

THE TIOPA COUNTY AGITATOR.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : SEPT. 23, 1864.

The Tories of 1776 and the Copperheads of 1864.

Mr. Lorenzo Sabine has just published a work entitled "The Loyalists of the American Revolution," a fitter title would have been "The Tories of the Revolution."...

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL: Morton McMichael, Philadelphia. T. Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE: 1 Robert P. Klig, 18 Elias W. Hale, 2 G. Morrison Coates, 14 Charles H. Shriner, 3 Henry Bann, 15 John Wister, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David McConoughy, 5 Barton H. Foster, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Rank, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton, 8 William Taylor, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Edward Biever, 10 Richard H. Corryell, 22 John P. Penney, 11 Edward Haliday, 23 Ebenezer M. Junkin, 12 Charles E. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard.

LOCAL TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS: S. F. WILSON, of Tioga County.

FOR ASSEMBLY: JOHN W. GUERNSEY, of Tioga. ARTHUR G. OLMSTED, of Potter Co.

FOR SHERIFF: LEROY TABOR, of Tioga.

FOR COMMISSIONER: ELEAZER S. SEEBLEY, of Deerfield.

FOR AUDITOR: JOHN G. ARGOTZINGER, of Rutland.

FOR CORONER: DAVID S. PETERS, of Mainsburg.

Hon. S. F. Wilson addressed a meeting at Manoy, Wednesday evening last, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

To UNION LEAGUES.—Several officers of the various Union Leagues in the county have written us asking for further suggestions touching the duties of the Leagues, we take this method of laying before them some of the more important duties required at their hands:

1st.—The division of their respective election districts into convenient neighborhoods, and the appointment of live men in each such sub-district, whose duty it shall be to furnish teams and see to it that every Union voter is got to the polls before 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

2d.—The appointment of challengers to be in attendance at the polls, from the time of opening until the time of closing.

3d.—The appointment of a Committee to make out a complete list of the Union voters in the election district; and to check off each name as the owner votes. Those who have not voted at 1 o'clock, P. M., should be sent for.

These are all important duties. They ought to be performed without delay.

LOOK AT IT.

THE Chicago platform declares for an armistice—a suspension of hostilities, that is—and then peace through compromise. Let us see: There was a blank suspension of hostilities on the part of the Government, from the middle of December, 1861, until the bombardment of Sumter in April, 1861. How was it with the rebels?

The rebels, as every intelligent man knows, were planting their batteries against Fort Sumter during this whole time. They were performing all the essential acts of open war.

During a great part of this period of armistice on our part, and of open war on the part of our "southern brethren," a "Peace Conference" was in session in the city of Washington. What was the object of this "Peace Conference?" And how came it to be in session?

Briefly, then, the Peace Conference was composed of prominent men, appointed by the executives of the several States favorable to such a Conference, without distinction of party; and the object of the Conference was the amicable adjustment of the difficulties which menaced, and have since resulted in civil war.

If a suspension of hostilities and a Convention the States could have averted war, we submit that then was the golden opportunity.

Every loyal State sent delegates to that Conference. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and perhaps North Carolina, sent delegates to that Conference.

But the other Slave States stood aloof. South Carolina, even refused to send her Senators to take part in Congress.

Meanwhile the Conference was working vigorously to perfect a compromise which should satisfy both parties, and disperse the rising clouds of civil war. The conference proposed to change the Constitution so as to give new guarantees for the existence, spread, and perpetuity of slavery.

The rebels continued vigorously at work at the siege of Fort Sumter. They captured arsenals, forts, and Custom Houses, the property of the United States. They did these acts of open war, but it is remembered, while a Convention mainly composed of delegates from loyal States, but in which all the States were urged to participate, was offering most liberal terms of peace through compromise.

Look at these facts candidly and dispassionately. The McClellan party demands a suspension of hostilities, and a Convention of the States, as preliminary to peace. The South has felt the hard lash of desolating war and the mortification of defeat for nearly four years. Its leaders are, of course, maddened and irritable. They rejected the olive branch offered the Government had lifted its hand; when it lay, in the person of James Buchanan, a stupid, weak, and imbecile tool of the traitors themselves. The South was then without any extraordinary degree of passion. It had chafed itself into a species of frenzy, but it had no especial cause of anger against the Government. Then, if ever, it might have accepted compromise. It rejected compromise under those favorable circumstances. Is it reasonable—is it not unreasoning folly, rather!—to expect the rebel chiefs to accept propositions of peace and union now that their passions are inflamed, their pride wounded, and their lands reduced to sterility by the fire and brand of war?

We apprehend that the expectation of peace through compromise is as utter madness as that which hurled the South into the grasp of this terrible war. Peace can only come through the fearful persuasion of decisive battle!

But other offers of accommodation were tendered the South before the Government resorted to coercion.

The Crittenden Compromise measures were adopted by the House and sent to the Senate early in the session of '60-61. They were rejected by the Senate by the small majority of 3. Yet, at that very time, the South had a majority in that body. What are the facts?

The facts are these: Six Senators sat in their seats and refused to vote! But for their refusal to vote against the Clark amendment, the Crittenden Compromise would have been adopted. The failure to adopt that Compromise, then, rests upon the shoulders of those six men. Is it not so?

Those Senators were—Hemphill and Wiggall of Texas, Iverson, of Georgia, Stidell and Benjamin, of Louisiana, and Johnson, of Arkansas. Every one of them REBELS TO-DAY! Nor is this all. President Lincoln, before a single hostile foot trod the soil of a rebellious State, called upon the South to abandon its hostile attitude and return to its allegiance. The rebel chiefs declared that they would have independence, or war.

The South never proposed to compromise the difficulty. It set out with a declaration of independence, and broadly stated its ultimatum as involving nothing less than complete and irrevocable separation. Disunion was the price of peace then; it is the Southern demand to this day.

What, then, is to be done? Is there any considerable number of men in the North, so utterly vile, so shamelessly craven, as to meditate a purchase of peace at that ruinous price?

The Chicago platform answers that question. It means unconditional surrender to rebellion or it means nothing. Its candidate is pledged to that, or he is pledged to nothing. He stands on that platform, or he stands on nothing.

Let every man seriously consider these matters. Each freeman must vote for disgraceful surrender and a divided country, or for honorable war, through which the integrity of the republic will be secured forever.

THE TICKETS are printed, and ready for distribution. Candidates are expected to call and get, and to see that they are placed in the hands of careful and reliable men in each district IMMEDIATELY. The Union Leagues are expected to cut, fold, and pack the votes before the day of election. There are SIX BALLOTS IN THE FULL TICKET.

WATCH FOR FRAUDULENT TICKETS. We are dealing with desperate men.

The New York papers of Saturday publish rumors of a proposition by Jeff. Davis to surrender and return to the Union, conditioned on preserving the status of Slavery as it exists today; that is, slavery to attach to the negroes within rebel lines, and those freed by our armies to remain free.

It is hardly necessary to say that the whole thing is a Wall street canard, gotten up to affect the price of gold and stocks, and to influence the elections, possibly. The loyal North will accept nothing short of an unconditional surrender from the rebel chiefs. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Farragut are the Peace Commissioners on the part of this Government.

BEWARE OF OTHER COPPERHEAD YARNS JUST ON THE EVE OF THE OCTOBER ELECTION!

THE Williamsport Bulletin, in placing Mr. Wilson's name at the head of its ticket, among other good words, says:

"In Mr. Wilson we have a candidate who is universally popular among the people. He has stood firm in the advocacy of Republican principles from the first organization of the party. He is one of the veterans who has been found true and true, through evil and good report, through prosperity and adversity. Since the commencement of this war he has known no party but that of the loyal friends of the Government. As a Senator of the State, he has sustained every measure calculated to strengthen and sustain the Government in its struggle with this great rebellion. He has never been found wavering or doubtful. In selecting Mr. Wilson—and his electors insure the day of voting—the district will elect an able and loyal representative, who will be a credit to the State."

Mr. Wilson, too, is a man incapable of betraying either friend, or trust reposed in him. He is untainted with even a drop of the blood of the scoundrelism which distinguishes this age.

Gen. SHERIDAN, as will be seen elsewhere, has completely routed and destroyed the rebel army in the Shenandoah, in two pitched battles. The news came too late for last week's paper. It also came too soon for the comfort of the Copperheads hereabout. Verily, the Vandalism "mourners go about the streets."

Sheridan killed two birds with one bullet. He has routed Early in his front and the Copperheads in the rear. One of them said in our streets, after the news of Sheridan's second victory came, that he had concluded to go to Li!

That would be in the nature of a return to first principles. Facilis descensus Avernus.

Wax Copperhead orators proclaim that the election of McClellan will reduce the burden of taxation; they either mean peace through disgraceful surrender to Jeff. Davis, or REPUDIATION of the Public Debt, or both. That their

promise of a reduction of taxes means Repudiation may be safely inferred, from the fact that Jefferson Davis, whose work they are doing, is the Father of Repudiation. He has a European reputation in that respect.

The patriotic men and women of the North, who have so nobly come forward with their money to the aid of the Government in its day of need, have really to choose between Lincoln and financial ruin, through repudiation.

We desire to call the attention of Republicans to the fact, that the Copperheads of this county are throwing their entire strength into the local contest, for the purpose of defeating Mr. Wilson for Congress. They intend to try the plan of trading every candidate on their ticket for votes for Wright, Wilson's Copperhead opponent. The election of such a man as Wright would be hailed as a great victory by the Jeff. Davis sympathizers everywhere.

Now, we cite attention to this contemplated trick, not from any distrust of the Union masses; but to warn the thoughtless against this new device of the devil, to be employed by his faithful agents, the Copperheads. Trading on election day is a vile business. Any man who offers to vote for any candidate on the Republican ticket in consideration of a vote for any candidate on the Copperhead ticket, advertises himself as an unprincipled trickster, whose word is worth nothing when given. No honest man will propose such a trade, no man of principle will be a party to such a corrupt bargain.

Every candidate on the Republican ticket can and will receive an overwhelming majority of the whole vote of Tioga county. Majority parties never find it necessary to trade and trade at the polls. Minority parties do that sort of thing, when they can find anybody green enough to trade. We have no fears that the trick will work in Tioga, but it is a part of our duty to strip the cloak from the faction opposed to the Government, and leave their repulsive rascalities to the searching analysis of daylight.

Last Thursday, a lugubrious procession of about 40 Vandalishammers, departed from Wellsboro for the long advertised Mass Meeting at Mansfield. It appeared to be the result of great effort. The victory of Sheridan over the rebel army under Early, in the Shenandoah, operated as a wet blanket upon the disciples of that eminent martyr, Saint Vandalishammer. Whether the mountain air revived their drooping spirits, or not, we cannot say, as we neither went nor sent a reporter.

Briefly, the meeting assembled as per notice. The Honorable Dinny was not there; and some of the uncharitable whisper that that great Addisonian was not expected by the get-together of the meeting; that the local orators of the party, having a small capital of their own, are trading on Dinny's limited capital. Be that as it may, Dinny did not draw. The crowd was limited, like the capital alluded to, which goes to prove that the supply is regulated somewhat by the demand. Accounts vary a trifle; but from a careful weight and average we conclude that 400 is a fair estimate of the number present. The composition of the mass has been stated to us as follows: One third Vandalishammers, one third Republicans, and one third women and children. We give it as received.

The meeting was a failure; not only in numbers, but in enthusiasm and in its intended effect. Some of the speaking disgusted even the better class of Vandalishammers; none of us rose above the twaddle of the heartless demagogue. There was the usual talk about the bugbear of taxation, and the usual hypocritical whining about the "oceans of blood" spilt by this "unholy war." Our readers can hear the same talk in the corner groceries, or on the street, from the same sort of men. But we advise them to miss no opportunity to hear these orators in public, whenever to do so will not involve a great waste of time and shoeleather.

The pretended disagreement between the ultra Whitefeathers and McClellan is a most stupendous deceit. Whatever public disagreement there may seem to be, privately there is perfect harmony. If any extra evidence were necessary to convince the people of this fact, it can be found in the following extract from an editorial in a late number of the New York Daily News, the chief organ of the ultra Peace faction. Here is the extract:

"There are those who would make the Daily News responsible for the division in the Democratic ranks. We can briefly and effectually disprove the charge, and fix the responsibility where it belongs. Let Gen. McClellan assert publicly as he does privately, that he will favor an immediate cessation of hostilities, and a convention of all the States, and the Daily News, and we believe the entire Peace party, will admit that he stands upon the Chicago Platform, and will give him their earnest support."

Gen. McClellan does stand upon the Chicago Platform, and the Daily News, and the entire Peace faction will give him their earnest support. That party has not had a Presidential candidate since Van Buren, who did not owe one-third of his vote to just such a private arrangement as the News discloses.

The tone of the Union papers in Lycoming, Clinton and Center counties, indicate the vigorous and united support of Wilson for Congress. This makes his success certain. The Clinton Republican, one of the most vigorous papers in the State, upon hoisting Wilson's name to the head of the local ticket, says:

"The result of Mr. Benson's declination will be to leave the contest between Mr. Wright, of this county, an uncompromising Copperhead, and Mr. Wilson, of Tioga, whose soundness as a friend of the Administration has not been impeached. The decision cannot be doubtful. No true friend of his country can long debate which of the two to choose."

The Copperheads sport long faces since Gen. Sheridan stole the Chicago platform.

VICTORY!

Glorious news from Sheridan—a splendid Victory in the Shenandoah valley—Early's army totally routed—5,000 rebels killed and wounded—Over 10,000 prisoners captured—Four Rebel Generals killed.

WINCHESTER, Va., 7:30 P.M., Sept. 19. Licut. Gen. U. S. Grant: I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of General Early, over the Berryville pike, at the crossing of Opequan creek, and after a most desperate engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, and capturing about 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags, and most of their wounded.

The rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed and three other general officers wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all their killed fell into our hands.

Our losses are severe; among them General D. A. Russell, commanding a division in the 6th Corps, who was killed by a cannon ball.—Generals Upton, McInosh, and Chapman were wounded. I cannot yet tell our losses.

The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels from Opequan creek to Winchester.

The rebels were strong in number, and very obstinate in their fighting. HARBEN'S FERRY, Va., Sep. 20, 1864. To Hon. E. M. Stanton: Just received the following official from Gen. Sheridan, dated 1 o'clock this morning:

"GENERAL: We fought Early from daylight until between 6 and 7 P. M. We drove him from Opequan creek, through Winchester, and beyond the town. We captured from twenty five hundred to three thousand prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine battle-flags, and all the rebel wounded and dead. They wounded in Winchester amounts to some three thousand.

The rebels lost in killed the following general officers: General Rhodes, General Wharton, General Gordon, and General Ramseur. This army behaved splendidly. I am sending forward all medical supplies, assistance stores, and all the ambulances. JOHN D. STEPHENSON, Brigadier General.

LATER FROM SHERIDAN.

HE WHIPS EARLY AGAIN!

WOODSTOCK, Va., Sept. 23, 1864—8 A.M.

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point: I cannot as yet give any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday. Our loss will be light. Gen. Crook struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up and advanced down their lines. Ricketts Division of the 6th Army Corps, swung in and joined Crook. Getty's and Wheaton's Division took up the same movement, followed by the whole line, and, attacking beautifully, carried the works of the enemy.

The Rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark before the battle ended. I pursued on after the enemy during the night to this point, with the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations.

If Gen. Torbat has pushed down the Luray Valley, according to my directions, he will achieve great results. I do not think there ever was an army so badly routed. The Valley soldiers are hiding away and going to their homes. I cannot at present give you any estimate of prisoners. I pushed on regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is sixteen.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1864.

FRIEND COBB: Straws are said to indicate the drift of the current; last evening I happened to be in a drift so strong and impetuous as to carry whole "bundles." It was a politico-military hurricane.

The 21th Pa. Regt., 1000 strong, commanded by Col. Sickers of the old 4th Reserve Regt., passed along the avenue on their way to the front. As they passed under the McClellan flag in front of the Copperhead headquarters the whole regiment (solid) groaned and hissed, pointed their muskets and snapped them at the traitorous emblem. A little farther on are suspended the stars and stripes, bearing the honored names of Lincoln and Johnson.—This banner was saluted with the wildest and most vociferous cheering I ever heard from a thousand throats. It was a demonstration and expression eminently calculated to cause still greater disgust and contempt among our "quaker gun" peace-shriekers, for anything of a war-like nature. The Colonel informed me that there was not twenty men in the Regiment that would vote for McClellan.

Here is another item: A day or two since a large squad of rebel prisoners on their way to the "Old Capitol" cheered the Chicago platform "flag of truce," our soldiers guarding them cheering that other standard sheet, which means: "Down with the traitors up with the stars."

And still another "straw." A squad of twenty of that peculiar class of "peace" men known as "bounty jumpers" on their way to one of "Lincoln's Bastiles" (cases of arbitrary arrest) paid their devotions to the aforesaid "flag of truce."

I have given you but a few of the indications daily manifested at this point of the settings of the current. It is said here that Gen. Phil. Sheridan got up "Early" last Monday morning. The "Chicago-surrender-ites" are indignant about it. They say he got up to "Early" and in altogether a belittling manner. It is a habit the General has fallen into; he cannot help it.

God bless him, and his victorious host! Their two-edged swords have dealt the enemy at the front, and the weaker one in the rear, a most deadly blow. A nation's heart beats warmly for him and his gallant little army. This is another "failure" according to our "peace" friends. A fair time for the proposed "armistice."

Yours, &c. P.

Gen. McClellan, the first commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and two years ago the democratic candidate for Congress in the Chester and Delaware district, is out against McClellan and in favor of Lincoln. Gen. McClellan is a democrat but not of the copperhead stamp, and, therefore, cannot support a war democrat on a peace platform.

A COPPERHEAD MEETING DISPersed.—The copperheads of Ithaca, New York, availed themselves of the presence of a circus to get together a crowd last Saturday and throw out a McClellan and Pendleton flag. While the operation was going on, the news of the fall of Atlanta was received. The Ithaca Journal tells the rest of the story as follows: When the band stopped playing, a Union man stepped forward on the balcony and announced the news from Atlanta, read Secretary Stanton's official dispatch containing the thrilling intelligence, and then called for "three cheers for the Union army." The men who had just cheered for McClellan stood appalled, dumb. Had a shell from one of Sherman's great guns exploded among them it could not have created greater consternation, nor dispersed them more suddenly. Recovering a little from the tremendous shock, they gave a few dismal and heartrending groans for Sherman's army, and fled in every direction, hiding in holes and corners and burrying themselves in cellars and basements—and in less than three minutes after reading of the dispatch not a copperhead was to be seen, the meeting having vanished. The speeches remained undelivered for the want of an audience.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.—This model Governor has been renominated for the position by his "friends." He peremptorily refused the offer of his name, but finally, from patriotic motives, yielded to solicitations, and became the beguiled of beguilers. We find an exactly parallel case in one of Byron's poems: "A little while she strove, and then repented, And whispering she would no'er consent—consented."

ARMISTICE AND CONVENTION.—Proposing an armistice six months hence, is merely empty words; and so is a convention after the war is ended. All the rest of the Chicago Convention, so far as it is anything but empty rant, is little else than a bitter reflection on their own candidate. So that it may be likened to a skunk, more disgusting than dangerous.

WILD LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, a lot of Wild land in Delmar, containing about 83 acres, 4 acres cleared. Timber chiefly oak and chestnut. JERUSHIA WILLARD, Delmar, Sept. 23, 1864-2t.

FOUND.

At the foot of the hill in Gray's Valley, on or about the last Monday in August, a Cream and Green Woolen Shawl, both sides alike, red and green stripes, about half worn. The owner will please prove property, pay charges, and oblige the subscriber. LAFAYETTE GRAY, Gray's Valley, Sept. 23, 1864-3t.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Jacob Goodspeed, late of Knoxvill, dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to JOHN GOODSPEED, Knoxvill, CHARLES GOODSPEED, Westfield, } Ex'rs. Sept. 23, 1864-6t.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL BUYERS OF DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Cloaks, Beaver Cloths, Broadcloths, Settling Cloak Trimmings, Delaines, Fringes, Sheetings, Shirtings, Flannels, Cassimeres, Jeans, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Notions, &c., are informed that they can

SAVE MONEY

BY CALLING AND EXAMINING OUR STOCK

Seasonable Goods,

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

WE CAN AND WILL make it much to every one's interest to call and

BUY WHAT GOODS THEY NEED.

All goods are high; but there is now more necessity for close buying, and for every one to get the

LOWEST CASH PRICES

than ever before. A Dollar saved is as good as a Dollar earned. We are keeping less goods of a cheap quality than ever before, as we believe customers cannot afford to buy any but

GOOD GOODS.

THE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S

Custom Made Boots,

AND OF ALL KINDS.

Ladies' and Children's Gaiters and Shoes,

is now larger than ever before; and most of it is being sold at less than New York prices.

HAVING SOLD OUT

OUR GROCERY STOCK.

We have more room and more cash to use for the balance of the stock and can do better for our customers. Call and see.

J. A. PARSONS, CORNING, N. Y. [Sept. 21, 1864.]

CARDING AND CLOTH-DRESSING.

THE subscriber informs the public that the business is still carried on at the old stand, near Wellsboro; that he has provided himself with a new and improved Fulling Mill that falls Cloth in a superior manner, giving it a good firm body that will wear better and look neater than Cloth only half-falled.

We are now ready and will dress Cloth as fast as it comes. "First come, first served." Is the motto, to bring it along.

Our Carding Machines are still running, and card all Wool as soon as it comes. Don't go without stockings next winter. September 21, 1864. J. I. JACKSON.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED!

DR. BUCHANAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent post paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address: JAMES S. BUTLER, General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York. July 27, 1864-5m.

P. NEWELL, DENTIST,

MANSFIELD, TIOPA COUNTY, PA.

Is prepared to operate in all the improvements in the various departments of filling, extracting, and setting artificial dentures, &c. Mansfield, August 19, 1864-1y.