occasioned by our rebellion. A reference to

the state of most of the prosperous nations of

the old world clearly disproves such a position,

tional advancement have not been materially

affected by the extended was in which those

proved an unmitigated evil.

and shows that the highest conditions of na-

"For instance, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands will undoubtedly be conceded to represent the highest prosperity that has been attained by any of the European nations. And yet no nations have been called upon to endure flercer or more prolonged wars, domestio and foreign, than they. The effect has been, unquestionably, to incur an enormous national indebtedness; but neither their wars nor their indebtedness, have had the effect to destroy their elasticity, nor to check the progress o their general prosperity. The result smould have been different, probbally, if these nations had been falling into decay instead of being, na they really were, in a state of development and in this respect their clise resembles our own, with enormous advantages in our lavor. These nations, while undergoing the trials of war, were oppressed by the earls of an immense exodus of their people, caused by the density of their population, the impossibility to provide occupation for them, the low price of la bor, and the scarcity of territory. Compared with our own country, thef possessed slight room for future development, they were settled in every part, and no vast tel itory lay invitingly open to encourage enterprise and settlement. Their great problem has ever been what to do with their surplus population, which, in its turn, has sought new fields for adventure and self-support in countries like our own, where an illimitable territory waits to be developed, and where incalculable resignres invite indus try and energy. The encouragement to be derived from these facts and comparisons of circumstances is very great, and to the mind of any dispassionate reasoner is convulsive that the course of this great country is onward and upward, and that its credit will live unimpair-

Anti-Slavery Sentiment in Arkansas.

ed to the end."

There seems to be no room to doubt that there is a strong Union sentiment in Arkansas. Indeed, radical opinions prevail in some parts of the State, and correspondents tell us that the people would rejoice at the utter extinction of slavery, which they regard as the cause of the rebellion. . A letter to the Cincinnati Guzette

says: This desire to be rid of slavery is almost universal with the non-sla eholding class, and nico shared by many of the owners of slaves They see that it has been the cause of their troubles and may continue to be so in the future, and they desire to do away with it.-The political leaders, some of them sincere men. while others are only seeking to go with the current, are falling in with this sentiment, and are using it as the key noth of all their opperations, A return to the Uhion without slavery is their motto. Union meetings in Little Rock get up an enthusiasm on the question, and the measure is everywhere reisived with favor. In every slave State in which the power of the rebellion has been broken this reverse of sentiment of the slavery quistion-that natural and inevitable product of war's reacting and revolutionizing influence is rapidly manifesting itself. Every truly patriotic heart, as well as every christian and haman heart, rejoices in it, and demands a policy which shall stimulate and encourage the change, The infinite baseness of the spirit which we call Copper headism'is most repulsively manifested in its counter despotism .- Buff. Ex.

A CONTRAST .- Whilst the Union prisoners at Richmond are suffering intensely from pangs of hunger, and many of them dving from starvation, rebel prisoners in our hands do not fail to acknowledge the kindness which they receive. An offiner who is confined at Johnson's Island writing to a friend in New York, says:

"Our prison life here is far pleasanter than we anticipated. I cannot speak in too high terms of the care, attention and good management displayed in the conduct of this prison by those who have it in charge. Every indulgance compatable with our position as prisoners is allowed us and if in the future of the war, changing fortunes should throw Federal prisoners in my charge, I shall certainly endeavor to show that I am not insensible to the magnanimous treatment I have experienced at their hands."

Good for the Bishors. The Cincinnati Commercial mys that the vergerable Catholic Archbishop Purcell, accompanied by Bishop Rosecrans, appeared at the pulls in that city on Tuesday, for the first time in twenty-five years, and voted an open Union ticket.

Tan reward for the all pings of Morgan has been increased to \$5,000%

; - (<u>f</u>

M. H. COBB. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, ::: DECEMBER 9, 1863. HOW TO DESTROY BEELLION.

The taking of a city is, in itself, a matter of little consequence, considered in its bearings upon the present struggle. But the destruction of a well organized and disciplined army is something of very great importance indeed.

To take Richmond is no longer an object of the army of the Potomac, even if it ever has been. If taken at all it will be a simple incident of a campaign made for the destruction of the power which lies behind Richmond, and which upholds and sustains the arms of Jefferson Davis.

Without an army, the rebellion cannot exist one day. Should the time arrive when the South resorts to guerrilla warfare to sustain its failing fortunes, that day will be remembered as the dying day of the rebellion.

The siege and bombardment of Charleston makes it necessary for Mr. Davis to keep a small army there in readiness to repel any asandt by our forces. In that respect the siege of Charleston operates to forward the Union cause. But it could not benefit us one iota if to day we had Charleston, Richmond, and Mobile, and Bragg and Lee's armies yet remained

adopted by the Government, is to disable the partakers of rebel humanity, exemplified in the enemy in every considerable way. To destroy his armies and material, to shut him up in as With the main features of this cruelty, the city small a compass as possible, by cutting off his journals have doubtless informed the reader. communications with the outside world, and to But the inside history of the matter can never impoverish him in men-this is the shortest be portrayed in language. nations have been immemorially engaged, and that a heavy national indeficedness has not route to a permanent peace through the downfall of the rebellion and the destruction of its seldom seen in newly settled districts, where aiders, directors, and abettors.

Perhaps no other mode of disabling the rerebellious States, he virtually ordained that the legs, and feets

We have yet to see or know any man of thought, not a traitor in deed or thought, who President.

Jefferson. Davis hates it and denounces it. So does Lee, and Benjamin, and Tombs, and fact—that of all the abundance of food provi-Wigfall, and all the traitors in arms. So, ded and forwarded by the Government for their also. Fernando Wood, Horatio Seymour, Geo. relief, not a pound has been distributed to our W. Woodward, C. L. Vallandigham, and all men by the rebel authorities. Their Commisnorthern rebels, not in arms, denounce the sioner-Ould-flatly denies that the rations sent proclamation of freedom.

out, justice reigns. Were all Northern public only clothes! men to rully around the Government, how long, The intention of the rebel lenders is disthink you, could the South sustain itself in this closed in the publications they make in their contest? Not long.

For the last eight mo tendant horrors, its wast expenditures of blood includes an excess of some 10,000-for which and treasure these northern rebels are entirely they will return to us all their prisoners of responsible. They gave their nobler southern way. The excess in our hands to be held by co-adjutors to understand that they would put them only on parole. Their journals deny that the country against the Government in the there is any scarcity of food in rebeldom: and summer and fall elections, and thus disable the claim that they can subsist all the rebel soladministration of the Government in their ef- diers we have in our hands.

What have the fall elections accomplished ; they not everywhere retiring before an ad- scenes of human suffering, and learns to look old vigor and determination?

dopes. They had done that thing so often be ful influence upon man and woman may disapfore that it is a wonder that the dupes remained pear with the present generation. dupes. That they took the words of Woodward, Vallandigham, &c., shows that they were There is nothing of the sort, save in the na reduced to a desperate strait. They can never ture of exceptions, south of Mason and Dixon's deceive either traitor or true man again, if the line. The "chivalrous Southron" and the friends of freedom and law are vigilant and "Gentle Savage" are each as real as the other.

THOMAS JEFFERSON is claimed to be the founder of the late Democratic party. During the second childhood of that party-when it sess the virtues nor practice the precepts of visitor to his old brigade, was captured, in citconsented to be known, and to speak, through such base fellows as James Buchanan, Jeff. Davis, and Geo. W. Woodward, -it was fond of the sounding introductory—" in the words bold, bad, abandoned infidels, enemies not only of the immortal Jefferson, the great apostle of of human freedom but of human virtue. Democracy."

We shall cheerfully admit that Thomas Jefferson was the founder of the ancient and hon- extraordinary reproach. These men were white orable Democratic party. We shall also admit and spotless in contrast with John Henry Hopthat while that party kept within hailing distance of his doctrines it constituted the strongest party the country ever saw.

But Thomas Jefferson was an Abolitionist. No man who reads his published works will deny that. The surface men who only know Thomas Jefferson through a few letters written during the last five years of his life, will probably deny it. But for such denials there need be no reply. It is by the grand average of a man's utterances that he must be judged after grade movement. Theories are as plenty as he becomes a historic character.

From his earliest entrance upon the singe of August. public life until he left it to put on the gar With no better facilities than others for ments of the private citizen, his testimony was knowing the why and the wherefore of Mende's uniformly hostile to slavery. In fact after he falling back, I shall at once proceed (as the lest the stage, his letters to John Adams and rest de) to give the true reason.

AGITATOR tothers are full of regrets and deprecation of the political, educational, social and moral conthe slave is an exhibition of boisterous pas- was a white lie to mislead, Gen. Lee swallowed sions. He constantly expresses the hope that the bait. a time may arrive when Slavery may be wiped | Meade pursued the retreating rebels to Mile out and the nation redeemed.

The party which still fondly calls itself "the Democratic party," still quotes Jefferson as one of its apostles-its chiefest apostle, in fact. Therefore, admitting its claim, how can that party be other than an abolition party? Parties and sects always rally around the principles promulgated by their founders. Is it not

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1863. When an American wishes to illustrate British cruelty he cites the martyrdom of our brave soldiers in the "Sugar House prison" and prison-ships by the agents of old King George. And these historic relators of fearful suffering in the old time have helped to keep the popular teeth on edge for nearly ninety years, so that American hatred of Great Britain has come to be considered undying.

Within the last twenty-four hours I have listened to a relation of suffering which must become historic at the cost of everlasting shame to the rebel leaders. It was the tale of the sufferings of our soldiers on Belle Isle and The true policy of war, and it is the policy in Libby Prison, related by eyewitnesses and brutal treatment of Union prisoners of war.

Picture to yourself, reader, the spectacle not a rude but to shelter their humankind from the slaves of the southern nabobs are their hands lee of u log fence, or a few bushes, with arch. Brandy station. and feet as well as the conservators of their ing backs-endeavoring to shelter themselves false and lying social status. When Mr. Lin- from the freezing winter wind and the falling captive soldiers in Richmond.

has one word to say against the proclamation and uncatable food; dying at the rate of fifty is far removed from liability to such a charge. of freedom. We have yet to see, or know of, per day, of quick consumption and paralysis of It is well known and acknowledged likewise one sympathiser with rebellion who has not a the digestive organs. Such is the report that the battle of Gettysburg was planned by vocabulary of abuse for that great action of the brought to us by returned surgeons of the con- Gen. Jue Hooker. Gen. Meade only executed dition of our brothers in arms.

Add to this the damning fact-for it is a have not been distributed, and when confront There must be consord among traitors, or ed with unimpeachable evidence to the contratreason could not flourish. When villains fall ry, says that food will not be distributed, but

> journals. They intend to force us to return to at them all the prisoners in our hand

forts to destroy the rebellion. With this assu- This opens up a new era of brutality. It rance, Jeff. Davis and his fellows, proceeded to discloses the fact that our men in their hands recruit new armies and to devise new modes of are not starved from any necessity of economiprolonging the war through the summer and zing their supply of food, but out of pure vindictiveness.

This is the legitimate fruit of the system of Can we read the news from the seat of war slavery. That system is destruction to those and not see that the rebel armies fight with finer feelings which seem to ally man to the much less tenacity than ever before? Are angels. The slaveholder becomes familiar with vance? Can any one point to a single field upon it as the butcher looks upon the dying where the rebel armies have fought with their agonies of the brute he slays for man's convenience or luxury. For one I thank God that the These northern rebels lied to their southern system is dead in fact, and trust that its bale-

> Let us hear no more about "Chivalry." The man or woman who lives in habitual viclation of the rights and liberties of even the humblest of humankind, can neither pos-Christianity. Every man who has seen the in- izen's clothes, near Mine Run, during the reside life of Slavery, must recognize in John Henry Hopkins and George W. Woodward two

Let us hear no more about Thomas Paine, or Voltaire, or Hume, or Gibbon, by way of Longstreet. kius and Geo. W. Woodward. The former were theoretical infidels; but the latter are practical traitors to the trust the Almighty has placed in their hands.

Which is the worse-the white body with a black soul, or a black body and a white soul. M. H. C.

WASHINGTON December 5, 1863. This cosmopolitan public is just now endesvoring to solve the problem of Meade's retrotheorists and bypotheses as thick as flies in

Meade left Brandy Station with eight days Soldier's Helief Association of Tioga and baleful influence of slavery upon the physical, rations. He prossed the Rapidan without serious resistance, owing to the fact that the rebels dition of the Southern people. He says that were informed that he would cross at Germathe entire intercourse between the master and nis Ford. This he never intended to do. It

> Run-a stream foo wide and too deep to ford at this season of the year. Behind that gully the rebels had provided formidable defences; so formidable that no man of common sense would attempt to carry them in front. The only feasible plan was to outflank the rebels.

But to send a flanking force to the right or much time and an uninterrupted line of communication with the base of supplies.

Now it was well known that Gen. Meade had station to the Rapidan. This was precautionary-to prevent the rebels from carrying the iron away to Dixie, a trick they have several times performed. Thus, the Rapidan ran between Meade and his supplies, and is liable at any tine, at this season of the year, to become unfordable.

men. Mende could not properly undertake to flank Lee without two weeks rations for his hand by which rations for so many men could dried fruits, &c. be brought forward.

Therefore, Gen. Meade fell back to Brandy Station with 90,000 men, and his campaign is known as " a reconnoisance in force."

It ought to be known that some things are possible, others impossible. Meade confines himself to the possible, and, I presume, will lose his head for so doing. I am a Gen, Meade man, but do not like his coming back to Brandy station. I would have preferred an attempt to men are able to barely pick along, and provide | flank Gen Lee, rations or no rations, Rapidan | 6 papers of common starch, 2 pounds tobacco, or no Rapidan, reserve or no reserve. But 2 pounds dried peaches, 2 quarts dried whorbellion could have been devised so effective as inclemency of the weather; and where you Gen. Meade did not do me the honor to call me the proclamation of freedom to the slaves. The may see the settler's cattle huddling under the into his councils. Therefore he fell back to

It is high time that the public mind should be disabused of an error concerning Gen. coln proclaimed freedom to the slaves of the sleet. Picture to yourself this spectacle-for Hooker. He is reported to be a sot. That is you will travel far in Tioga county now-a-days not true in any sense of the word. Gen. Hookrebellion should be deprived of its hands, arms, before you will see it in reality—and you have er is a temperate man. I can find no man who the faithful description of the condition of our has ever seen him intoxicated. And a gentleman of position and repute, whose veracity is newspapers, 50 pounds lint, and over two hun-Naked, or nearly so; starving on insufficient | not questioned, assures me that Gen. Hooker | dred pounds of bandages, old linen and muslin. the plan. It is proper to add that it is no light duty to execute well an intricate plan.

I do not by this intend to foreshadow the return of Gen. Hooker to the command of the army of the Potomac. The Bohemians monop-M. II. C.

VOTE FOR SPEAKER .- Whole number of votes, 181. Necessary to a choice, 92. Colfax received 101: Cox 42: King 6: Mallory 10: Stebbins 8: Dawson 12: Blair 2: Stiles 1. The Clerk declared Colfax duly and legally

WAR NEWS.

hot pursuit of them. There was little hope felt, for service in either army or navy. the armies. The column sent to the relief of calling forth the militia. Gen. Burnside is under the command of Gen. Sherman, whose force is pretty certain by this time to have reached Knozville.

The news from Chattanooga to Saturday reports everything quiet along the line. The dispatch puts the casualties of the Union army at 4, 500 men in all the recent battles. We captured 6,460 prisoners and 46 guns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1863. On Saturday afternoon the Rebels made a feint of crossing at the several fords of the Rapidan. Our forces were kept on the alert, and everything in readiness to retreat if an assault had been made by superior force. During the night the enemy crossed over two or three regiments at each ford, and took porses sion of the north bank of the Rapidan and our old signal station, so that they can now overlook all our movements while we remain posted as at present.

At half past six o'clock last night a gang of guerillas attacked a train on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad two miles east of Bealton Station. The engine was struck by bullets in fifteen or twenty places, and Engineer Taylor had his cap pierced by a rifle ball.

Gen. Meagher, who was with the army as a cent engagement, and is now in the hands of

Rumore from the front to-night are that Lee's whole army is on this side of the Rapidan. It is also believed he has been reinforced by

the enemy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. The message will not be sent to congress till to-morrow. The Secretary's report on Wednes-

FORTERS MONROE, Dec. 6. The Richmond Sentinel of Dec. 5th says: Gen. Bragg has undoubtedly been relieved of the direction of the army now in North Georgia, and Gen. Hardee is in the command.

OHIO SHEEP TO BE PASTURED IN ILLINOIS AND Iowa .- One of the most singular results of the failure of the crops in Ohio, is the fact that over 50,000 head of sheep have already been shipped from Harrison, Jefferson, and other counties, to the West, to be pastured on the great prai ries of Illinois and Iowa. Two hundred and fifty sheep can be placed in one car, and the freight on these is \$55, from Canton, Stark county Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois.

No flag now floats over Sumpter, and only an occasional abos in fired from its ruins,

The Soldier's Relief Association of Tiogo and Mill Creek, organised in Nov. 1861, was one of the earliest organizations of the kind in the State. Our first work was in response to an appeal from our late Quarter Master Gen. Hale, for stockings for our State troops; We furnished him with one-hundred and twelve pairs of woolen socks, for which we received \$30,24. With this fund we commenced work

left of the rebel position would have required boxes were sent through Gen. Hale, whom we always found prompt-and faithful in the distribution of our contributions. Since May, 1863, we have sent to the W. P.

Now it was well known that Gen. Meade had caused the rails to be taken up from Brandy which has our entire confidence—though there those contemplating the formation of National Bank. seems to be quite a prevalent impression that the soldiers seldom get what is seat them; but that the officers, physicians and nurses, appropriate the delicaces, and sell the clothing. Of course only the most unreasonable and prejudiced believe this, though it is frequently given diced believe this, though it is frequently given as an excuse for withholding donations, etc. While we should be glad to see a more general cipal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per interest manifested in our work, we are not Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on Any one fit to keep a hotel will comprehend interest manifested in our work, we are not that it is no small matter to cater for 90,000 discouraged, but hope to do even better than

whole force. And there were no facilities at in purchasing materials for clothing, jellies,

sent at different times, to the State Quartermaster, and to the Sanitary Commission :

pillow-cases, 12 pillows, 4 bed-ticks, 71 new shirts, 15 worn shirts, 16 pair drawers, 13 pair wollen socks, 13 pair cotton socks, 42 handkerchiefs, 4 vests, 2 cravats, 1 collar, 1 linen coat, payable to bearer, and are \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1000; 38 pair slippers, 52 finger stalls, 42 fans, 46 cushions, 175 linen towels, 1 dozen towels, 6 sponges, 1 sick chair, 2 checker boards, bag of hops, 12 cakes of castile soap, 12 papers farina, tleberries, 22 pounds raspberries, 2 bushels dried apples, 3 firkins cucumber pickles, 1 firkin tomato pickles, 2 jars pickled plums, 2 jars sliced tomatoes, 1 jar current butter, 40 pounds corn meal, 1 barrel eggs, 2 firkins butter, 3½ gallons raspberry vinegar, 2½ gallons currant wine, 6½ gallons currant blackberry syrup, 1 bottle whiskey, 6 cups marmalade, 1 jar preserved gooseberries, 1 bottle tomato catsup, 2 bibles, 2 prayer books, a quantity of sunday school books, magazines, and newspapers, 50 pounds lint, and over two hundered sounds being supported by the design of sunday school books, magazines, and newspapers, 50 pounds lint, and over two hundered sounds of bookses, and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds; sunavoidable, the demand being sogreat; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to dismiss the delay.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1863.—34. S. R. Alford, Sec'y.

Tioga, Nov., 1863.

[For the Agitator.] Copperhead Constitutional Logic.

The recent opinions of Justices Jowrie and Woodward, coupled with the annual message of James Buchanan for 1860, constitute a re markable exhibition of Copperhead Constitu- Rathbonville, N. Y., Rathbon House tional exposition. According to these distional exposition. According to tinguished luminaries of constitutional law the following positions are correct: A state has no constitutional right to rebel, but if it does rebel there is no constitutional power to sup-

There is no constitutional power to coerce a state into obedience to constitutional require-

The Constitution confers upon Congress the power to raise armies unlimited in numbers, and provide a navy without restriction as to size; but, at the same time, recognizes the large time, recognizes the Kriday, Jan. 22, 1864. power of the individual states, through their militia laws, to prevent the Government from der Longstreet from Clinch River, and was in obtaining a single citizen of the United States

however, that the enemy would fail to make raise an army, yet if a rebellion broke out the good his retreat, as our forces were checked on army cannot be used for its suppression, as the Wednesday and a wide distance put between only means provided for this purpose is the of any description may be assured that their eases.

The column sent to the relief of calling forth the militia.

If rebels cover the ocean with pirates and devastate and destroy our commerce, the navy cannot be employed against them, as the only constitutional remedy is to call forth the mil-

Whenever militia is called forth to suppress rebellion it can come or not just as the " Sovereign State" or the Governor thereof may feel inclined.

Comment seems to be quite unnecessary.

CAUTTON

A LL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Judgment against John A. Vancise, payble to James H. Smith, for I will never pay it.

Charleston, Dec. 9, 1863. JOHN A. VANCISE.

ment of Toys of every variety, China, Alabaster, Rubber, Wooden, &c. Also a new and fine assort-ment of head dresses, hats, dress caps, bonnets, and everything comprising a good stock of Millinery. Wellsboro, Dec. 9, 1863.

DENTISTRY.

C. B. PRICE, Wollaboro and surrounding country for their liberal patronage during his visit with them, and would respectfully announce that he will remain the patronage during his visit with them, and would respectfully announce that he will remain the patronage during his visit with them, and would respectfully announce that he will remain the patronage during his visit with them, and would respectfully announce that he will remain the patronage during his visit with them, and would respectfully announce that he will remain the patronage during his visit with them, and would respect the patronage during his visit with them, and would respect the patronage during his visit with them, and would respect the patronage during his visit with them, and would respect the patronage during his visit with them, and would respect the patronage during his visit with them, and would respect the patronage during his visit with them, and would respect the patronage during his visit with them, and would respect the patronage during his visit with them, and would respect the patronage during his visit with them, and would respect the patronage during his visit with them, and would respect the patronage during his visit with them, and would respect the patronage during his visit with them. WOULD return thands to his numerous pairons of Wellsboro and surrounding country for and would respectfully announce that he will remain until Dec. 22d, 1863, which will terminate his visit Persons needing his in Wellsboro for this season. services are requested to call early,
Office Room, No. 4 Holiday's Hotel.

Wellsboro, Dec. 9, 1863. ESTRAY.

CAME to the encissure of the subscriber on or about the 20th of Nov., one Red Lineback Yearl-ing Heifer, some white on the tail and belly. The ewner is requested to call and prove prope charges, and take her away, or she will be f according to law. Sullivan, Dec. 9, 1863-3t*

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Tloga, Dec. 2, 1863: Burnudo, Mrs. Melvins; Lewis, Miss Ellen Lofrance, T. C. Manigan, Richard R. Page, Jacob Pierce, H. Clark, Mrs. Harriet Goodenough, D. Rider, Dr. Rens, Eliza Rathborne, David Grant, Franklin Hall, Mrs. J. A. Reynolds, Mrs. Minerva Sampson, Mrs. A. A. Langon, Miss Mary J. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

LEWIS DAGGETT, P. M.

MOLASSES and SYRUP-a No. 1, article of both at fair prices at MATHERS', DURE GINGER at

ROY'S DAUG STORE.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Rive Hundred Millions of Pollars. Rearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid that Treasury. mostly within the last server

pairs of woolen socks, for which we received \$30,24. With this fund we commenced work for the Hospitals, adding to our means by occasional Ice-Cream festivals, &c.

We organised "for the war," and though we have met with discouragements, and labored under many disalvantages, we have continued our efforts with little or no intermission, though with different degrees of energy. Our first boxes were sent through Gen. Hale, whom we always found prompt—and faithful in the discouraged Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long to the Treasury of the Treasury of the Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Internal Revenues, and in the internal Revenues, and certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long of permanent Loans, The Interest and Principal's which

par.
It was a Six per Cent Loan, the Interest and Prin-

on. The Government requires all duties on imports to be we have yet done.

Our entire receipts in money have amounted to \$169,55. A part of this has been expended dolly, a sum nearly three times greater than that reto \$169,55. A part of this has been expended in purchasing materials for clothing, jellies, dried fruits, &c.

The following is a list of the articles we have sent at different times, to the State Quartermaster, and to the Sanitary Commission:

Fourteen bed-quilts, 8 shirts, 1 blanket, 28 pillow-cases, 12 pillows, 4 bed-ticks, 71 new thirts, 15 worn shirts, 16 pair drawers, 13 pair

days of November and May.
Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, \$5,000, and \$10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities,

These 5-20's cannot be taxen by distes, cities, towns, or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent tax

on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will.

DR. JACKSON,
THE CELEBRATED
REFORM BOTANIC AND

Indian Physician, OF ERIE CITY, PENN'A., May be Consulted as follows-Free of Charge.

Cameron, N. Y., Briggs House, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864. Addison, N. Y., Doolittle House,
Thursday, Jan. 6, 1864.
Thursday, Jan. 7, 7864.

Corning, N. Y., Dickinson House, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1864.
Bath, N. Y., Union Hotel, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864.

Watkins, N. Y., Jefferson House,
Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 23 and 24, 1884.
Dundee, N. Y., Ellis Honse, Monday, Jan. 25, 1864.
Penn Yan, N. Y., Benham House,
Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864.

Penn rns, A. Canandaigun, N. Y., Webster House, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1864. Those Suffering from Chronic Disease,

be encouraged to take my medicine without a corres ponding prospect of benefit.

Dr. Jackson can be consulted at his Rooms, in regard to all diseases, which he treats with unpresedented success, on a new system. He cures Chronic cases of diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by the Medical Faculty generally, such as Nervous and Neuralgic Affections, Diseases of Women, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Asthma, Salt Rheam, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, the diseases of Children, etc., All cases of Seminal Emissions which is carrying

thousands to the grave annually.

Bemember the Doctor does not promise to cure all stages of diseases. While all diseases are curable, if taken in season, all stages are not. Your case may be canable this week, not next—to-day, not to-morrow; hence the danger of delay.

22 Consultations Free.
Distant Invalids.—Patients unable to visit Dr. J. THE ISTMAS GIFTS.

In the world by express, with certainty and dispately all letters of inquiry must contain one stamp to prepay reply. Address Dr. A. C. Jackson, Eric, Pennal, Box 30.

Dec. 2, 1863.

1 ietter, and have proper medicines sent to any part of the world by express, with certainty and dispately all letters of inquiry must contain one stamp to prepay reply. Address Dr. A. C. Jackson, Eric, Pennal, Box 30.

Dec. 2, 1863.

50,000 AGENTS

75,000 Watches, Gold Pens & Pencils, VEST, GUARD & NECK CHAINS, CHATELAINE CHAINS AND PINS,

ENGRAVED BRACELETS, ENGRAVED SPRING LOCKETS.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. ETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Eliza Leonard, late of Westfield, deceased, notice is hereby given to

those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authors: ticated for settlement to STEPHEN A. LEONARD, Executor Westfield, Dec. 4, 1863.2

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