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BY M. H. COBB.

WHOLESALE DRUG STORE.

MIDDLEMORY.

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Prince's Metalle Paint, Pfizer & Co's Che liculs, Thaddeus David's Inks, _ Fluid Extracts, _ . . Concentrated Medicines, Rochester Perfub ery and Flavoring Extracts, Cincinnati Wines and Paints and Oils, Brandy, Whitewash Lime, Petroleum Oil. Drugs and Medior les Kerosene Lamps, School Books, Patent Medicines. Wall Paper, Window Glass, Stationery, Wyoming Mills Wrap-Dye Colors, ping Paper. Furnished at Wholesale Prices by

W. D. TERBELT. Corning, N. Y.

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MEDICAL & COMMUNION PURPASES.

CATAWBA BRANDY

THIS BRANDY has been analyzed by & & Medi-

feel Director of the Naval Labratory at I cooklyn, and substituted for French Brandy, for us; in the United States Navy. It is also used and recommended by Dr. Satterlee, Medical Purveyor in New York of U. S. Army, in the Hospital of his Department.

DRY CATAWBA WINE. THIS WINE has all the properties of Dry Sherry

SWEET CATAWDA WINE.

THIS WINE for its mildness is adapted for Invalids and for communion purposes.

MESSRS. ZIMMERMANN & CO., of Cincinnati and New York had formerly partnership with N. Longworth of Cincinnati the wealth Native Wine producer, and therefore enables them furnish the best of American production, at modern prices. Sold by W. D. TERBELL, at Wholesale and Retail, and by Druggists generally. Corning, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1864-tf.

Administrator's Notice

ETTERS of Administration de bonis no i having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Lira Davis, late of Mansfield, deceased, potice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers. WARREN S. DAVIS, Admr's. Mansfield, March 2, 1864-6t.

Administrators' Notice.

ETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Thomas B. Goodenough, late of Covington, decrased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate Payment, and those having claims to present them Properly authenticated for settlement to
BUTLER SMITH, Admi's.

A. W. WILSON, Covington, March 2, 1864-612

Administrator's Notice, TETERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Horace 1 wis late of Sansfield, dec'd, all persons indebted to said a fate are requested to make immediate payment, and these having claims against the same must present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

A. J. ROSE, Admir. Manried, Jan. 27, 1864-6t,

The Tioga County Agitatic

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Mealthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. X.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1864.

Select Poetry.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.] TAKE NO STEP BACKWARD!

Earnestly Inscribed to the Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States. Take no step backward! The eternal Ages
Look down upon you from their height sublime,
And witness the events which History's pages
Shall class among the noblest of all time.
Right onward now the path of duty lieth, Though it may lead to dangers that appall.
"Right onward! onward!" Justice sternly crieth,

Aud Mercy joins with Justice in the call, Take no step backward ! Centuries of oppression Are oulminating 'midst our Nation's throes:

And wrong that might have stood, with fair concession,
Yields to the force of self-inflicted blows.
The hand grown horny in the life-long labor
That clothed and pampered those who held it

bound,

Now grasps the gan, or wields the flashing sabre,

And wins and wears its honors on the ground.

Take no step backward! Contraband, or chattel, Or slave, or "person"—what you will—they're

men;
And if we stand or fall in this dread battle, God leads the bondman from his thrall again. The pillar of a cloud by day is hazing

The atmosphere where'er the battles lie: The pillar of a fire by night is blazing
Where conflagration paints you Southern skies.

IV. Take no step backward! Ye have sorely smitten. At hip and thigh, the Evil and the Wrong,
What ye have said, now verify! what written,
Scal with the seal of action, broad and strong. Be not also used at apparitions dire
Of flaming swords that hurtle into view:
The element that purifies is fire: Pass firmly in, and resolutely through.

Take no step backward! Ye, whom God now uses,
To solve the problems of Man's destiny,
To rectify his wrongs, right his abuses,
The grand accomplishment ye may not see: The grand accomplianment ye may not see:
But in the future—in the years of glory
That peace restored shall bring our land again—
Your names shall glitter in the noblest story
That celebrates the deeds of noblest men. Kentucky, Jan. 8, 1864.

[From the Washington Star, Feb., 18.] THE ESCAPE FROM LIBBY PRISON.

. AN INTRRESTING NARRATIVE.

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A large number of the officers who escaped from Libby Prison a few days ago arrived in this city last night, and are stopping at the National and Metropolitian Hotels, and from them we gather very interesting statements relative to their manner of escape. Over two months ago, the officers confined in Libby his companions could see the fugitives walk out Prison conceived the idea of effecting their own exchange, and after the matter had been seriously discussed by some seven or eight of ward a sewer running into the basin. This they proposed doing by commencing at a point in the cellar, near a chimney. This cellar was immediately under the hospital, and was the receptacle for refuse straw, thrown from the beds when they were changed, and for other in a few moments the exodus was again comrefuse matter. Above the hospital was a room for officers, and above that yet another room. looked with some trepidation upon the move-The chimney ran through all these rooms, and the prisoners, who were in the secret, improvised a rope, and night after night let working parties down, who successfully prosecuted Many of them were, however, in citizen's dress, their excavating operations.

The dirt was hid under the straw and other refuse matter in the cellar, and it was trampled down so as not to present too great a bulk. When the working party had got a considerable distance underground, it was found difficult to haul the dirt back by hand, and a spittoon, which had been furnished by the officers | many officers who desired to leave, who were so in one of the rooms, was made to serve the purpose of a cart.

in the tunnel, and as soon as filled was drawn to move on their journey. At 21 o'clock, Capt. out, and the dirt deposited under the straw. Jones, Colonel Kendrick and Lieut. Bradford But after hard work, and digging with fingernails, knives, and chisels, a number of feet, the working party found themselves stopped heard the guard within a few feet of him sing by piles driven in the ground. These were at out, "Post No. 7, half past two in the mornleast a foot in diameter. But they were not ing, and all's well." "Col. K. says he could discouraged. Penknives, or any other articles hardly resist the temptation of saving, "Not that would cut, were called for; and, after chipping, chipping, chipping, for a long time, Lieut. Bradford was entrusted with the provithe piles were severed, and the tunnellers commenced again, and in a few moments reached was obliged to leave his haversack behind him,

But, here an unexpected obstacle met their further progress. The stench from the sewers, ing in the shade of the buildings, and passed and the flow of filthy water was so great that one of the party fainted, and was dragged out more dead than, alive, and the project in that direction had to be abandoned. The failure they passed, will give some idea of the rough was communicated to a few others beside those time they all had of it. Col. Kendrick had bewho had first thought of escape, and then a fore leaving the prison mapped out his course, party of 17, after viewing the premises and and concluded that the best route to take, was surroundings, concluded to tunnel under Car- the one toward Norfolk or Fortress Monroe, as rey street. On the opposite side of this street from the prison was a sort of carriage-house or outhouse, and the project was to dig under the street and emerge from under or near the house. There was a high fence around it, and the guard was outside of this fence. The prisoners then commenced to dig at the other side of the chimney, and after a few handsfull of dirt had been removed, they found themselves stopped by a stone-wall, which proved afterwards to be three feet thick. The party were by no means undaunted, and with pen-knives and pocket-knives, they commenced operations

upon the stone and mortar. After nineteen days and nights' hard work, and pushed their work forward. Here, too (after they had got some distance under ground), the friendly spitton was brought into requisition, and the dirt was hauled out in small quantities. After digging for some days the question arose whether they had not reached the point aimed at, and in order to if possible test the matter, Capt. Gallagher of the 2d Obio regiment pretended that he had a .box in the carrisge-house over the way, and desired to search it out. This carriage-house, it is proper to

guard, he, as well as he could, paced off the natural bridge. distance, and concluded that the street was about 50 feet wide.

some two or three feet yet outside of the fence. | capture the escaped prisoners. The displacing of a stone made considerable from the floors, etc., of the prison.

The tunnel was then continued some six or seven feet more; and when the working party supposed they were about ready to emerge to daylight, others in the prison were informed that there was a way now open for escape. One make the attempt to get away. Others refused, fugitives) having first directed them how to fearing the consequences if they were re-capavoid the rebel pickets. That night they passed Dow) declined to make the attempt, because (as they said) they did not desire to have their government back down from its enunciated policy of exchange. Col. Rose, of New York, Col. Kendrick, of Tenn., Cart. Jones, Lieut. Bradford, and others, informed Gen. Dow that they could not see how making their escape would affect the policy of exchange. Their principle was that it was their personal right to escape if they could, and their duty to their government to make the attempt.

About 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 9th, the prisoners started out, Col. Rose, of New York, leading the van. Before starting, the prisoners had divided themselves into squads of were to push for the Union lines as fast as possible. It was the understanding that the working party was to have an hour's start of the other prisoners, and consequently the rope ladder in the cellar was drawn out. Before the expiration of the bour, however, the other prisoners became impatient, and were let down through the chimney successfully into the cel-

Colonel W. P. Kendrick, of West Tennessee, Capt. D. J. Jones, of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, and Lieut. R. Y. Bradford, of the 2d West Tennessee, were detailed as a rear guard, or rather his companions could see the fugitives walk out of a gate at the other end of the enclosure of the carriage house, and fearlessly more off .-The aperture was so narrow that but one man them, they undertook to dig for a distance to- | could get through at a time, and each squad carried with them provisions in a haversack. At midnight a false alarm was created, and the prisoners made considerable noise in getting to their respective quarters. Providentially, however, the guard suspected nothing wrong, and menced. Col. Kendrick and his companions ments of the fugitives, as some of them, exer- oners. Col. Kendrick says his feelings cising but little discretion, moved boldly out of the enclosure into the glare of the gas light.—

The party rode into Williamsburg with the and as all the rebel guards wear the U. States uniform, but little suspicion could be excited, even if the fugitives had been accosted by a

Between one and two o'clock the lamps were extinguished in the streets, and then the exit was more safely accomplished. There were weak and feeble that they were dragged through the tunnel by main force and carried to places A string was attached to it and it was run of safety, until such time as they would be able passed out in the order in which they are named and as Colonel K. emerged from the hole, he so well as you think, except for the Yanks."sions for this squad, and in getting through he

as he could not get through with it upon him. Once out, they proceeded up the street, keepeastwardly through the city.

A description of the route pursued by this party, and of the tribulations through which there were fewer rebel pickets in that direction. They therefore kept the York River railroad to the left, and moved toward the Chickahomini river. They passed through Boar Swamp and crossed the road leading to Bottom Bridge .-Sometimes they waded through mud and water almost up to their necks, and kept the Bottom Bridge road to their left, although at times they could see and hear the cars traveling over the York River road.

While passing through the swamp near the Chickahomini, Col. Kendrick sprained his ankle and fell. Fortunate, too, was that fall for him and his party, for while he was lying there one of them chanced to look up, and saw in a dithey again struck the earth beyond the wall rect line with them a swamp bridge, and in the hang him!" One ran to his blanket, and tear dim outline they could perceive that parties with muskets were passing over the bridge.reached the Chickshomini about four miles below Buttom Bridge. Here now was a difficulty. The river was only about twenty feet wide, but guard, across the street to secure their proper- ahomini, and Col. Kendrick could not help re- of federal prisoners there. The rations of the baby will pass you twice a day in a willow wa-Ity. Capt. Gullagher was granted permission marking that he believed P. ovidence was on officers were about the same as those of the gone.

to go there, and as he walked across under | their side, else they would not have met that | rebel privates, but our privates on Belle Island

They subsequently learned from a friendly negro, that, had they crossed the bridge they On the 6th or 7th of February the working had seen, they would assuredly have been reparty supposed they had gone a sufficient dis- captured, for Capt. Turner, the keeper of Libby tance, and commenced to dig upward. When Prison, had been out and posted guards there, near the surface they heard the rebel guards and in fact had alarmed the whole country, and talking above them, and discovered they were got the people up as a rigilance committee to

After crossing over this natural bridge, they noise and one of the sentinels called to his com- laid down on the ground and slept until sunrise rade and asked him what the noise meant. on the morning of the 11th, when they contin-The guards, after listening a few minutes, con | ned on their way, keeping castwardly as near cluded that nothing was wrong, and returned as they could. Up to this time they had had to their beats. This hole was stopped up by nothing to eat, and were almost famished .inserting into the crevice a pair of old panta- About noon of the 11th they met, several neloons filled with straw, and by bolstering the groes, who gave them information as to the whole up with boards, which they secured whereabouts of the rebel pickets, and furnished them with food.

Acting under the advice of these friendly negroes, they remained quietly in the woods until darkness had set in, when they were furnished with a comfortable supper by the negroes, and after dark proceeded on their way, the negroes hundred and nine of the prisoners decided to (who everywhere showed their friendship to the fugitives) having first directed them how to tured; and others yet, (among whom was Gen. a camp of rebels, and could plainly see the smoke and camp fires. But their wearied feet gave out, and they were compelled to stop and rest, having only marched five miles that day.

They started again at daylight on the 15th, and after moving awhile through the woods, they saw a negro woman working in a field; and called her to them, and from her received directions, and were told that the rebel pickets had been about there looking for the fugitives from Libby. Here they laid low again, and resamed their journey when darkness set in, and marched five miles, but halted until the morn-

ing of the 14th, when the journey was resumed. At one point they met a negro in a field, and she told them that her mistress was a secesh two, three, and four, and each squad was to woman, and that she had a son in the rebel take a different route, and after they were out army. The party however were exceedingly hungry, and they determined to secure some food. This they did by boldly approaching the house and informing the mistress that they were fugitives from Norfolk, who had been driven out by Butler; and the secesh sympathies of the woman were at once aroused, and she gave them of her substance, and started them on their way with directions how to avoid the Yankee soldiers, who occasionally scouted in that vicinity. This information was exceed-ingly valuable to the refugees, for by it they discovered the whereabout of the Union forces.

When about fifteen miles from Williamsburg, the party came upon the main road, and found the tracks of a large body of cavalry. A piece of paper found by Capt. Jones, satisfied him that they were Union cavalry; but his companions were suspicious, and avoided the road and moved forward; and at the "Burnt Ordinary" (about ten miles from Williamsburg) awaited the return of the cavalry that had moved up the road; and from behind a fence corner where they were secreted, the fugitives saw the flag of the Union, supported by a squadron of cavalry, which proved to be a detachment of Col, Spear's 11th Pennsylvania regiment, sent out for the purpose of picking up escaped pris- other things) as follows:"

cavalry, where they were quartered for the night, and where they found eleven others who had escaped safely. Col. Spear and his command furnished the officers with clothing and other necessaries.

At all points along the route, the fugitives describe their reception by the negroes as most enthusiastic; and there was no lack of white people who sympathized with them and helped them on their way.

From these officers we learn that there is a widespread Union feeling in Richmond. Jeff. Davis is held in detestation. But all who do not heartily endorse the rebel government, are spotted and watched. There are at this time eighteen persons confined in Castle Thunder, on charge of attempts to assassinate the rebel President. These prisoners also confirm the report that an attempt was made to born Jeff.'s mansion, and that one morning his servants found a coffin upon his porch.

In their escape, the officers were aided by citizens of Richmond-not foreigners or the poor classes only-but by natives and persons 2"2. That to the end that the Union be of wealth. They know their friends there, but very properly withhold any mention of their names. Of those who got out of Libby, there were a number of sick ones, who were cared for by Union people, and will eventually reach the Union lines through their aid.

The officers also report the fact, that some time ago, through the aid of citizens, they obtained communication with the soldiers on Belle Island, and there was to be a concerted movement to escape. The soldiers had been furnished with arms, which they had secreted .-The officers at Libby were to secure the guards more true blue, patriotic and straight forward there, and act in concert with the Belle Island men; but just as the affair was ready to be carried into execution, the project was exposed. Suspicion at once rested upon a certain Union Lieut. Colonel, who was in favor with the rebel authorities, had the freedom of the city, and moved about at will in the hospitals and elsewhere. He had been suspected for some time, and one day was accused of exposing the affair.

The indignation of the officers, whose plans had thus been thwarted through the perfidy of (as they believed) one of their number, cannot be described. Some cried out, "Hang him! ing it in strips, said he had a rope ready; and others were in favor of pitching the fellow out They therefore moved some distance to the south of the window, and letting his brains bespatter -and after passing through more of the swamp, the pavement below. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and it was concluded that it was better to let the traitor live, and report him to his government, if opportunity ever offered. The it was very deep, and the refugees were worn | Lieut. Colonel, we understand, will be reported out and fatigued. Chancing, however, to look to the war office. His excuse is, that he inup, Lieut. Bradford saw that two trees had fall- formed a Union officer in the hospital of the aten on either side of the river, and that their tempted escape, and that a rebel officer over-

did not fare as well. As long as the boxes sent from persons at the North were delivered, they lived as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Those who had money were allowed to send out and get what they wanted, by paying three times more than Richmond prices, the profits going into the pockets of the officers of the prison. In other respects the

NO. 28.

treatment was quite harsh. When a prisoner entered the prison, any articles found upon him that were fancied by the rebel officers or guards, were taken possession of; they pretended the money and articles were deposited with the quartermaster.

The sleeping accommodations were very poor, and the only place they had to exercise their limbs in, was the dining room. For a while the officers were not furnished with meat at all. and at one time they received flesh which was pronounced by those among the efficers who knew something of butchering, as being mule meat, as they knew of no cattle used for food which had bones like those found in the meat.

The privates on Belle Island, it is unquestioned, have eaten dogs; in fact, were obliged to do it in order to sustain life.

On the boat, coming up from Fortress Monroe vesterday, the officers had a meeting, which was presided over by Col. W. P. Kendrick, of the West Tennessee Cavalry, and at which Colonel West, of the 4th Wisconsin, acted as Secretary, and the following card was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, officers of the U. States army, and recently prisoners of war, desire to express their deep gratitude to Major General Butler, Brig. Gen. Wistar, Col. West, of the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, and the gallant offi-cers and men of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the 1st New York Mounted Rifles. for their effective assistance in completing our escape from the rebel Libby Prison at Richmond and the rebel lines of pickets and bloodhounds of the rebel army, and also for the many acts of kindness so gracefully tendered us in our present time of need.

"We desire, also, in common with every loyal heart in the Union, to tender to Major General Butler our high appreciation of his prompt and extensive efforts to aid our comrades who are yet in the rebel lines attempting to elude their vigilance and make good their escape from that prison of refined cruelty and slow death." This was signed by all the officers present.

HOW THEY CHANGE!

Pennsylvania Democracy in 1849. "We deny the power of any citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond its present dominion, nor do we consider it a part of the compromise of the constitution that Slavery should forever travel with the advancing column of our Territorial progress."

Under this Anti-Slavery platform, John A Gamble was elected.

IN FEB. 1861,

"When the Rebellion had progressed some months, and had inaugurated Jeff. Davis as President, the professed Democracy, in State Convention at Harrisburg, resolved (among

at we will, by all -" Sth gitimate means, oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression upon the Southern States, especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unrepealed on the statute books of Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in these States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution."

[Says the Official Report, "The reading of the Resolutions called forth much applause, When that declaring the determined opposition of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to an armed aggression upon the Seceeding States was read. the whole Convention rose en masse, and, with the waving of hats and the violent shouts of enthusiasm, shook the very walls of the building that held them. They were adopted by acclamation."

Under such a Traitorous flag, the Party was defeated.

In 1862,

The same party, in same place, Resolved, restored, and the Constitution and laws enforced throughout its whole extent. We pledge our hearty and unqualified support to the Fed eral Government in the ENERGETIC PROS ECUTION of the existing- War."

Upon this patriotic avowal, they carried the State by 3,400 votes. In 1863. They tried to mix IS61 and 1862, so as to catch

both loyal War Democrats and Copperheads; but they don't amalgamate! Give them a sound threshing this time, and they will be thereafter!

How Dick Took the Turkies .- A story is told of Dick, a darkie in Kentucky who was a notorious thief, so vicious in this respect that all the thefts in the neighborhood were charged to him. On one occasion Mr. Jones, a neighbor of Dick's master, called and said that Dick must be sold out of that part of the country, for he had stolen all his [Jones'] turkeys. Dick's master could not think so. The two, however went into the field where Dick was at work, and accused him of the theft. " You stole Mr. Jones' turkeys said the

master: "No! I didn't massa," replied Dick.

The master persisted. "Well," at length said Dick I'll tell you massa, I didn't steal dem turkeys, but last night I went across Mr. Jones' pasture, and saw one of your rails on the fence, so I brought home de rail, and, confound it, when I come to look, dare were nine turkeys on de rail."

to get married, is to oppose them. Toll them goods sent to prisoners from the North, and one tree and down the other, the fugitives suctous recipients were often allowed to go, under coeffed in reaching the east bank of the Chickdingly."

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 18 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly

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tions desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.

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

A Democratic Paper on McClellan

From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate.

THE DEAD WEIGHT .- We have been reading the prominent passages in the report of Geo. B. McClellan. They are the passages which are selected by such papers as the New York World, and others favorable to him, to give him the very best show before American citizens. They have convinced us, sincerely, that he is a man of unsurpassed military ability. His letter of February 3rd, 1862, to Secretary Stanton, setting forth the plan of the peninsular campaign, as he would have had it, is masterly in its conception, and shows the highest military talent in its details. That is, as it seems to us. المعلقان واستهيستان وأأواجه

We regret that it was not fully adopted by the Administration, for with its ultimate fruition the rebellion might have been a thing of the past, the nation might have been united and happy once more, and Gen. McClellan, might have been the enthusiastic choice for the next Presidency. But the plan may have been faulty; it certainly was, for good or for evil, not carried out. Its projector has, for good or evil, parted company with the great struggle for the Union, and seems to have thrown himself, with his heavy dead weight, upon all efforts to go on with the war.

What matters it here, in this time of peril, whether McClellah's or somebody else's plans and theories, in 1862, were better? It is precisely of as much consequence as the question of Groupby's fidelity at Waterloo. It is a matter with which history has to deal-not we here in the trenches, resisting an assault upon the life

Suppose McClellan to have been badly treated. Shall the earth and the sun stand still until he is attended to? Give him a court martial, or a committee of inquiry, if he wants it; shoot him or Stanton, whichever is found to be in the fault; do anything in reason that he wants done, but let us go on meanwhile with more pressing and important matters.

Joe Hooker had as good a right to growl and grumble and humph himself up. Did he do it? Go and ask him, down there in Tennessee, good-naturedly smoking his cigar under the shadow of Lookout Mountain. John Pope, as brave a fighting man as ever lived, never had the hundredth part of the time, the favor, the patient waiting, which was given McCiellan to do something with the Army of the Potomac. Did he fall back, glum and cross, and demand that nothing should be done until he was avenged? * 74

He came from the command of a great army to a mere Indian border war, as gaily as though it were a holiday excursion. Burnside did not cope with Longstreet at Fredericksburg, and was summarily sent away; but he sought another trial, and gave him hard knocks at Knoxville. McDowell, the earliest victim of ill luck, has been vainly urging ever since, not the endorsement of his plans at Bull Run, but a command to lead once more at the rebel army .---Rosecrans, the beloved of all, who was blown out after the battle of Chickamauga, as you would blow out a penny candle, referred to the druggist, instead of the Government, about the opium question. Even Scott, the greatest general living, who was set aside gently but firmly, takes his morning walks in the Fifth avenueand if he does not encourage, he does not discourage the attempts we are making to save this country.

Up to the advent of Meade, every general who has had command of the Army of the Potomac, has been relieved from it under circumstances which they probably did not regard as flattering. But, of them all, there has been only one who has untertaken the infliction of his wrongs-if they were wrongs-upon the country. That one is George B. McClellan .-He asks the country to take notice, that not only his military plans, but his ideas as to the politics of war, are different from those which have been pursued. He publishes old letters to the President. He charges Stanton, the existing Secretary of War, with having connived at his defeat and the destruction of the army. He advocates the election of a man to the Governorship of Pennsylvania who decides that the draft is unconstitutional. And he permits himself to be named as the Presidential candidate of the Fernando Woods, the Vallandighams, and all the other dead weights hanging on this war. It is one of the fatalities which seem to attend that class of politicians, that they are making a candidate of that kind. So long as they keep control of the Democratic party, so long will it be beaten.

A NEW CURE FOR HYDROPHODIA.-A new, cure for hydrophobia has been mentioned in England. An eminent physician refers to Youatt, who told him that his remedy was to allow the common nitrate of silver, easily procurable, to filter into the wounds; it decomposes the saliva, and in doing this destroys, a virus. He says that the nitrate of silver chases the poison into the very capillaries, and neutralizes

it. The physician adds that "the poison of hydrophobia remains latent, on an average, of six weeks; the part heals over, but there is a pimple or wound, more or less irritable; it then becomes painful, and the germ, whatever it is, is ripe for dissemination into the system, and then all hope is gone. Nevertheless, between the time of the bite and the activity of the wound, previous to dissemination, the caustic or nitrate of silver is a sure preventive; after that, it is as useless as all the other means .--The best mode of application of the nitrate of silver, is introducing it solidly into the wound. It melts in an equal quantity of water. If already healed, the cicatrix should be rubbed and causticated away entirely.

Tue St. Louis Republican, a paper likely to

be well informed, says: "Gen. Grant is not going to trouble himself

much concerning these movements of politicians. It is not to his taste. His intention is to close the war as soon as possible, The surest way to prevail on a young couple | and he wants to be foot-loose, not hampered by political entanglements. He asks no other du-