

THE AGITATOR

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1863.

HOW TO DESTROY REBELLION.

The taking of a city is, in itself, a matter of little consequence, considered in its bearings upon the present struggle.

To take Richmond is no longer an object of the army of the Potomac, even if it ever has been.

Without an army, the rebellion cannot exist one day. Should the time arrive when the South resorts to guerrilla warfare to sustain its falling 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 assault by our forces.

The true policy of war, and it is the policy adopted by the Government, is to disable the enemy in every considerable way.

Perhaps no other mode of disabling the rebellion could have been devised so effective as the proclamation of freedom to the slaves.

We have yet to see or know any man of thought, not a traitor in deed or thought, who has one word to say against the proclamation of freedom.

Jefferson Davis hates it and denounces it. So does Lee, and Benjamin, and Tombs, and Wigfall, and all the traitors in arms.

There must be concord among traitors, or treason could not flourish. When villains fall, justice reigns.

For the last eight months of war and its attendant horrors, its vast expenditures of blood and treasure these northern rebels are entirely responsible.

Anti-Slavery Sentiment in Arkansas. There seems to be no room to doubt that there is a strong Union sentiment in Arkansas.

This desire to be rid of slavery is almost universal with the non-slaveholding class, and also shared by many of the owners of slaves.

A CONTRAST.—While the Union prisoners at Richmond are suffering intensely from pangs of hunger, and many of them dying from starvation, rebel prisoners in our hands do not fail to acknowledge the kindness which they receive.

THOMAS JEFFERSON is claimed to be the founder of the late Democratic party. During the second childhood of that party—when it consented 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 of the immortal Jefferson, the great apostle of Democracy."

We shall cheerfully admit that Thomas Jefferson was the founder of the ancient and honorable Democratic party. We shall also admit that while that party kept within halting 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.

From his earliest entrance upon the stage of public life until he left it to put on the garments of the private citizen, his testimony was uniformly hostile to slavery.

others are full of regrets and deprecation of the baleful influence of slavery upon the physical, political, educational, social and moral condition of the Southern people.

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?

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.

Within the last twenty-four hours I have listened to a relation of suffering which must become historic as the cost of everlasting shame to the rebel leaders.

Picture to yourself, reader, the spectacle not seldom seen in newly settled districts, where men are able to barely pick along, and provide a rude hut to shelter their humankind from the inclemency of the weather; and where you may see the settler's cattle huddling under the lee of a log fence, or a few bushes, with arching backs—endeavoring to shelter themselves from the freezing winter wind and the falling sleet.

Naked, or nearly so; starting on insufficient and unwholesome food; dying at the rate of fifty per day, of quick consumption and paralysis of the digestive organs.

It is high time that the public mind should be disabused of an error concerning Gen. Hooker. He is reported to be a sot. That is not true in any sense of the word.

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.

ADD TO THIS DAMNING FACT—for it is a fact—that of all the abundance of food provided and forwarded by the Government for their relief, not a pound has been distributed to our men by the rebel authorities.

WAR NEWS. Advice from Cumberland Gap to the 3d inst. say that Gen. Foster had driven the Rebels under Longstreet from Clinch River, and was in hot pursuit of them.

On Saturday afternoon the Rebels made a faint effort to cross 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.

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 Beaton Station.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1863. On Saturday afternoon the Rebels made a faint effort to cross 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.

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

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 RESTORED 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 prairie of Illinois and Iowa.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1863. This cosmopolitan public is just now endeavoring to solve the problem of Meade's retrograde movement. Theories are as plenty as theorists and hypotheses as thick as flies in August.

Meade left Brandy Station with eight days rations. He crossed the Rapidan without serious resistance, owing to the fact that the rebels were informed that he would cross at Germania Ford. This he never intended to do.

Meade pursued the retreating rebels to Mile Run—a stream too wide and too deep to ford at this season of the year. Behind that gully the rebels had provided formidable defenses; so formidable that no man of common sense would attempt to carry them in front.

Now it was well known that Gen. Meade had caused the rails to be taken up from Brandy 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.

Any one fit to keep a hotel will comprehend that it is no small matter to cater for 90,000 men. Meade could not properly undertake to flank Lee without two weeks rations for his whole force.

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

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The Soldier's Relief Association of Tioga and Mill Creek, organized in Nov. 1861, was one of the earliest organizations of the kind in the State.

We organized "for the war," and though we have met with discouragements, and labored under many disadvantages, we have continued our efforts with little or no intermission, though with different degrees of energy.

Since May, 1863, we have sent to the W. P. B. U. S. Sanitary Commission, an institution which we have our entire confidence—though there seems to be quite a prevalent impression that the soldiers seldom get what is sent them; but that the officers, physicians and nurses, appropriate the delicacies, and sell the clothing.

Our entire receipts in money have amounted to \$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-cases, 8 shirts, 1 blanket, 28 pillow-cases, 12 pillows, 4 bed-ticks, 71 new shirts, 15 worn shirts, 16 pair drawers, 13 pair woolen socks, 13 pair cotton socks, 42 handkerchiefs, 4 vests, 2 cravats, 1 collar, 1 linen coat, 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, 6 papers of common starch, 2 pounds tobacco, 2 pounds dried peaches, 2 quarts dried wholeberries, 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 currant butter, 40 pounds corn meal, 1 barrel eggs, 2 firkins butter, 54 gallons raspberry vinegar, 24 gallons currant wine, 64 gallons currant jelly, 7 quarts black-berry 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 hundred pounds of bandages, old linen and muslin.

TIoga, Nov., 1863.

Copperhead Constitutional Log.

The recent opinions of Justices Jovrie and Woodward, coupled with the annual message of James Buchanan for 1860, constitute a remarkable exhibition of Copperhead Constitutional exposition.

There is no constitutional power to coerce a state into obedience to constitutional requirements.

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 power of the individual states, through their militia laws, to prevent the Government from obtaining a single citizen of the United States for service in either army or navy.

If, in any manner, the Government should raise an army, yet if a rebellion broke out the army cannot be used for its suppression, as the only means provided for this purpose is the calling forth the militia.

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.

CAUTION. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Judgment against John A. Vance, payable to James H. Smith, for I will never pay it.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS. MRS. A. J. SOFIELD will open for sale at her Millinery Rooms, a choice variety of Christmas presents, which will be sold low.

DENTISTRY. WOULD return thanks to his numerous patients of Wellsboro and surrounding country for their liberal patronage during his visit with them, and would respectfully announce that he will remain until Dec. 22d, 1863, which will terminate his visit in Wellsboro for this season.

ESTRAY. CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 20th of Nov., one Red Lineback Yearling Heifer, some white on the tail and belly.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Tioga, Dec. 2, 1863:

MOLASSES and SYRUP.—No. 1, article of both at fair prices at MATHER'S.

PURE GINGER at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw the 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 Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans.

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Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1000; or registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, \$5,000 and \$10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-moneys the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government are willing to issue 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 exemptions, 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 continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2, 1863.

DR. JACKSON, THE CELEBRATED REFORM BOTANIC AND INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

OF ERIE CITY, PENNA. May be Consulted as follows—Free of Charge.

Those Suffering from Chronic Disease, of any description may be assured that their cases will be treated fairly and candidly, and they will not be encouraged to take any medicine without a corresponding prospect of benefit.

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

Remember the Doctor does not promise to cure all stages of disease. While he cures Chronic cases of disease, which have been pronounced incurable by the Medical Faculty generally, such as Nervous and Neuralgic Affections, Diseases of Women, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Asthma, Consumption, Intermittent Fevers, the diseases of Children, etc.

50,000 AGENTS WANTED!! RARE OPPORTUNITY. 75,000 Watches, Gold Pens & Pencils, VEST, GUARD & NECK CHAINS, CHATELAIN CHAINS AND PINS, ENGRAVED TABLETS, ENGRAVED ENGRAVED SPOON LOCKETS, Seal Stone Rings, California Rings, Chain Rings, Masonic Rings and Pins, Gents California Diamond Pins, California Diamond Bar Drops, Beautiful Sets of Jewelry, New Styles Sashes and Buttons, etc. WORTH \$400,000.

To be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value, add not to be paid for until you know what you are to get.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. THE subscriber on the estate of Elias Leonard, late of Westfield, deceased, notice is hereby given that those having claims to make immediate payment, and those having indebtedness to present them properly attested for settlement in the estate of said deceased, are requested to call on STEPHEN A. LEONARD, Executor, Westfield, Dec. 4, 1863.

FAMILY DYE COLORS at ROY'S DRUG STORE.