

THE AGITATOR.

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

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864.

SIGNS OF CHANGE.

Nothing can be more significant than the change of base going on in the nation, under the leadership of James Brooks. When he said, in a recent speech that slavery was dead, and he should publicly act with reference to the fact, he only foreshadowed the policy to be pursued by the chief. In a list number of his paper, the Express, he stated that not ten members in the House of Representatives had any vitality in slavery as a system.

For a year, public opinion has returned to the support of the government, like an irresistible tide. One year ago New Hampshire led the way to victory, and all the loyal States followed in her wake. Again, on the 8th of March, current, that gallant State headed the column which is to scatter the enemies of the government like chaff next fall.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1864. I trust to make the announcement, with all due solemnity, that the eternal Negro has a rival. This rival differs in all essentials from the negro. The negro is enslaved; this rival enslaves.

WHISKEY.

And for a few days Whiskey had a pretty clear field, and showed its mettle. In the Senate it was especially championed by Mr. Powell. In the House, by Fernando Wood. Whiskey triumphed, finally, and is now fit to be used of speculation until July 1, 1864, after which time it pays a round duty.

Now Mr. Powell did not use precisely the words here used. But when there is a departure from his verbiage, there is a strict correspondence with his idea, and the inferences which followed from his argument. There are greater men than Mr. Powell, and greater men have used very nearly the same arguments to bolster up slavery. So let it not be too hard

upon Mr. Powell. He is making his record. Let us not interrupt him. Let all these men make history in their own way. But in the political day of judgment, Mr. Powell and his fellow traitors will call upon the rocks to cover them from the lightnings of popular scorn.

Legislation is advancing rapidly, and the certainty of an early adjournment increases. Probably there must be some President-making before the close, some speeches, like that of Mr. Powell, for political effect. M. H. C.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1864. The publication of the "strictly private" circular signed by Senator Pomeroy, has not been unproductive of good. Whether it be genuine or not, makes no difference with the result. It has had the effect to rally the loyal closer to the support of the government, at the same time placing Mr. Chase hors du combat.

The hostility of Mr. Pomeroy and a portion of the Missouri "radicals" to Mr. Lincoln, is susceptible of explanation. Mr. Lincoln has, all along, steadily refused to recognize the legitimacy of any such division among the Union men of the West. The only difference I am able to discover between the radicals, under Grant Brown, and the emancipationists, under Frank Blair, is that the former go in for the annihilation of slavery immediately, and without after action, leaving the freedmen to the laws regulating the demands of labor, while the latter go in for emancipation and colonization.

This is no new idea of Mr. Blair's. As long ago as 1860, I saw a letter, written by Montgomery Blair, proposing this very mode for abolishing slavery. It is a pet scheme of the Blair family. And when they take hold of an idea, they never let go. I do not think Montgomery Blair is at all a friend of slavery by intention. His Rockville speech, in which he charged the radical republicans with projecting amalgamation of the white and black races, was made to glorify his own scheme for destroying the institution.

The truth is, men and women seek their social level, as water seeks its physical level. Many people forget the laws which regulate human action. The sensual are not nice in their choice of companions, either male or female. The refined and cultivated are ruled by the necessities of culture and refinement. The democratic demagogues, who have bespattered the Irish race all over with adulation, for their votes, do not, as I have observed, take Irish girls to wife. I do not suppose they ever held out any such inducement to gain votes; and if they did, it is not probable that they would fulfil the obligation.

COPPERHEAD CHANGE OF FRONT.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg Repository says that the Democratic editors of the State had a convention there on Wednesday last. They sat in the Surveyor General's office with closed doors, and their deliberations were confined principally to the best plan of carrying the next Presidential election. They have not allowed their proceedings to become public, but it is known that they informally agreed to modify their pro-slavery views, and take ground gradually for the constitutional abolition of slavery, and be in position to take any available General who may be willing to drop into their arms and take their Presidential hand on the 4th of July next.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1864. Last night I went to hear the famous Colonel Streight, so long a prisoner of war in Richmond, and one of the hundred lucky officers who tunneled Libby Prison and escaped into our lines. Col. Streight is to the rebels what Morgan is to us. They both hate and fear him. They took every reasonable precaution to keep him securely; but the Colonel is not a reasonable man, in the sense implied in a tame yielding to adverse circumstances.

His subject was the duty of the northern people in this crisis of the nation's fate. Ten months of captivity among barbarians—for they are barbarians—have led a good deal of light in upon him. He represented the rebels as most bitterly determined in their project of breaking up the government. In all his inter-

course with rebels, he says he never heard the possibility of a settlement by compromise hinted at. Among the loyal—for there are some truly loyal men and women in Richmond—he says that he never heard the word "compromise" mentioned. These Union people, with whom he was lodged for a week after his escape from prison, and who furnished him with provision and arms for his comfort and defence, as he set out for our lines, told him that there never could be peace until the chiefs of rebellion and the armies under their control were utterly swept from the board. Said he—"We must whip them when they are 250,000, when they are 50,000, when they are 10,000; whip them to atoms, and then whip the piece where we saw them last." He said it was the only way to peace—through the destruction of the rebels themselves.

The Col. said that he left his wounded seven miles from any house in Alabama, with tents, nurses, surgeon, and ample provisions. The chivalry came upon them and stripped them of their tents, provisions, clothing, and nurses—taking the blankets from under men who had suffered the amputation of limbs—and leaving them to die. These are some of the refinements which spring from slavery, said the Col. It was a bad school. It must be dismissed.

Let us hear no more from our constitutional Union friends, said he, "about the high-toned chivalry of the South, or the atrocities of Gen. Butler. Why," said he, "do we never hear our constitutional Union friends lifting their voices against the barbarities practised by their erring southern brethren, when they deplore the atrocities of Union Generals?"

I, for one, never saw a word of protest against or in condemnation of the atrocities practised by the rebels against our captured men, in the Copperhead papers. They are shocked at Gen. Butler, but not at the murder in cold blood of our captured men, or in the robbery of the sick and wounded. These things are universally practised by the rebels. The fact is as well established as any other.

Col. Streight is a truly modest man—as modest as true courage is always. He blushed like a girl when the crowded audience demanded some items of personal adventure, saying that they would find it all in the papers.

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THE COPPERHEAD PRESS have had more to say about our recent ill success in Florida than they have had to say about all our successes for months. They try to put all the blame on President Lincoln for the reverse. What a set of fair dealing bonities they are! Whenever any movement fails, President Lincoln is to blame for it; and whenever a movement is successful he is entitled to no credit for it.—If they think such manifest unfairness is calculated to injure President Lincoln among loyal and honest men they will certainly mistake Libanon Courier.

EDUCATION THE CORNERSTONE OF THE UNION.

—Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture a few days ago, at the music Hall, Boston, before a large audience, in which he advocated the planting of school houses among the negroes and poor whites of the South, with every step of the army, and said that we have one destiny and one future with the black man, and we've got to share our ideas with him. He said he did not despond of the future of the Republic, but believed, as if he saw it, in a union of all the States, indissoluble as granite, and founded upon justice; in the words of another, you might as well attempt to put a six weeks' chicken back into its egg, as to return four millions of slaves into bondage.

On the same day that the above vote against the soldiers voting was given, a resolution was introduced in the Senate requesting our representatives in Congress to vote for a law increasing the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of the United States, when all the Republican Senators and Mr. Kinsey voted for the resolution, and all the "Democratic" Senators voted against it.

THE COPPERHEADS have written an article in favor of Mr. McClellan, and have hired a playwright, named Webb, to try her luck going about the country to "spout" it. The design is to counteract the influence of the original, heart-spoken addresses of that most respectable young lady, Miss Anna E. Dickinson, (who, we regret to say, is unable to respond to requests to lecture, on account of ill health.)

NEW ARTICLE for the cure of Billious Disorders, Jaundice, &c., for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

TREES! TREES! FOR SALE.

Apple, Price 20 cts. Extra, 25 cts. SUMMER VARIETY.—Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Early Strawberry, Junting, Early Sweet Bloodgood, Beurre Grisard, Carpenter, Dearborn Seedling, Gulien's Burganot, Golden Bourse of All-Season, Harvest, Juliane, Mandelino, Rottizer, Osborn Summer, Summer Frank Reel, Tyson. AUTUMN VARIETY.—Beurre Bosc, Beurre Diel, Beurre Gannebat, Beurre De La Motte, Beurre De Amilly, Buffon, Cushing, Dix, D'Alencon de Angouleme, Early Harvest, Faneau, Golden Bourse, Golden Drop of Herington. GRAPES.—Isabella, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Catawba, Rebecca, Delaware, Concord, White Sweet Water, Black Burgundy. GOOSEBERRIES.—English—several varieties. CURRANTS.—White, Cherry, Dutch and Red. ORNAMENTAL.—Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Scotch Fir, American Arborvitae, Siberian do., Weeping Mountain Ash, Mountain Ash, Horse Chestnut, European Larch, Green Forsythia, White Flowering Deutzia, Graceful Deutzia, Chinese Weigelia, Roses, Basket Willows. Blue Spruce, Boston Spruce, Golden Bourse, are all of superior quality. In digging and packing care will be taken; and the charge for packing will be the cost of materials used. Trees will be delivered at the Tioga depot free of charge. Call at the Nursery, and look at the trees for your own satisfaction. B. C. WICKHAM. Tioga, Tioga Co., Pa.—March 9, '64—30*

PORTABLE PRINTING OFFICES. For the use of Merchants, Druggists, and all business and professional men who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply.—Adapted to the printing of Handbills, Billboards, Circulars, Labels, Cards and Small Newspapers. Full instructions accompany each office enabling any ten years old to work them successfully. Circulars sent free. Specimen sheets of Type, Cuts, &c., 6 cents. Address ADAMS' PRESS CO., 31 Park Row, N. Y., and 35 Lincoln St. Boston, Mass. January 27, 1864-7.

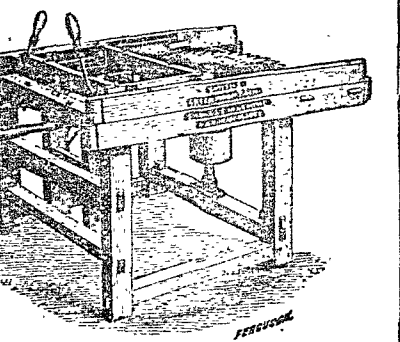
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration de bonis non having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Ezra Davis, Sr., late of Richmond, deceased, notice is hereby given that the subscribers do hereby demand the said estate to be delivered up to them, and that they will not receive the same until they are properly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers. JOHN A. HOLDEN, Admr's. Mansfield, March 2, 1864-6.

WELLSBORO ACADEMY. BENJ. EGLIN, B. A., Principal. ASSISTANT.

THE SPRING TERM opens on MONDAY, March 28th, to continue fourteen weeks. For particulars address the Principal or the Board of Trustees: J. L. ROBINSON, Pres't. J. EMERY, Sec'y. Wellsboro, March 9, 1864.

TEAS, COFFEES, and SPICES, best qualities and fair prices always on hand at WELLSBORO, April 22, 1863. MATHERS.

SMITH'S IMPROVED GREEN MOUNTAIN Shingle and Heading Machine.



It was Awarded the First Premium Silver Medal, at the New York State Agricultural Fair, at Utica, in 1863, and at all other Fairs where Exhibited.

THIS important improvement in machines for manufacturing shingles and headings, the inventor has the pleasure of introducing to the public; a machine which has proved itself, beyond a doubt, decidedly the most perfect, the best and cheapest machine that has ever yet been introduced. As shingles and heading are articles of great demand and of much importance, the aim and object of the inventor has been to get up a machine that would make them as near perfect to the best shaved, and with the greatest dispatch, possible. With much labor and expense he has succeeded in accomplishing his object; which fact is testified by those who have the machines in use.—The superiority and many important advantages this machine has over others, are: It has no complicated parts liable to derangement; simple in its construction, yet strong and durable; perfectly safe and easy in operating; does the work in a very perfect manner, equally as well on headings of different kinds—cutting obliquely or otherwise, as desired. The saw running horizontal, cutting lengthwise of the bolt; the carriage traveling only in proportion to the width of the shingle or heading, and are made to cut from 10 to 24 inches in length, works up the timber very quick; will cut from 1000 to 1600 per hour of shingles, takes up but little room, occupying only about four feet square, not weighing over 235 lbs.; can be driven by any kind of ordinary power; a very compact machine to ship. The cost of the machine is small compared with its value.

CHARLESTON, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1864. Mr. D. F. Eaton, Dear Sir:—The Green Mountain shingle and heading machine, which we purchased of you, we have the satisfaction of saying we are highly pleased with. It meets the recommendations. We consider it decidedly the best and most valuable machine that we have ever seen or used. We do not hesitate in recommending it to any one.

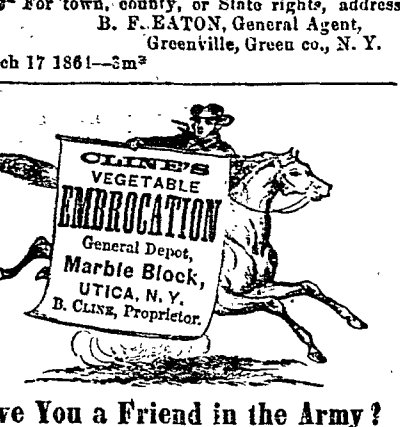
GREENVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1863. Mr. D. F. Eaton, Dear Sir:—I have used Smith's improved machine in several kinds of lumber. It does its work well beyond our expectations; it is a very perfect machine in every respect. We think it cannot but take the place of other machines when introduced.

GREENVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1862. Mr. D. F. Eaton, Sir:—The Green Mountain shingle and heading machine which I purchased of you, answers the recommendation in every respect. I am well pleased with the machine; it does the work well and with great dispatch. It is a valuable and important improvement. Yours respectfully, LEWIS SHERRILL.

NEW HAVEN MILLS, Vt., Sept. 1, 1863. Emerson Smith, Dear Sir:—Your improved shingle machine, which we had in use since last spring, works complete. It is the best and most perfect machine in use. I have cut 1500, and can 2000 per hour. It is a machine that pays well, and most come into general use. Yours, LEWIS RUSSELL.

Machines for sale in Tioga and Potter counties, Pa., by P. W. ROCKWELL, Rutland, Tioga Co., Pa.

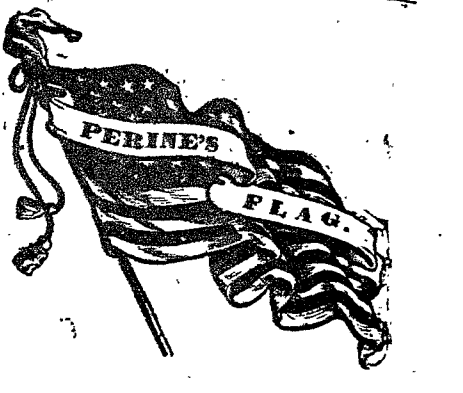
For town, county, or State rights, address B. F. EATON, Green Agent, Greenville, Green Co., N. Y. March 17 1864—3m*



Have You a Friend in the Army?

Fort Alexander, Md., Oct. 12, '63. Let me assure you that persons having sons, husbands and brothers in the army will do well to send them Cline's Embrocation. It is just the medicine now wanted by soldiers for colds, coughs, sprains, rheumatism, and many ailments produced by exposure. Hoping that Sisters for the army will take prompt measures to get a supply, I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant, S. S. WRIGHT, Proprietor. P. S. While writing, I am parting with my last bottles I had for my own use.

CLINE'S VEGETABLE EMBROICATION! MOST RECOMMENDED IF IT FAILS TO GIVE SATISFACTION. For Diphtheria, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness, its equal is not to be found. When taken in time, or immediately after an exposure, the effects are astonishing. Two or three doses will throw off the cold and perform a cure, and prevent the setting in of the fever and cough that usually follow a cold, which always racks the system, often leading to diphtheria and consumption. It is highly necessary, therefore, that it be immediately administered in time. One or two doses may prevent these destructive complaints, and save you from an untimely grave.



PERINE'S CASH STORE!

IT is now past two years since the opening of our READY PAY STORE. —AT— TROY, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., since which time the public have awarded to us a GENEROUS PATRONAGE; we have been signally prospered. The PAY AS YOU GO PLAN has afforded us ample means to prosecute our business in such a manner as to DEFY COMPETITION.

Perhaps no greater comment could be added to show the value of this plan than the perfect security afforded to the purchaser. He not only gets the value of his money, but has the full consciousness that he is a free man. Duns to him are things talked of but not realized. We do business Strictly for Cash, thereby saving a heavy tax which must be imposed on the purchaser, where a CREDIT BUSINESS IS DONE. We purchase most of our Goods for Cash, offering them at a very slight advance FROM COST, preferring as we always have done from the commencement of our business to do a large trade for Small Profits, rather than run the risks which the losses attending a CREDIT SYSTEM involved. We therefore can and do offer to purchasers of DRY GOODS, the best assortment of Goods to be found in NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

SILKS! SILKS!

If you want to purchase BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & GREEN SILKS, BROCADE & PLAIN, Call at PERINE'S. of all styles and quality. Plain and figured French Merinos, English Colours Colored and Black Alpaca, Brocade Rebs and oriental lusters, Figured Grenadines, Brocade Mohairs, In fact everything in the Dress Goods line, AT PERINE'S.

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of all styles and quality. Plain and figured French Merinos, English Colours Colored and Black Alpaca, Brocade Rebs and oriental lusters, Figured Grenadines, Brocade Mohairs, In fact everything in the Dress Goods line, AT PERINE'S.

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CALL AND SEE Splendid Broches, and Square Shawls, Black Thibet, long Shawls, Black Thibet, square Shawls, Colored Thibets, Black Silk Shawls, and Shawls of every kind and variety, AT PERINE'S.

CLOAKS, SACQUES, & MANTILLAS.

of the newest designs in Black or Colors, AT PERINE'S.

FIVE-THOUSAND YARDS.

Pacific and Manchester Delains for 2 shilling per yard, AT PERINE'S. TEN THOUSAND YARDS Madras Prints for 1 shilling per yard, AT PERINE'S.

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of Domestic at prices that defy competition, AT PERINE'S. FIFTY CASES Shop-made Kip and Stogs Boots, for \$3.00 per pair, AT PERINE'S. HATS and CAPS of great variety in quality and price, AT PERINE'S. Ladies, Misses & Children's Shoes in great variety and cheap, AT PERINE'S. Flour by the Sack or Barrel, AT PERINE'S. Prices reduced on Hoop Skirts and Corsets, AT PERINE'S. Opera Flannels, plain, figured, striped and checked, heavy twilled and red, blue, green, white and yellow, Flannels, AT PERINE'S. A new and cheap stock of CLOTHING, at Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DUNNALL, 156 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. June 1, 1863-7.