at fair prices always on hand at Wellsboro, April 22, 1863. MATHERS. WHITE WASH LIME & WHITE WASH BRUSHES for sale at Roy's Drug Store. Wellsboro, April 22, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Woolen Factory. THE undersigned takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Steuben and Tioga counties and vicinity, that he has rented for a term of years, with the intention of purchasing the well known Woolen Factory at South Addison, (known as the Wombough Factory) where he will manufacture Wool by the yard, or on shares into Stocking-Yarn, Flannels, Cassimers, Doe-Shirts, and Full Cloths of all kinds. The Machinery is undergoing a thorough and complete repair, and new Machinery is being added to the Mill, which will enable it to turn out a stock of work far superior to anything of the kind ever done in this section of the country. Also particular attention will be paid to Roll Carding and Cloth Dressing; which will be done in the neatest possible manner. The Roll Machine is also being fitted entirely new, and can be depended upon doing work satisfactorily. The subscriber would here say, that he has been engaged in the business of manufacturing Wool for Farmers for the past fifteen years in the east, and is thoroughly acquainted with the business; that all who want work of this kind may rely with confidence on his being done to their entire satisfaction. First class references given as to ability and responsibility. W. F. KEFFER. South Addison, N. Y., April 15, 1863-4m

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to John M. Dangell, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. Jan. 28, 1863-1y.

ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease. All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOKE, SENSORSHIP AGENT, No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia. April 8, 1863-3c.

CHILDREN OWE MUCH OF THEIR SICKNESS TO COLDS.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration, or a Cold. Croup and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbinger of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that proportion of disease necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursors of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of Madame Porter's Curative Balm. Sold by all Druggists, at 15 cents and 25 cents per bottle. March 11, 1863-1y.

JEROME SMITH IS now receiving, fresh from New York, one of the largest, if not the largest, and best stocks of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, ever brought into the Borough of Wellsboro, comprising a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, MENS' & BOYS' SUMMER HATS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, FRENCH CASSIMERS, for summer wear, an assortment of beautiful patterns; Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, besides a variety of COCHECO AND MERRIMAC PRINTS, LAWNS, BEREGES AND LINEN GOODS, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, all to be sold as cheap as they can be bought at any other store in this region. LADIES—LADIES—LADIES, Don't forget to call at No. 2, Union Block, Main Street, and look at the SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of SHAWLS! SHAWLS! with DRESS GOODS to match, and so exactly to your taste that you cannot resist the temptation to buy, if you will only take the trouble to look at them. HOUSEKEEPERS! You can find the best of GROCERIES, GLASS-WARE, WOODEN-WARE, HARDWARE, &c., &c., at SMITHS, where you always get your money's worth, and a little more. If you want to find SMITHS, FOLLOW THE CROWD. Wellsboro, May 27, 1863.

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING. Wellsborough, Tioga County, Pa. THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, would inform his patrons of the fact generally, that he is located permanently in Wellsboro, and repaired the old Foundry Building with a large new machinery for the purpose of WOOL CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING. He will manufacture wool by the yard, or on shares, to suit customers, into CASSIMERS, FLANNELS, and FULL CLOTHS, OF ALL KINDS. As his works run by steam power, he can card Wool at any time for customers coming from a distance. Being a practical Cloth Dresser, and having followed it for a number of years, he can therefore warrant all work to give full satisfaction, or the money returned. Wool Carded for four cents per pound, and Cloth Dressed at from eight to eighteen cents per yard, as per color and finish. Wool taken in pay for work. Wellsboro, May 20, 1863. CHARLES LEE.

DEERFIELD WOOLEN FACTORY. THE undersigned having purchased the well known Woolen Factory of Messrs. B. & E. Bowen on the Cowanesque River, two miles east of Kaosville, takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Tioga and adjoining counties that he will manufacture wool by the yard or on shares to suit customers, into FLANNELS, CASSIMERS, DOE-SKINS, FULL CLOTHS, of all kinds. The machinery has been thoroughly repaired and new machinery added thereto, also an improved new wheel which will enable him to work the entire season. He will pay particular attention to Roll Carding & Cloth Dressing, which will be done in the neatest possible manner, having added to his machinery, will enable him to dispatch and accommodate parties from a distance. He would further say that he has carried on the business in manufacturing wool for farmers in Bradford and adjoining counties for the past twenty years; he therefore can warrant all work and satisfy his customers, using nothing in manufacturing but genuine wool. JOSEPH INGHAM. Deerfield, May 5, 1863-1y.

New Arrival at the Book Store. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Ladies' Fancy Goods, Embroidery Braids, Dress Brides, Gloves, Thread, Needles, Buttons, Zephyrs, Worsted, Shetland Yarn, &c., &c., may be found at the store of J. F. ROBINSON. He would also beg leave to call attention to his large assortment of Photograph Albums. (April 22, 1863.) J. F. ROBINSON. THE CELEBRATED Rochester Trout Flies. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Fishermen of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he is agent for the sale of the Rochester Trout Flies. A fine assortment just received. Shop opposite Barber Shop. LOREN A. SPAHS. Wellsboro, March 4, 1863-1l.