

From the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

BERNARDS MILLS, Va., Oct. 6, 1863.

FRIEND AGITATOR: Looking over the columns of your paper I see many communications from the different companies that have gone from Tioga County, and as we do not wish to be entirely forgotten by your readers, some of whom are very dear to us, I make bold to intrude upon your privacy for a short space of time. Although as one time, a very regular "Correspondent" my long silence renders it necessary to make my "bow" anew.

Two long years of absence has not made us forgetful of the many pleasures which we enjoyed at home surrounded by old associates, and it is nothing strange that even soldiers begin to evince a slight longing for bygone days. Hardship and danger have not only rendered the timid, bashful boy, a stern and daring warrior, ready to mingle in the noisy tumult of battle, almost unmindful of peril, but it has also perfected him for the enjoyment of home comforts, and when he may return after his long apprenticeship to Uncle Sam is finished, and the nation's honor is once more vindicated, then he will participate in the various pursuits of life, with a keener zest than before, having by stern experience learned to distinguish between "ease," and the toils which were used to but to ripen him for after life.

Some people affirm that the present war is to be the ruination of all the young men who are engaged in it, but I cannot entirely agree with them. True, the army is not a place where morals are taught, neither is the low groggery in our northern towns, yet the young men still at home, frequent such places, almost without restraint. The army is a very bad place for a young man who has no compass of his heart, for he will soon learn to profane the name of that Being who created him, and also to drown reflection by pouring down the liquid poison found in such places; but the strict moral man is safe, the tempter cannot induce him from the straight path, and as polish but brightens the jewel, so he comes back purged and still more resolute to slay even the appearance of evil. Some will come back degraded and a curse to society, but many will return as bright ornaments. Think not, fond parent, that your son is going out to ruin, for if he has received the right kind of training in his youth he will not easily fall. Trust in Him who cognizant of the acts and thoughts of every creature.

But I must not sermonize. Reports reach us almost daily of the success attending the labors of our noble co-workers at the North (The Ladies) God bless them! they are doing much to relieve the suffering of the wounded and sick soldiers. Among the crowd of "ministering Angels" who are using every effort, I see Miss Dix toiling in the General Hospitals at Old Point Comfort, and elsewhere, and what a feeling of pride does a Tioga County boy feel when he finds, among the long list of those who are devoting every energy to the noble work those of the ladies of Wellsboro, and to know that at least a portion of the Ladies of the Banner county are working for the Union. They cannot vote at our ballot-boxes, but they may use the means which they know how to render effective, and their good deeds will be rewarded by the blessings of a nation in arms, besides the approval of their own hearts. But our satisfaction is not as unequalled as regards the labors of the male portion of the community at large. We hear of persons wearing the garb of men, forcing the officers of the Provost Marshals, destroying the rolls, prepared with much labor for the approaching Draft, committing the terrible crime of burglary and arson, it may be to escape the trouble of fighting for the country and the laws that protect him and his property from danger, and that "midnight robber," claiming to be a citizen of the Keystone State, and even at the very moment when the rebel hordes are clamoring for admittance to our State Capitol, thus seeking to tie the hands of our noble Governor; can it be that the wives of such contemptible specimens of the human race, belong to "The Soldiers' Aid Society?"

The entire army from Pennsylvania is looking toward the freedom of their native State, to discover the result of the last two years, and as the day of "election" draws near, the anxiety grows more intense. The question in Pennsylvania is, "Will you have a Union, or will you choose dishonor, foul and degrading. Will you, by your vote, curse your own sons who have died at Gettysburg and Antietam, to redeem your native State from the polluting footsteps of invading traitors?" By the love you bear for those martyred ones do your duty to the State, and show to your sister States that Pennsylvania will not strike hands with those who would render our fate all hopeless.

The soldier points to Andrew G. Curtin as his friend, who has striven to make his pathway as pleasant as may be, with the other hand he indicates Judge Woodward as his enemy who has attempted to reach from us that right sacred to every citizen of the United States. How well he has succeeded every man capable of reading can say. To day 100,000 citizens of the Keystone State stand disfranchised, totally deprived of all the inalienable rights of man as indicated by the Constitution of our fore-fathers, and those men by the act thus depriving them of the right of suffrage, are reduced to mere machines, propelled at the discretion of their masters like the slave who toils at the behest of his cruel owner. Look at it as you will, but still look at it.

Hoping that the Banner County will roll up a large majority for the "Union," I am yours for the war.

M. D. B.

The following official announcement relative to the removal of the remains of Union soldiers from the battlefield of Gettysburg, will be gratifying to the relatives and friends of the martyrs who sealed their devotion to their country with their lives:

"The arrangements are nearly completed for the removal of the remains of the Union soldiers scattered over the Gettysburg battlefield to the burial-ground which is being prepared by the several States in respect for their reception and proper burial."

All the dead will be disinterred, and the remains placed in coffins and buried, and the graves where marked or known, will be carefully and permanently re-marked in this soldiers' cemetery.

If it is the intention of the friends of any deceased soldier to take his remains home for burial, they will confer a favor by immediately making known to me that intention. After the bodies are removed to this cemetery, it will be very desirable not to disarrange the order of the graves by any removal.

DAVID WILLS, Agent for A. G. Curtin, Governor of Penna. Gettysburg, October 5, 1863.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1863.

AND, so the public are not to have Judge Woodward's views on the situation, after all. Oh, what a pity!

TIOGA county gives Andie Curtin a majority of twenty-eight hundred and eighty-seven votes.

Had not Judge Woodward disfranchised the soldiers Tioga would have given Andie Curtin 3600 majority.

Pennsylvania gives Curtin twenty thousand majority. Had the absent soldiers been permitted to vote, Pennsylvania would have given Curtin 50,000 majority.

We like the position of Tioga—sandwiched between Bradford and Potter—Bradford giving near 4000 for Curtin, and gallant little Potter 808, ditto. We deeply sympathize with Parsons. Remembereth be the fate of Poor Tray?

A BRACE OF MARTYRS.

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM has had a hearing. "Arbitrarily torn from his home," as he and his friends allege, "dragged before a mock tribunal, denied a hearing in the civil courts, he was banished from his native State." This proceeding was denounced as arbitrary and despotic by Southern traitors and Northern Copperheads; and so Mr. Vallandigham took his case up before that august tribunal—THE PEOPLE.

The case came on for final trial on Tuesday, the 13th day of the present month. The tribunal was one of his own choosing. He employed the most distinguished counsel to conduct his case. The jurors were of his own selection, 400,000 in number. The verdict of the "mock tribunal" was overwhelmingly sustained—a popular majority of not less than 70,000, probably, having reaffirmed the sentence of banishment. Therefore, Clement L. Vallandigham is an outcast to-day, not by the decree of a military court, not by the order of Abraham Lincoln, but by the fair, free and emphatic decree of the qualified voters of Ohio.

Now, when sympathizers with treason and traitors talk of the despotic banishment of the traitor, Vallandigham, will they not directly repudiate the arbitrament of the ballot-box? He has had a hearing in the highest court in the land, and that highest and most august tribunal has triumphantly sustained the ruling of the court below.

There is no appeal but to arms. Will you, as you have threatened, take the case into that tribunal? Or will you submit to the will of the majority? You pretend to wear the livery of Democracy; will you abide by that elementary law of genuine Democracy—"The people shall rule!" Remember, it was the repudiation of that law that inaugurated the present fearful war.

But Mr. Vallandigham has enjoyed a privilege never before accorded to a "martyr."—The martyrs of ancient time were not permitted to witness the adjudication of their claims for the immortality of fame. Some filled honored, but unstoried graves, for decades and centuries, before the world accorded them admiration and applause. But Vallandigham is the living witness of his everlasting shame. He will go down in history as a coward, who abandoned his country in the hour of trial.

So much for Vallandigham.

Now for George W. Woodward, his sympathetic friend and timid imitator. Mr. Woodward is a martyr to his record. True, it was a matter of boast and gratulation among those who put him in nomination that he had no record. But every public man has a record from which he can in nowise escape. Thus, it came out that Mr. Woodward was the author of a scheme to disfranchise adopted citizens, in 1837; in the same year he made a long speech in favor of the emancipation of the slaves of the South. In 1862 he disfranchised the soldier absent from home fighting for his country. In 1860 he declared negro slavery to be an inalienable blessing, divinely sanctioned; and in the same speech he declared himself in favor of letting South Carolina go out peaceably, if at all. He came up before the people with this record of inconsistency, and asked them to make him Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania, and thus endorse that record. On the 13th day of October inst., the people gave him a terrible rebuke. They refused to endorse the man and his record, in a thunderous No.

What has Mr. Woodward lost in the campaign? prestige? no!—he had none to lose. Political character? no!—for that was never high. Place? no!—for he resented that, seeing that a bird in hand is worth two in the bush. What has he lost, then, and in what respect is he a martyr?

To his record. No man has a worse record. Nominally a Democrat, his every public act evinces distrust and hatred of the workmen of the world. Utterly without sympathy with the masses, at war with the primal law of Democracy—universal suffrage—he suffered himself to be put forward for the highest place in the gift of the people of this State, and thus invited his fate. Like Vallandigham, he has earned, and will receive, infamy.

Had these men triumphed, despotic Europe would have rejoiced in the downfall of the Republic. Her jealous rulers would have recognized their success as an unmistakable evidence of the decay of the nation. Their defeat will carry dismay to the heart of the Rebellion, and cause England and France to pause long before they entangle themselves in an alliance with a revolt against liberty and law.

KNOXVILLE only a good place to live in. Of 81 voters only two voted for Woodward. Seventy-seven citizens for Knoxville!

We publish elsewhere the official canvass of the county, showing Curtin's majority to be 2887. His majority in 1860 was 2816—less by 71 majority than that just given. The aggregate vote for 1863 is 6121, against 5478 in 1860—a gain of 643 over that year. Of this increase 357 votes inure to the loyal, or Government party, and 286 votes to the disloyal, or Jeff. Davis faction. The result is glorious, as publishing to the country the fact that the free of freedom still brightly glow among the mountain fastnesses of Tioga, and the hearts of her people are indissolubly wedged to Liberty, Law, and Order. The country owes the loyal men of Tioga county a debt of gratitude. They have earned and will receive the admiration of the friends of Freedom everywhere.

It would gratify us to speak of the result in many election districts in an especial manner. But as every district, with a single exception, almost exceeded our most sanguine hopes, it might seem invidious, though not so intended. As compared with past results, that in Chatham is certainly most remarkable. But when we look at the difficulties our friends had to contend with in Bloss, Covington, Ward, and Liberty, the result reflects everlasting credit upon their untiring vigilance and labors. But from the north, south, east, and west, the returns show that our friends labored, day and night, thus securing a triumph which gladdens the hearts of the loyal everywhere. Thanks, a thousand thanks, to the true-hearted men of Tioga.

Friends, this victory illustrates the old war-cry—HE WINS WHO WORKS!

OHIO IOWA MAINE INDIANA VERMONT NEBRASKA BALTIMORE CALIFORNIA PENNSYLVANIA

Loyal men—that is the Union Pyramid. Is it not a grand structure?

SEVEN Union victories within as many days! First—Gen. Sherman defeats a large rebel force sent to cut off Rosecrans's communication, at Collierville, Tennessee. Second—Gen. Brown defeats the rebels under Shelby, at Marshall, Missouri, capturing all their artillery and all their stores. Third—Gen. Warren, in command of the rear guard of the army of the Potomac, routed an attacking force of rebels, taking five cannon, two stands of colors and 450 prisoners. The remaining four victories were won in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, with ballots, instead of bullets, and against the stay-at-home rebels instead of the rebels in arms. But these bloodless victories for the Union are not less important.

Ohio gives Brough, over Vallandigham, not less than 75,000 majority.

Pennsylvania gives Curtin, over Woodward, between 20,000 and 30,000 majority.

Iowa gives the Republican candidate for Governor upward of 12,000 majority.

In Pennsylvania, we have secured the Legislature as well as the Governor and State Treasurer. Nebraska, Nevada, and Colorado Territories have likewise recently gone overwhelmingly for the Union. Baltimore has just elected an entire Unconditional Union ticket.

FREEMEN—in the campaign just gloriously closed we may all see what can be done by united and vigorous action. This great victory is the fruit of labor among intelligent men. It is the reward of vigilance and the triumph of earnest, persistent, and concerted action.

To all loyal workers, alike, the triumph belongs. We have all been working for the common good. We have gathered the first-fruits; now let us prepare for the triumph in 1864.

If we look for a triumph then, let us relax not a single effort from this hour on. Let the League fire be kept aglow, and your hearts warmed for the work.

WAR NEWS.

The President has issued his Proclamation calling for 300,000 volunteers for three years, or during the war. Volunteers under this call will receive the premium and bounty heretofore provided by law, and will be deducted from the quotas of the States furnishing them, under the next draft. And if any State, or portion of a State, shall fail to raise its quota by volunteering, a draft for the deficiency shall be made in such State, or portion of a State, to commence on the 5th day of January, 1864. And the quotas under such draft will be assigned with a due regard to the number of men theretofore furnished by any State or district, whether by draft or by volunteering. The proclamation is directed to the loyal people as well as to the Governors of the States.

We regard this call for a new and splendid army to take the field as opportune. Being put upon the basis of volunteering, the mouths of grumblers are effectually closed, unless they choose to eat their own words. Let the rebellion be crushed by the momentum of Northern vigor. If a million more men are necessary, then let them be put in the harness.

If the north will act unitedly, these 300,000 men can be furnished before the 5th day of January 1864, and thus the necessity of a draft be obviated. But if the Seymour-Woodward-Vallandighammers shall drive their old trade of discouraging enlistments, then a draft is inevitable. And we here record a solemn promise to keep these men in view, to mark their action in this matter, and publish their infamy to so much of the world as we can reach; so that the responsibility of the draft, if it come, may rest upon the shoulders of the proper parties.

We have news of a sharp engagement at Collierville, Tennessee, in which the rebels were most beautifully thrashed, and sent off with heavy loss. The rebels were in force, their ob-

ject having been the interruption of Rosecrans's communications. The raid ended in grief.

Our armies had a splendid victory in Missouri. The rebel Shelby with a large force, was brought to bay by Gen. Brown, at Marshall, and after an obstinate fight, was routed and put to flight, with a loss of his artillery and most of his train and small arms.

The news from the Potomac army is stirring and suggestive. Meade has massed his army near Manassas, and awaits the attack of Lee, who has been reinforced and is in motion. The rebels made an attack upon the Second Corps, the rear guard commanded by Gen. Warren, and were repulsed by him in splendid style. We took six cannon, two flags, and 450 prisoners.

Washington is full of rumors as to the locality and designs of Lee. Whoever he may be, and whatever he may design, Gen. Meade is prepared for him. A battle is imminent.

The Secession Conspiracy.

A letter, dated Nashville, June 26th, to Hon. Horace Maynard, that well-known loyalist, has just been given to the public. Its facts are so important, though well known by every observing man to be true, that we desire to lay them before the readers of the Agitator:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in complying with your request to give the substance and, as near as possible, the language of Mr. ———, of Louisiana, in a conversation which occurred between him and myself about three weeks before the last Presidential election. I met with Mr. ———, off the cars, some miles beyond Jonesborough, Tenn., in October, 1860. He was then returning to his home in Louisiana, from the city of Washington.

By accident, I took a seat immediately behind the one occupied by Mr. ———, when he at once turned round, and began to make inquiries respecting the prospects of the different candidates for obtaining the electoral vote of Tennessee. He expressed great pleasure when I assured him that Breckinridge could not possibly obtain the electoral vote of this State; and his reasons for it I will give you as near as may be in his own words. "I am glad," says he, "that Mr. Bell will get the vote of Tennessee, although I cannot vote for him. I am a Douglas Democrat, and I am hastening home to see what can be done to prevent my State from casting its electoral vote for Breckinridge. I have been in Washington since the 1st of July, and I tell you now, sir, there is at this moment on foot at Washington the most damnable conspiracy to break up this Government that was ever known in any civilized country. I do not speak from hearsay, sir, for I have been in their caucuses almost nightly for the last three months, and I know the programme from A to Z. And it is this: If they can by any means (which is utterly impossible) secure a majority of the electoral votes for Breckinridge, then the scheme as soon as he is inaugurated and put in possession of all the resources of the Government, to divide the country along Mason and Dixon's line, the Ohio river, and 20° 30' north to the Pacific Ocean. In other words, they intend to cut loose from all the free States, and to build up a great slave confederacy in the South, and to accomplish this purpose they will use all the resources of the Government proper. But should they fail in this, (as they assuredly will), the plan is for South Carolina to secede first—the other cotton States are to follow. (I think he mentioned the order in which they were "to go out," but I am not positive;) the Border States are to be persuaded or forced to join them in their unholy cause, and then we are to have such a civil war as this world has never witnessed." He added: "I had hoped, until a month or six weeks ago, that Mr. Breckinridge was ignorant of all this matter; but I have had evidence, as clear as the noonday sun, that he is as deeply implicated as Yancey himself; and more than that, Mr. Buchanan is into their scheme up to the eyes."

I have given the above statement in almost the identical language used by Mr. ———. The whole affair was of so startling a nature that it made a deep impression upon my mind, and none of the facts have slipped my memory.

In regard to a conversation which passed between a rebel soldier and myself, subsequent to the battle of Stone's river, I can only say that he was advocating the propriety of raising the black flag, and declaring that he did not intend to take any more prisoners. I replied to him that war was horrible enough under any circumstances, but, if waged on the principle he advocated, the Southern people would be regarded as worse than savages. To this he replied by quoting Bishop Pulk, as endorsing his views, saying, "Gen. Pulk told the boys, if they found any trouble with the prisoners, he (the general) would not be angry if they did not bring them in." Whether he professed that he heard this from Gen. Polk, or heard it from others, I do not remember.

I have written this in great haste, but feel sure that the facts are correctly stated. I hope it will prove satisfactory to you.

Your friend, truly, ALFRED HOSS.

Rebel Estimate of the Copperheads.

The Richmond Dispatch evidently understands our Northern Copperheads thoroughly. It says they want to resist the Lincoln despotism, but have not the courage:

"The demonstrations of opposition to the Lincoln Government in the Northern States are of a character appropriate to that country, and do not promise much success to those who are engaged in the agitation. The common people instinctively ask, 'If you agree with the Government that the rebellion must be crushed, why do you oppose the Government? Why not give it men and money to do what it is so earnestly striving to do?' The answer is most difficult, and can hardly satisfy the masses. We doubt not that a large portion of those in the opposition are playing their cards cunningly—that they are really anxious to stop the war; but knowing that an unconditional opposition to it would be so unpopular that they could not maintain it, they make the suppression of the rebellion one of the planks in their platform. This kind of political fraud is characteristic of the Yankee nation. Even Mr. Vallandigham, whom we do not impugn along with the common run of Northern politicians, has not been consistent. In Congress he refused to vote a dollar for the war, but still he has declared himself for a restoration of the Union, either by negotiation or war. If he could not succeed by peaceable means he has said that he would employ arms, and would himself enter the field. While we doubt

whether he would, if he controlled matters, make a very vigorous war, nevertheless the moral weight of his position is against what all of them call the "rebellion," and, therefore, in favor of war and Lincoln, who is carrying it on. Looking over the field of Northern politics, then, we see not how headway is likely to be made against the Washington despotism."

CELEBRATION AND REUNION OF LOYAL MEN,

In Honor of the recent glorious victories for the Union in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Tennessee, Missouri, and Virginia.

To be held at Wellsboro, Monday afternoon and evening, Oct. 26.

Friends in all parts of the county who desire to join in celebrating these victories, are cordially invited to attend.

There will be a grand supper at Bigoney's, Speeches in the Court House, FIFTY GUNS FOR THE UNION, and a GRAND ILLUMINATION, the whole to conclude with a DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS and a BALLOON ASCENSION.

Rally around the Flag!

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF TIOGA COUNTY, 1863.

STATE TICKET.

DISTRICTS.	Curtin.	Woodward.	Agnew.	Lowrie.	AM'D'TS TO CONSTITUTION.
Bloss	126	86	125	67	101
Brookfield	131	37	130	37	122
Chatham	232	93	232	88	
Charleston	348	56	347	54	316
Covington	133	52	130	55	120
"boro"	43	27	42	27	40
Clymer	175	21	178	18	174
Delmar	349	86	345	81	306
Deerfield	79	47	76	46	73
Elk	14	5	13	5	14
Elkland boro'	54	12	46	19	45
Farmington	100	54	157	54	130
Gaines	59	19	57	21	55
Jackon	163	98	161	100	142
Knoxville	79	2	76	2	77
Lawrence	105	62	103	61	99
"boro"	58	26	55	28	49
Liberty	139	169	135	169	100
Morris	59	20	59	19	58
Middlebury	243	75	244	75	230
Mansfield	57	13	56	18	51
Mansfield boro'	22	10	22	10	25
Nelson	65	24	63	23	50
Oseola	79	5	77	5	80
Rutland	154	101	153	102	139
Richmond	228	73	227	70	220
Shippen	48	12	48	12	48
Sullivan	265	91	265	84	254
Tioga	170	23	164	25	163
"boro"	79	6	77	8	75
Union	202	45	198	47	197
Ward	40	126	47	118	38
Wellsboro	135	30	134	30	124
Westfield	192	31	184	32	179
Total	4504	1617	4426	1610	3893

COUNTY TICKET.

DISTRICTS.	Representatives.	Prothony.	Register.
Bloss	122	123	67
Brookfield	130	37	131
Chatham	232	93	232
Charleston	348	56	347
Covington	133	52	130
"boro"	43	27	42
Clymer	175	21	178
Delmar	349	86	345
Deerfield	79	47	76
Elk	14	5	13
Elkland boro'	54	12	46
Farmington	100	54	157
Gaines	59	19	57
Jackon	163	98	161
Knoxville	79	2	76
Lawrence	105	62	103
"boro"	58	26	55
Liberty	139	169	135
Morris	59	20	59
Middlebury	243	75	244
Mansfield	57	13	56
Mansfield boro'	22	10	22
Nelson	65	24	63
Oseola	79	5	77
Rutland	154	101	153
Richmond	228	73	227
Shippen	48	12	48
Sullivan	265	91	265
Tioga	170	23	164
"boro"	79	6	77
Union	202	45	198
Ward	40	126	47
Wellsboro	135	30	134
Westfield	192	31	184
Total	4356	1452	4360

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Tioga County Bank. There will be an Election held at the Bank on MONDAY, Nov. 16th, for the purpose of electing Directors for said Bank the ensuing year. All are invited to attend. B. C. WICKHAM, President. Oct. 14, 1863.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an election for President, Director, Treasurer and Secretary of the Tioga Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 25 Philadelphia Exchange, in the City of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 24 day of November, 1863, between the hours of 12 M., and 2 P