The Tioga County Agitator:

The Tloga Gaunty Agitator:

BY H. GOBB.

Published every Wednesday morning and mailed to succept the ONE DGLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, always IN ADVANCE.

The paper is sent postage free to county subscribers, though they may receive their mail at post-offices located in counties immediately adjoining, for conven-

THE AGITATOR is the Official paper of Tiogs Co., and circulates in every neighborhood therein. Subscriptions being on the davance-pay system, it circulates among a class most to the interest of advertisers to reach. Terms to advertisers as liberal as those offered by any paper of equal circulation in Northern

Pennsylvania.

A cross on the margin of a paper, denotes that the subscription is about to expire.

Papers will be stopped when the subscription time expires, unless the agent orders their continu-

JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON, A TTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Courts of Tioga, Potter and McKean counties.

JOHN S. MANN,

A TTORNEY & JOUNSELLOR AT LAW, Coundersport, Pals will attend the several Courts in Potter and McKesh counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. He has the agency of large tracts of good settling land and will attend to the sayment of taxes on any lands in said counties.

Jon. 25, 1863.*

J. CAMP BELL, JR.,

Knozville, Rioga County, Pa., A TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Prompt attention given to the procuring of Pen-sions, Back Pay of Spidiers &c. Jan. 7, 1963.-6m.

DICKLESON HOUSE,

CORSANG, N. Y.

Maj. A. FIELD, Proprietor.

UESTS taken and from the Depot free
of charge. [Jan. 1, 1863.] PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND THE AVENUE, Wellsboro, Pa.

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE,

Gaines, Toga County, Pa.
H. C. VERMILYEA,.....Proprietor THIS is a new thing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvand. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the trav-[Jan. 1, 1863.]

EAGEE HOUSE.

THOMAS GRAVES,.....Proprietor. THOMAS GRAVES. Proprietor.

Formerly of the Covington Hotel.)

HIS Hotel, kept for a long time by David Hart,
 is being repaired and furnished anew. The subscriber has leased it for a term of years, where he may be found ready I wait upon his old customers and the traveling put ic generally. His table will be provided with the lest the market affords. At his bar may be found the pholiciest brands of liquors and cigars.

Wollsbore, Jan. 21, 1863-tf.

WELLSHORO HOTEL. B. B. HOLIDAYProprietor. THE Proprietor he ding again taken possession of the above Hotel will spare no pains to insure the comfort of guests and the traveling public. Attentive waiters always rendy. Terms reasonable.

Wellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863.-tf.

A. FOLEY. watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES. POST OFFICE BUILDING, NO. 5, WNION BLOCK. Wellsboro, May, 20 1863.

E. R. BLACK, BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER, SHOP OVER D. L. WILCOX'S STORE. NO. 4, UNION BLOCK. Wellsboro, June 24 1803.

MARBLE SHOP. I AM now receiving a STOCK of ITALIAN and RUTLAND MARBLE, (bought with cash) and am prepared to manufacture all kinds of.

TOMBISTONES and MONUMENTS at the lowest prices.

HARVEY ADAMS in my authorized agent and will sell Stone at the stude prices as at the shop.

WE HAVE JUT ONE PRICE.

Tioga, May 20, 1882 ly.

A. D. COLE

FLOUR AND FEED STORE. WRIGHT & BAILEY

HAVE had their mill thoroughly repaired and are receiving fresh ground flour, feed, moal, &c., every day at their store in town.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

Wellsboro, April, 1863.

Q. W. WELLIEGTON & CO'S. BANK, CORMING, N. Y.,

CORNAING, N. Y.,

(LOCATED IN THE DICKINSON HOUSE.)

American Gold sell Silver Coin bought and sold.

Now York Exchange.

do.

United States Defin (Notes "old issue" bought.

Collections made of 1 parts of the Union at Current rates of Exchange.

Particular pains in the taken to accommodate our patrons from the Tilly Valley. Our Office will be open at 7 A. M., and plose at 7 P. M., giving parties passing over the Togge Rail Read ample time to transact their business before the departure of the train in the morning, and after its arrival in the evening.

Q. W. WELLINGTON, President.

Corning, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1862.

HOMESTEAD.

A NEW STOWN AND TIN SHOP HAS just been open In Tioga, Penna, where may be found a good ass theat of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stores, of the most approved patterns, and from the best manufacturers. The HOMESTEAD is admitted to be the deal Elevated Oven Stove in the market. The "GOLDEN ASE" & GOOD HOPE,"

are square, flat top artight stoves, with large ovens, with many advantages over any other stove before made. Parlor Stoven The Signet and Caspion are both very neat and experior stoves.

Also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron ware, kept constantly on hand and made to order of the best material and workmanship, all of which will be sold at the lowest figure, for each or ready pay.

Job work of all kinds attended to on call.

Tioga, Jan. 14, 1863. GUERINSEY & SMEAD.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing. THE subscriber informs his old customer and the public generally that he is prepared to card wool and dress cloth at the old stand, the coming season, having secured the services of Mr. J. PEET, a competent and experienced workman, and also intending to give his personal attention to the business, he will warrant all work done at his shop.

Wool carded at fire cents per pound, and Cloth dressed at from ten to twenty cents per yard as per color and finish.

J. I. JACKSON.

Wellsbore, May 6, 1863-tf:

JOHN A. ROYA

DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Chemicals, Varnish, Paints, Dyes, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Toys, Fancy Goods, Pure Wines, Brandies, Gins, and other Liquors for medical use. Agent for the sale of all the best Patent-Medicines of the flay. Medicines warranted genuine and of the

BEST QUALITY. Ehysician's Prescriptions accurately compounded. The best Potroleum Oil which is superior to any other for burning in Kerosine Lamps. Also, all other kinds of Oils usually kept is a first class Drug Store. FANCY DYP COLORS in packages all ready compounded, for the use of private families. Also, Pure Loaf Sugar for medical compounds.

Wellsbore, June 24,1363-17.

AGITATOR.

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, JULY 29, 1863.

Original Poetry.

[For The Agitator.] IN MEMORIAM.

'Tis well, steet winds, that ye should sigh With weird bentting melody;'
Still from the trepic climes of calm, Where gorgeous flowers diffuse their balm, Bring unto us with wee oppressed Some faint perfume of olden rest. Ye brought this sorrow to our hearts

Oh, July wind, it ne'er departs! One year ago, oh sighing breeze.

Thy music sounded thro' the trees
And, all unseen by mortal eyes,
There floated downward from the skies
The angel Death. The sun rays glint
Thro' willow,boughs and beauteous tint
The flowers adore a twelvemonth-grave,
There sleeps the young, the true, the brave.

One year ago--we little deemed This woe were lasting—still it seemed 'Twas but a weary midnight dream, Vanished when came the morning's beam; But when the winds blew o'er the waves To slumber in their ocean caves
And blossoms drooped and fell the leaves
We murmured—" Even Nature grieves!"

We could not mourn, dear one, so much Hadst died less glerious—for 'twas such

A death as patriots die, he died—

And if with woe we mingle pride Less dire the specters' ghastly frown; Less sharp the thorns in sorrows' crown; Chant, winds, a direc above the grave Of him who died his land to save.

BURLINGTON PA., July 1863. LAY OF THE MODERN "KONSERVATIVS."

I am a gay "Konservative.
I stand by the old Konstitushun, I du;
I go fur the Uniun ez it was;
With the eld Dimmyerat ticket, rite thru.
These black Republikans don't suit me,
Für I'm a Konservativ man, yu see!

I am a Dimmycrat, dyed in the wool—
I go fur free trade, and that sort ov thing;
I think it's rite tu let Slavery rule—
Sooner'n hev Lincoln I'd vote fur a king, And hev the Saouth fur an aristockracy
Turule the hull North (except the Dimmockracy.

Shuttin up fokes für speeking their mind In my opinion's a peece of knavery—
I go'fur free speech of evry kind,
Except when it interferes with slavery!
(Sich kind of free speech all Dimmykrats fight—
Ef Brooks had killed Sumner he'd done jest rite.) I go fur aour konstitutional rights,

You had a constitutional rights,
With the rit ov hebeas corpus invilate,
I'd show cm haow a Dimmykrat fights,
Ef Abram Lincoln attempts tu spile it!
I've a right tu tauk treeson, es I understand—
Tawk's tawk; it's money that buys the land!

I go fur the vigrous conduct ov war Of course with a decent regard in figgars So ez not tu inkreese aour national debt), And abuy all not tu free the niggers.
I'd ruther the North hed not pulled a trigger
Than see a traiter shot daown by a nigger.

Yes, I am a reel Konservativ;
I stand by the Konstitushun, I du!
Ef cony wun sez I'm frends with the Saouth,
I'll sware by hokey it isn't true!
I ain't a rebbel; but, he—m'—speek low—
I kinder beleeve in Vallandigham, though! CHARITY GRIMES.

Select Miscelland.

both amusement and wholesome instruction. It explains itself fully:

JOHNSONS' ISLAND, SANDUSKY, OHIO, June 11th, 1863.

W. G. Brownlow: DEAR SIR-I have been at this place a week, a prisoner of war. I was taken on the field of Champion Hill, consequently here without funds. The collaterals which I held as principal owner of the Marietta Paper Mill Company, was never paid by Kineloe & Rice, of Knoxville, in your favor. Will you oblige me by sending a draft to this place for any part of the sum you may think proper, and give direction as to the manner of credit on ac-Very Respectfully, -count?

C. D. PHILLIPS, Of Marietta Paper Company. NASHVILLE, June 20th, 1863.

MR. C. D. PHILLIPS: Your very strange and unexpected note of the 11th inst., was forwarded to me at this place, by my wife, at Cincinnati! From your note I learn several things, and infer others. I learn that you are a prisoner of war, at Johnson's Island-that were captured at the battle of Champion Hill. on the sacred soil of the South-that you are out of funds, &c. I infer that you are an officer in the Rebel army-that you have gone forth like thousands of other deluded and infuriated Southerners, at the bidding of your corrupt leaders, in search of your rights-that you have in part found your rights-not in the "Territories," but on Johnson's Island, and would be willing to retire from this uncalled-for war, and engage in the more honor-

paper-making. certainly intended your note for some one else. terian Witness and the Knoxville Register. I was never the partner of these men, or their security, except on some small bills in bank. I hold the note of that firm for about Five Hundred Dollars. I would like to have the money, and I really need it, but I have not thought of so with as good a grace as you could call upon doubt these gentleman could now pay us both, if we would receive the worthless paper issues of the bogus Confederacy. I would not give ten cents per bushel for such money. You might pass it off among your Vallandigham friends, in the vicinity of Sandusky. If I were you, I would call upon my Copperhead friends at the North, for a lean. They are with you in your war upon the Government, and ought to be willing to relieve your present necessities. They are not as honorable, patrictic, or as brave as you are. You have shown your devotion to

the officers and privates of the Federal army, en blackguards in your ranks, they are gentleare on the side of Jeff. Davis.

But a word to your claim against me. I had large dealings with you, in the paper line, and our business relations were pleasant. I paid you thousands of dollars, from first to last, and found your firm correct in its accounts. My last payment to you, before the rebellion set in, was thro' David A. Deadvick, Clerk of the Knoxville Chancery Court-it was some six hundred dollars, and left you, as my book and yours will show, eighty cents in my debt. I speak from memory, but I am certain that I

am correct. I take this method of replying to your note, that other rebel prisoners may meet with my response. I have frequent calls upon me for money and clothes; by rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Camp Morton, Alton, St. Louis, and other points—some, placing their solicitations upon the ground of former political and religious associations, and some upon the score of the long standing friendship between their

families and myself. No man who has gone into this infinitely infernal rebellion, of his own accord, has any claims upon me, or my generosity. And if I even owed a rebel money-and thank God I do not-I do not feel, under the circumstances, that I ought to pay him one cent. And certainly, for a rebel creditor of mine to demand payment, would require a degree of impudence, that the Devil, with all his effrontery, cannot boast of having. What are the facts in my case N My paper, with a large and profitable circulation, was crushed out, after this rebellion was inaugurated, and my Printing office, the most valuable in Eastern Tennesse, shamefully sacrifised. Three houses and lots in Knoxville, worth ten thousand dollars, were taken from me. A large and well furnished dwelling house was taken from me, my family were driven out, and allowed 36 hours in which to leave the Southern Confederacy, and my furniture, beds, and bed-clothing, sold to the highest bidders, and the proceeds used to carry on the war against the United States Government. A negro boy was taken from me, be-fore I was sent out of the country, and carried into the rebel army, and since I left, I am informed that the rebels have taken charge of a negro girl, on the falsely alleged ground that one of them was my security for the girl. I had an interest of ten thousand dollars in the Churchwell property, in Knoxville, which I gained in the Chancery Court, and afterwards in the Supreme Court, and been sold under the lecting a large amount of debts due my printing office, on the ground that I was an "alien

enemy." Thus, all I had accumulated in thirty years, was taken from me, because I refused to turn traitor, war upon my Government, and act came out of the battle of Gettysburg. Our old with a band of the most infamous scoundrels, South, that ever God permitted to breath the vital air. This is not all: my wife and seven children were driven out of the country after me, and refused the privilege of bringing anything with them but their wearing apparel. My two sons are in the Federal service, fighting the corrupt government, and the still more infamous authorities that forced them from their native soil. My wife, and her helpless girl-children, are boarding at a private house in Covington, opposite to Cincinnati. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, was kind and considerate enough, without any solicitation on my part, to appoint me one of the Special Agents of the Treasury Department, on the 18th of December last, and my pay meets the board of myself and family, at Covington, and no more. This is my condition in life, at the age of 57. I repeat, no Southern rebel, or rebel sympathizer, has any claims upon me. I want no fellowship with such men, and I shall be found opposing them to the end of my earthly career. When they lose their negroes, their lands, houses and homes, and even their lives, I

can but thank God, and take courage! I am for the vigorous prosecution of this war, until the old flag, the banner of beauty and glory, shall wave in triumph over every foot of soil, between the cod fisheries of Maine for using every means that God has placed in publication. I am not prepared to say what you mean by the power of the Federal Government, to crush the "collaterals" furnished you by Kinsloe & out this rebellion, if, in doing so, every rebel Rice, of Knoxville, in my favor. You have in the Southern Confederacy has to be exterminated, and every Northern traitor hung! Kinsloe & Rice were a Publishing firm-dealt Live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish, I is my position. Until this transcendent ques-Whigs and Democrats, Protestants and Cath-American blood in his veins!

and facing dangers and death. These coward-horrors of anarchy, are base and truckling country are to be set at naught at home, while ly devils at the North, and unmitigated trai- cowards, and do not breath the breath of pators who sympathies with you, have not enough triotism! Could the voices of our illustrious then I, for one, ask the privilege of going home of manly pride and courage to go into Dixie, fathers of the Revolution be heard, they would to fight. If such things are to continue, I and fight for the party they say are in the come down out of Heaven, ringing in our want to fight Northern, instead of Southern right. They can sneak about the towns and ears, -- "Stand by your country, Lincoln, and traitors! S. A. A." neighborhoods of the loyal States, and en-by your Government!" Could our thousands courage desertions, and insubordination among of slain soldiers be heard, they would say stand and die by the Government! Could our who may be at home on furlough, or leave of divided families, weeping after those who were absence. As mean as your Southern leaders driven from them, by Southern oppression, be are, and as low flung as are many of the drunk- heard, in their mountain homes, they would their holes the sneaking cowards who apologize say stand by the Government! And this shall men, patriots, and Christian philapthropists, be the language of the subscriber, whether he compared with these Northern villains who is slain in battle, at the hands of an assassin, or dies in the quiet retirement of obscurity. W. G. BROWNLOW.

Letters from the Army.

From the 14th U.S. Infantry. MARYLAND, July 10, 1863.

FRIEND AGITATOR, -- Again we are approaching the field of battle. Already the distant booming of cannon breaks upon our ears, echoing through valleys, over hills and dale, until the sound dies away in the distance. We were last engaged at Gettysburg, which was a very hotly contested battle. We arrived on the battle field the second day at 5 o'clock p. m. We had marched all day, starting at daybreak, and only rested long enough to cook a cup of coffee and eat what every good soldier relishes well in these parts, a hard cracker. As soon as we arrived on the field of action, we formed in line of battle, and advanced upon the enemy. We had not advanced but a short distance before the rebel sharp shooters began to pick off four officers, and occasionally a stray shot would give the colors a call. We had not advanced more than 800 yards, when it was discovered we first left, when we formed in line. Here it was where the 14th infantry lost so many men by the rebel sharp shooters, and those that had flanked us on the right. When we had gained the position we first left, we about faced again, and poured a deadly volley of musketry into them, which served to check their mad career for a moment. They had advanced up to our batteries, capturing one piece, but were obliged to abandon it soon. There was where the Bucktails fought so gallantly. They charged three times upon the rebels and captured near-

ly 200 prisoners. On the third our corps was kept as a reserve. The fourth we advanced again, reconnoitering through the woods we had driven them from the third. On emerging into the woods adjoining, they opened upon us with a masked battery. Our skirmishers were deployed to the right. We lost none killed the fourth, and but seven wounded. Total loss killed and wounded in the regiment, was 163.

On the fifth the rebels abandoned their position entirely, starting en route for the Potomac. We received the joyful news of the surrender of Vicksburg, which was one of the strong-PARSON BROWNLOW'S LATEST.

Court. This has been sequestered, and for the same unholy purpose. The scoundrel, Gen.

The following correspondence will afford

Leadbetter, who was in command of the post

o doubt it would be of interest to the people of Sullivan and Rutland townships to know how the company of young men that enlisted from those townships in the 14th infantry, friend, Oliver Robins, was killed instantly; shot through the body. We deeply mourn his loss. He was a christian, and one of the best of soldiers. Steven C. Cleveland was wounded in the leg. The last we heard from him he was doing well. Your humble correspondent escaped without injury, but had two or three very close calls. My canteen was shot to pieces on my hip. We were lying in line of battle, and another ball passed through my knapsack killing a corporal by my side. Our color guard was composed of seven corporals, and two sergeants. Out of the nine, two corporals and one sergeant escaped unharmed; so you can imagine we were in a very hot place, not a very enviable one I assure you. the seventeenth of much. He left us sick at camp near Falmouth, Va. Homer Ripley, and Melville Maine, are in the hospital at Philadelphia; both were quite sick the last we heard from them. CORPORAL A. S. REYNOLDS.

A Soldier on Copperheads

Mainsburg, July 5, 1863. FRIEND COBB: Having just received a letter from my soldier brother, in which he gives a pretty plain statement of the feeling in the army concerning the state of affairs in the able, and certainly more profitable business of and the Gulf of Mexico. In other words, I am North, I have made bold to send it to you for D. L. A.

The letter is as follows:

"I am in for a vigorous prosecution of the I tell you that the soldiers of this army have poor encouragement. I repeat it-we have largely with you in the paper line, and failed am for the Union—the Union one and in- very poor encouragement. Our leading men while they were the Publishers of the Presby divisible. I am for the Federal Government, are found fault with while doing their utmost. as it is administered. Abraham Lincoln and The Administration is cursed for doing its du-Jefferson Davis represent the two great powers ty, and not only by many of our own people that are in conflict, and it is as true in this re- but by the whole world. Returned soldiers lation as in a higher and holier one, that "no are abused by portions of the press, and our man can serve two masters. Either be will sick comrades have been mobbed in northern hate the one and love the other; or else he will cities. Northern Copperheads have held symcalling upon you to pay it; although I could do hold to the one and despise the other." This pathy meetings in the interest of traitors: and did not these same sympathizers mob our sick me to pay you a debt of theirs. I have no tion of NATIONAL INTEGRITY is decided, I have soldiers in Newark? Have they not, in Pennresolved to forget all other ties and interests. sylvania, attempted to assassinate Government officers in the discharge of their duty? I wonolics, are all alike to me, during my country's der if they imagine the nature of the influence passage through this fiery ordeal. And every such actions have on the minds of the soldiers man is with me, who has one drop of pure who are submitting to bardships and privations for the preservation of the liberties bought with I go now for saving the country, and after the blood of our fathers? What kind of an that, I will aid in the organization of parties, American can he be who rejoices in the defeats and the settlement of questions of policy. And and reverses of our armies? Yet it is a fact those who prate about Federal encroachments, that thousands in the North do so rejoice, and and cajole their disciples with lectures on the are trying to kindle civil war in the North, to peril of State Rights, but have no word of deselate our homes, and so rob us of our last your cause, and your infamous principles, by cheer to Federal soldiers who are pouring out remaining comfort. In the name of Heaven, I shouldering your musket, going into the field, their blood to save these very men from all the ask, is this to continue? If the laws of our

we are fighting to assert and maintain them,

NO. 49.

[We can appreciate the indignant protest of that soldier. But we shall regret the necessity that compels our brave soldiers to turn from the battle with the nobler traitors South, to hunt to for mobs in New York, or turn informers and pimps for rebels in Pennsylvania. En.]

Political.

The Centempt in Which the Rebels Rold Peace Sneaks.

[From The Richmond Enquirer of June 12th] In two years, as many persons hope, we may have peace—that is, always provided we continued to repulse and defeat the invading enemy. The Yankee "Democracy" is certainly rousing itself, and preparing for a new struggle (at the ballot box) in the great cause of the "spoils," or, as they call it, the cause of Constitutional Liberty. Those Democrats are evidently beginning to raise a Peace platform for the next Presidential election; and if they have the good luck to be helped on and sustained by more and more serious disasters of the Yankee army in the field, there is no doubt that the present devourers of the said spoils at Washington, may soon be so discredited that our en emy's country would be ripe for such peaceful

ballot-box revolution.

It is sincerely to be hoped that those earnest champions of constitutional freedom will be helped on and sustained in the manner they require-namely, by continued and severe rethat the rebels in the woods had flanked our verses in the field: and it is the first and most first division, and they were retreating in disor- urgent duty of our countrymen, so to help der. Our General then commanded us to and sustain that Democratic party. It is nothabout face, forward march, to gain the position | ing to us which of their factions may devour the "spoils;" just as little does it signify to us whether they recover or do not recover that constitutional liberty which they so wantonly threw away in the mad pursuit of Southern conquest and plunder. But it is of the utmost importance to us to aid in stimulating disaffection among Yunkees against their own Government, and in demoralizing and disintegrating society in that God-abandoned country. We can do this only in one way, namely; by thrashin their armies and carrying the war to their own firesides. Then, indeed, constitutional principles will hold sway; peace platforms will look attractive; arbitrary arrests will look odious, and habeas corpus be quoted at a premium. This is the only way that we can help them. In this sense and to this extent, those Democrats are truly our allies, and we shall endeavor to do our duty by them.

But they evidently-look for other and further help at our hands, and of quite a different sort, No doubt they are pleased, for the present, with the efficient aid which the Confederate army is affording them. ChanceHorville was a Godsend to them, and the tremendous repulse at Port Hudson is quite a plank in their platform. Yet they understand very well that no matter how soundly their armies may be happily beatof Knoxville, refused me the privilege of colent war policy may be condemned by its results, yet all this will not be enough to enable the unterrified Democracy to clutch the "spoils"or, as they phrase it, to restore the Constitution of their fathers. This, of itself, would never give them a Peace-Democrat President and Cabinent; it would only result in another Abolition Administration, with a new Secretary of War and a new Commander in Chief, and slightly different plan for "crushing the rebellion." Those Black Republicans are in power; after long waiting, pining, intriguing in the cold shade of the opposition; and they now have the numerical preponderance so decidedly that they both can and will hold on to the office with a clutch like death. The Democrats can do absolutely nothing without "the South," as they persist in terming these Confederate States; and they cannot bring themselves to admit the thought that we would refuse to unite with them (as alas! we used to do) in a great universal Presidential campaign, for June, our friend, Henry Slingerland, died at a Democratic President, with a Peace plaiform, the hospital in Washington. We miss him and the "Constitution as it is." In fact, this whole two years' war, and the two years more war which has yet to be gone through, is itself, in their eyes, only a Presidential campaign, only somewhat more vivacious than ordinary.

This explains the Vallandigham Peace Meet ings in New York and New Jersey; and the "manly declarations" of Mr. Horatio Seymour and other patriots. "Do not let us forget," says Fernando Wood, writing to the Philadel-phia meeting. "that those who perpetrate such outrages as the arrest and banishment of Mr. Vallandigham, do so as necessary war measures. Let us, therefore, strike at the cause, and declare for peace and against the war."

This would sound very well if the said "de claring for peace" could have any effect whatever in bringing about peace. If a man falling war-as much so as on the day I enlisted. But from a tower could arrest his fall by declaring against it, then the declarations of Democrats against the war might be of some avail. As it s, they resemble that emphatic pronouncement of Mr. Washington Hunt: "Let it be proclaimed upon the housetops that no citizen of New York shall be arrested without process of of law." There is no use in bawling from the housetops what everybody knows to be nonsense. Or the resolution of the New Jersey meeting:

"Resolved, That in the illegal seizure and banishment of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, the laws of our country have been outraged, the name of the United States disgraced, and the rights of every citizen menaced, and that it is now the duty of a law respecting people to demand of the Administration that it at once and forever desist from such deeds of despotism and crime. [Enthusiasm."]

Demand, quotha? The starling that Mr. Sterne saw in the cage, said only "I can't get out." It would have been more manly to scream, "I demand to get out; I proclaim on the housetops that I will get out."

Another of the New Jersey resolutions throws an imprective light upon this whole movement and he objects: Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 16 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 16 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertisements:

2 MONTHS. 6 MONTHS. 12 MONTHS. 1 SQUARE.

advertisements:

1 Square, \$3,00 \$4,50 \$6,09

2 do. \$5,00 6,50 8,80

3 do. \$7,00 \$5,50 12,60

½ Column, \$8,00 \$2,50 12,60

½ do. \$15,00 20,00 25,00

1 do. \$25,00 35,00 40,00

Advertisements not having the number of insertious desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, and all kinds of Jdbbing done in country establishments, executed neatly and prömptly. Justices', Constable's and other BLANKS, constantly on hand.

"Resolved. That we renew our declaration of attachment to the Union, pledging to its friends, wherever found, our unwavering support, and to its enemies, in whatever guise, our undying hostility, and that, God willing, we will stand by the Constitution and laws of our country, and under their sacred shield will maintain and defend our liberty and rights, 'peaceably if we

can, forcibly if we must.' [Great cheering."] This phrase, "wherever found," implies that there are friends of the Union in this Confederacy, and the resolution obligingly pledges to them the support of the New Jersey Democracy-not surely without an equivalent return. To the same meeting, Gen. Fitz John Porter writes a letter, declaring, of course, for the Constitution and resistance to despotism, and

ending thus: "The contest of arms, however, will not be required; the certain and peaceful remedy will be found in the ballot-box. Let us all possess our souls in patience. The remedy is ours." Gen. Fitz John Porter knows well that the remedy is, not theirs, unless "the South? consent to throw their votes into that same ballotbox; and it is for this, and this only, that the Democratic book is baited with "Peace." But in a speech of Senator Wall, of New Jersey, before a Democratic Club of Philadelphia, (which we find printed in the Sentinel,) is a remark more fully expounding the Democratic

plan, than any other we have seen. He says: "Subjugation or annihilation being slike impossible. I am in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities, for an armistice—that 'mid the lull of the strife the heat of passion may have time to cool, and the calm, majestic voice of reason can be heard. In the midst of such a calm, I am for endeavoring to learn from those in arms against us what their demands may be, and inviting their co-operation in the name of a common Christianity, in the name of a common humanity, to some plan of reconciliation or reconstruction by which the sections may unite upon some more stable basis-a plan in which the questions on which we have differed so long may be harmoniously adjusted; and each section, by virtue of the greatness developed in this war, may profit by the experience." If it shall be found that sectional opinions and prejudices are too obstinate, and the exasperations of this war have burnt too deep to settle it upon the basis of reconciliation or reconstruction, then I know that separation and reconstruction are inevitable."

Here is the whole plan: an armistice, and then "inviting our co-operation." During that armistice they hope that the "calm, majestic voice of reason" and a "common Christianity" might do something considerable. The game. as they calculate, would then be on the board, with stakes so tempting!

Mr. Wall would endeavor "to learn what our plans are." Anything in reason he would be prepared to grant us; but if we replied, our demands are that you bring away your troops from every inch of soil, that you leave the Border States free to decide on their own destiny, that you evacuate all our forts and towns which you now hold, and make us rid of you and the whole breed of you forever, then Mr. Wall would exclaim, "What! do you call that the calm, majestic voice of reason? Is that your common Christianity?" He would say, When I spoke of the calm, majestic, &c., I meant the spoils; when I said common Christianity, I meant money. Let us talk rational -how much common Christianity will you take?"

In vain is a net spread in the sight of any bird. We are 'ware of them; and we will watch them well, and the friends of the Union. 'wherever found." Our views go a little further than theirs-we hope so to disorganize and disentegrate society in their country that they will rush into armed revolution and anarchy .-WE SPIT UPON THEIR BALLOT-BOX. We care not what they "demand" in resolutions, nor what helpless trash they proclaim on the house-tops. We to not believe in their power to attain so much as an armistice for two years to come. If an armistice, indeed, were offered, and the invading troops were withdrawn, of course we should not object to it, and good use could be made of it.

But mark well, ye armistice mongers! Du-

ring that suspension of hostilities all negotiations must be between Government and Government. Our lines should be more strictly guarded than ever. No negotiations or fraternization of parties by public meetings or private conferences; no bargaining with the calm roice of reason; no secret pocketing of Wall's "Common Christianity."

But armistice there will be none, and we are glad of it. Our sovereign independence is already won and paid for with treasures of blood. It shall not be sold by peddlers to be built into a Yankee platform.

Stephen A. Deuglas on "Arbitrary Arrests.

We commendif the following language of Stephen A. Douglas on the floor of Congress, in a speech delivered January 6, 1846, to the consideration of those who professed to be his friends when he was alive, and who profess to revere his memory now that he is dead:

"Mr. Speaker, * * * the necessity and the glorious effects resulting from the course which that necessity prompted, were acknowledged by the whole country, and he would even say by the whole civilized world. Then as far as this bill was concerned, he (Mr. D.) cared not whether their acts were legal or illegal. He cared not whether Gen. Jackson suspended all civil authority or not. If his nots were necessary to the defence of the country, that necessity was above all law. Gen. Jackson hazarded everything; he bazarded life and reputation on that step, which might render him immortal if it saved the country, or on the contrary, make him ignominious, and a by-word and a reproach; and the man that dared to do that. deserved the protection and the plaudits of his country. He did not envy the feelings of that man that would get up and talk calmly and coolly, under such circumstances, about rules of court, and technicalities of proceeding, and the danger of example, when the city might be in flames and the utmost barbarity might be committed. What were rules of court but mere cobwebs when they found an enemy with