

Rates of Advertising.
Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of 10 lines or more will be charged as a square. The subscription rate will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Early advertisements:

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 3 MONTHS | 6 MONTHS | 12 MONTHS |
| 1 Square, \$4.00 | \$7.50 | \$12.00 |
| 2 do. 6.00 | 10.75 | 15.00 |
| 3 do. 8.00 | 14.00 | 18.75 |
| 4 do. 10.00 | 17.25 | 22.50 |
| 5 do. 12.00 | 20.50 | 26.25 |
| 6 do. 14.00 | 23.75 | 30.00 |
| 7 do. 16.00 | 27.00 | 33.75 |
| 8 do. 18.00 | 30.25 | 37.50 |
| 9 do. 20.00 | 33.50 | 41.25 |

Advertisements not having the number of insertions desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.
Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, executed neat and promptly. Justices, Constables and other BLANKS, constantly on hand.

C. L. WILCOX.
Wellshoro, Mar. 22, 1865-52.

TO THE FARMERS OF DELMAR & CHARLES- TON.—I am now selling my stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., at reduced prices. Call soon, as this sale is close out the stock.
Wellshoro, Mar. 22, 1865-52.

150 BUSHELS OF SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.—consisting of the following varieties: Chili, Davis Seedlings, and Peach Blow. Price 25¢ per bushel.
East Charleston, March 22, 1865-1m.

FARM FOR SALE.
Situated in East Charleston near the Middlebury line, belonging to Mrs. Julia Murphy, containing thirty (30) acres. For further particulars, call on Mrs. Murphy, No. 25, 45. ALFRED T. J. J.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned having been appointed an auditor to distribute the proceeds arising from the sale of real estate of Hiram K. Hill, at the suit of James Watson, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office on the 24th day of April next, at 10 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in the distribution of said fund are invited to present their claims or to be forever barred from any claim upon said fund.
HENRY SHERWOOD,
Wellshoro, March 22, 1865-5t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of M. D. Bossard, late of Farmington, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement to the undersigned.
W. M. CAMPBELL,
Farmington, Mar. 22, 1865-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of James Campbell, late of Farmington, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement to the undersigned.
E. B. CAMPBELL, Adm'r.
Nelson, Mich. 22, 1865-6t.

SELLING-OFF AT COST.—Nast & Auerebach (one door below Hardens') will sell their:
Men's and Boys' Clothing,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Ladies' Cloaks,
Hats and Caps,
Balmoral Skirts,
Broche Shawls, &c., &c.,
AT COST PRICES, on account of reducing their Fall and Winter Goods.
NAST & AUERBACH,
of Blossburg, Pa., and Syracuse, N. Y.
Wellshoro, Mar. 22, 1865-1t.

U. S. 7-30 Loan.
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing six and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.
These Notes are issued under date of Aug. 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that date, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-30 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.
These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by cash loans, attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to:
One cent per day on a \$50 note.
Two cents " " " \$100 "
Ten " " " \$500 "
20 " " " \$1000 "
\$1 " " " \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET
now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.
Less than \$200,000,000 remain unpaid, which will probably be disposed of within the next 30 or 40 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case in closing the subscriptions to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.

DESCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WELLSHORO,
March 5, 1865.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000, Paid in.

Fiscal Agent of the United States, and Special Agent for Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent.

WILL DELIVER 7-30 NOTES, free of charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment checks on New York, Philadelphia and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent. interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; and of individuals keeping New York accounts.
J. T. HILL, Cashier. J. U. ORVIS, President.
Mar. 5-5m.

CHURCH MUSIC.—All persons that play the Melodeon or Cabinet Organ should be able to play Church Music, by a New Method of Teaching Chords and Through Bass. I guarantee the scholar to be able to read and play at sight ordinary Church Music at the end of twenty-four or thirty lessons, provided the person is familiar with the letters on the Staff and Key Board. My scholars also have the privilege of practicing Chorus Singing with a fine Vocal Society one evening each week.
Instruments of all kinds for sale and to rent.
Manfield, Feb. 22, 1865-1m. J. G. WHITE.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.—A Philadelphia directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address
E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
Feb. 5, 65-6m. 1130 Broadway, New York.

THE AGITATOR.

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

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

VOL. XI. WELLSHORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1865. NO. 30.

THE AGITATOR.
M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
WELLSHORO, PENNA.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1865.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The semi-rebel press and people are now reaping the first fruits of a bad record. Judging from their action and utterances they regard the past with bitterness, the present with disgust, and the future with apprehension. Their utterances betray a peevishness which always attends convalescence, their actions the nervousness which succeeds excess.

We have somewhere noticed the remark that the many successes which have attended our arms have "shattered the foundations of semi-rebel as well as rebel happiness. It is possible. Such are the "surface indications." The semi-rebel press and leaders prophesied nothing but disaster during forty months of war and "whence came the disaster? Men do not like to be proved false seers. They are incredulous of any happening to impeach their foresight. They proceed from incredulity to intolerance of events, to a fretful, peevish reception of facts and opinions.

The trouble with these men lies in their superficial attachment to measures and policy, and their absorption into a morbid love of party organization and party glory. They are, in the main, men of small ambitions, selfish, pretentious, and vain. They have been, from earliest recollection, supercilious pins sticking upon the glazed sleeve of party, knowing nothing of the world save as it came third, or fourth handed. Four years of public trouble have brought them into contact with real life. They find themselves confronted with a great emergency and do not know how to act. Having been towed at the heels of a powerful party organization all their lives, they cannot "paddle their own canoe," and so revert to the "eddy and swirl" in a state of helplessness.

We seldom look over the columns of a semi-rebel sheet, or listen to a semi-rebel speech that we are not forcibly reminded of a common scold. What is known as "the opposition" is degenerating into a mob of masculine viragos whose tongues and pens shed nothing but vituperation. Rightly viewed this is a harmless pastime, though not very dignified or instructive. And though we love to see the world in good humor, we would not see it restored to that benighted condition through the temporary defeat of the Union arms. That would do it, there is reason to believe.

These men were very far from realizing what they undertook when they avowed their sympathy with the rebels in arms. They undertook to debauch the masses of the American people as they had themselves been debauched by the slave lords. So little were they acquainted with the American people that they conceived them to be as hardened in scorn and as themselves. It was a mortifying mistake, but they awoke too late to correct. They did not read history, else they would have learned that it requires centuries of false teaching to sink the masses of a party so low as the demagogues who control it for their base uses to a certain limit. Roman Consuls and Roman Senators were rife for dissolution and subjugation long years before the Roman empire was overthrown by barbarians. By the people stood between Rome and her great humiliation. And what was true of Rome, has been, and will ever be, true of every other nation. Pride of nationality early dies in the bosom of demagogues. In the hearts of the people it perishes only after long and bitter struggles. If the republic stands it will be through the triumph of popular virtue. It will not be saved by any great and dazzling stroke of demagogues. When the spoke of this contest comes away, it will be seen that measures and policies were but secondary, and subordinate, to that undying zeal which has sent millions to the field to fight for the right.

The actors in these stirring times will go before coming generations upon their record. Every man will lie in the bed he has made for himself. Nothing will be forgotten, no base act forgiven. Men will find themselves constituted judges of their own actions. They will pass sentence upon themselves. There will be no shuffling them; for every man will find his record open to the inspection of a critical public. The torments of the Revolution were not to be forgotten.

The perpetration of the same by leaders betokens the beginning of the end. Human endurance has its limits. The rebels have made a desperate fight for the establishment of a privileged aristocracy and they have failed. It can hardly be presumptuous to say, now that success, with them, is out of the question.

The road between Wellshoro and Tioga will be in fair condition in a day or two, 7047

The people of this region have enjoyed the luxury of isolation for nearly a week, at present writing. No mails, no newspapers, no arrival of men with late news. Of course we have no lack of rumors, both of war and peace. Persons just from Williamsport report that a despatch was received there Thursday evening (16th) from Washington, to the effect that the "Confederacy" had surrendered unconditionally, and that three commissioners to accept the terms of peace offered by Mr. Lincoln. How much of this is true we know not, but suspect that it is a capar.

But the news of the flood on the Susquehanna is more reliable. Without question, the destruction is unprecedented. The water was four feet deep in the streets of Williamsport, and all the bridges across the river at that point and above, to Lock Haven, are swept away. It is said that every bridge between Williamsport and Harrisburg is gone. If this be true, there can be no railroading on that line for a month.

The Tioga road is much injured. The same may be said of every railroad within forty miles. Corning has received another installment of destruction, many of the dwellings having been toppled down or carried bodily away. Travelers who left Wellshoro for the West last Wednesday, got no further than Corning. No trains are running on the Erie roads or its branches.

The loss of life on the Susquehanna must have been very great. Dwellings are reported to have been carried off from Lock Haven. The river is said to be full of wrecked buildings, furniture, logs and lumber. It is not possible now to compute the damage to Pennsylvania, in dollars. It must reach many millions.

GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN.
Good News from the Front, Rear, and Flank.

We learn from reliable authority that a telegram was received at Tioga Tuesday evening, to the effect that Sherman has taken Raleigh, that Sheridan had seized Lynchburg, thus severing Lee's remaining communications. The Dispatch further states that Grant's army was moving, and that a battle was in progress at Gold Springs, Va.

The Burning of Columbia.

The destruction of Columbia was a proper punishment for the treachery of its citizens, and in ordering it Gen. Sherman has shown that he knows how to deal with the people of that State. So long as they behave themselves well and submit quietly, he is prepared to treat them kindly and provide for their protection, but the moment they show their treacherous proclivities in action, he is equally prepared for ridding them out and leaving their cities a heap of ruins. They have their choice submission and protection, resistance and destruction; and having made their choice, it is presumable that they prefer destruction to protection. If so, they have enjoyed their preference, in this instance, to the full.

A stern adherence to this policy, on the part of General Sherman, will soon teach the people of the South that the time for military trifling has passed away, and that they have got to deal with men who are in earnest and mean what they say. They must be and will be conquered if every town in the South has to be laid in ashes.

After a city has surrendered, it is the grossest treachery to fire upon the troops to whom it has been surrendered, and there was no punishment adequate to such a crime but that which Sherman inflicted upon Columbia.

The men of South Carolina, in the olden time, were courageous enough to meet their enemies face to face and fight it out; but their modern descendants, when an enemy enters their State whose courage they have reviled and whose willingness to fight they have mocked at time out of mind, fly like hares before the men they have scoffed at and never make a stand until the friendly protection of a wall enables them to play the assassin. The torch was the only weapon to fight such cowards with, and if its hot breath has scorching them, they may blame themselves for having provoked so just a retribution, but cannot, with decency, blame the brave man who was thus compelled to smoke them out of their holes. If there is any fight in their dastard bodies, why do they not meet Sherman in the field?—Pittsburg Gazette.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.—The last report of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania contains a table exhibiting the real and personal estate of each county, taxable for State purposes, also the number of taxables in each. The amount of real and personal property when divided among the taxables, gives the following amounts for each in the counties named, which are sufficient for comparison: In Bucks, \$1300 for each taxable; Chester, \$1400; Delaware, \$1600; Berks, \$1100; Dauphin, \$1000; Lancaster, \$1100; Montgomery, \$1180; Schuylkill, \$370; Green, \$500; Allegheny, \$740; Philadelphia, \$150. It will be seen, that in the rural districts, wealth divides about a thousand dollars per taxable, while in the great cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and among the mining population of Schuylkill, it dwindles down from seven hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty dollars. The above also shows that the rural districts present the better condition of society; that is, there is a greater amount of wealth, according to population, or else much of the personal property of the city escapes taxation.

SHOULD BE DELETED.
During the draft in Philadelphia last week R. C. Clayborn, of the German Democrats, William T. McKenn, editor of the Ledger, D. R. Williamson, editor of the Inquirer, and F. L. Featherston, of the Bulletin, were all drawn out of the wheel. H. J. Jones, a Methodist

Interesting Questions and Answers relative to the 7-30 Loan.

Mr. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the popular 500 million 5-20 Loan, has just been appointed by SECRETARY ESSENDEN, the GENERAL AGENT to dispose of the ONLY POPULAR LOAN now offered for sale by the Government, viz.: the "SEVEN-THIRTY."

In entering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow-countrymen may all understand what this "Seven-Thirty Loan" is—what are its peculiar merits—how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Question. Why is this Loan called the "Seven-Thirty" Loan?
Answer. It bears interest, in currency, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year, for every hundred dollars; making the interest as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| One cent per day on each | \$ 50 note. |
| Two cents " " " | 100 " |
| Ten " " " | 500 " |
| Twenty " " " | 1,000 " |
| One dollar " " " | 5,000 " |

2nd Question. When and how can they be obtained?
Answer. They are for sale at par, and accrued interest, by all Sub-Treasuries, National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Brokers.

3d Question. When is the interest payable and how can it be collected?
Answer. The Coupons or Interest Tickets are due 15th of February and 15th of August in each year, and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub-Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Banker.

4th Question. When must the Government pay off these 7-30's?
Answer. They are due in two years and a half from the 15th of February, 1865; viz.: on the 15th of August, 1867.

5th Question. Must I receive back my money so soon as 1867?
Answer. No! not unless you yourself prefer to do so. The Law gives you the right to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount at six per cent. interest.

6th Question. How much do you consider this privilege of conversion, into 5-20 Loan to be worth?
Answer. 5-20's bearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are to-day worth 9 per cent. premium. If they are worth no more at the end of the two years and a half, when you have a right to them, than they now are, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least 10 per cent. per annum for your money—but the opinion is that they will be worth more than 9 per cent. at that time.

7th Question. What other advantages is there in investing in the 7-30 Loan?
Answer. It cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, and this adds from one to three per cent. per annum to the net income of the holder, according to the rate of taxation in various localities. All bonds and stocks, except those of the United States, and all mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

8th Question. How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and sure?
Answer. The Government collects, by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred millions each year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debt, and as soon as the year is ended, the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the debt. Our Government has twice paid off all its debt, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt itself is the safest investment in the world. It is as safe as a mortgage on a good farm, and has a better interest. It is, in fact, a First Mortgage on all lands, and incomes, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

Nothing can be safer, for we are all bound for it, and all that we have is firmly held for the payment of principal and interest. How foolish those people are, who keep their gold and greenbacks idle and locked up, or purchase mortgages or railroad stocks and bonds, which pay only 5 or 6 per cent interest, when these Seven-Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five Twenties), even ten per cent., and are so much safer and surer.

9th Question. How many Seven-Thirties are there, and how much remain unsold?
Answer. There are only about three hundred and twenty-five millions authorized by law, and only about one hundred and ninety millions remain unsold.

10th Question. How long will it take you to sell the balance?
Answer. There are about 800 National Banks all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, at least three thousand private bankers and brokers, and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people.

11th Question. How long would it take to sell the whole?
Answer. In less than three months they will be all sold, and will no doubt then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thirties, the first Twenty-Year Loan, and the Five-Twenties.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Gov. BLAISDEL, of Nevada, is said to have attained the respectable height of six feet and four inches.

A vigilance committee has been formed in the oil-region of Pennsylvania, because of the increasing number of murders and robberies.

The Government realizes about \$79,000 per month from the hides, hoofs, &c., of the cattle slaughtered for the Army of the Potomac.

Some camp recently entered a liquor store in Towanda, in the night, turned the spigots and "wasted the spirits on the floor."

The Springfield Republican welcomes the draft. It will give the provost marshal's guard in that city some other occupation besides getting drunk.

A boy employed in one of the mills at Patterson, N. J., in tearing to pieces an old skirt, found twenty-two dollars and a half in gold sewed up in its folds.

A gentleman in Connecticut who got drunk last week, had the misfortune to freeze to death. He has not been drunk since.

Theodore Parker once prophesied that we would have war in the United States in 1865, and that by 1875 there would not be a slave on earth.

Horse flesh soap, horse flesh hash, horse flesh trollee, and horse liver, were on the bill of fare at the recent horse flesh banquet in Paris.

The Erie Dispatch tells of a lot of sheep being bitten by a dog in that vicinity, recently, all of which subsequently became rabid and had to be shot. Twenty-two were thus destroyed.

The door-keeper to the President's house—O'Leary—has been dismissed from his place for taking bribes for admission to an interview with the President.

The clothes of a man who died of small-pox in Providence the other day, were buried to prevent infection. A negro dug them up and took them to an auction room, where they were sold. By handling the goods the auctioneer took the disease, and has since died. The negro was arrested and fined \$3 and costs.

A young lady of Newark, Ohio, named Maggie Elliott, recently died under the following circumstances: She left her father's house in company with her young associates, for an evening visit at the residence of a neighbor, and while among themselves in "hunting the thing," Maggie became possessed of it and placing it in her mouth to hide it from the others, accidentally swallowed it. Every effort for relief, even proved unavailing, and she breathed her last in fifteen minutes after the occurrence. The young companions who took her from her home joyful and happy, in a few hours afterwards brought her back a corpse.

The oil wells in Barma, it is estimated, have been yielding their present supply of eight hundred thousand barrels per annum at least a hundred years, amounting, during that period, to a continuous line of oil barrels twenty seven thousand three hundred miles long. Oil wells also exist in Persia, and it is said have lately been discovered near the Sea of Azof, while on the Island of Samos they existed five hundred years before the Christian era.

EXTORTING PRIZES FROM ENEMIES.—We may well open our eyes with wonder when we see such a journal as the London Illustrated News—always heretofore unfriendly to our cause and very sarcastic and abusive of our public men—saying of President Lincoln that "The ludicrous falseness of the popular estimate of this remarkable man must by this time have become apparent to all capable of reflection. No man could have spoken more firmly, and at the same time wisely and moderately, on the question of emancipation; more tersely and unanswerably than in rebutting the charges of illegal arrests. The same spirit pervades all these utterances—that of a magistrate severely conscious of his responsibilities, disinterested, energetic, circumspect."

The Tioga County Agitator.
BY M. H. COBB.

Published every Wednesday morning and mailed to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, always IN ADVANCE.
The paper is sent postage free to county subscribers, though they may receive their mail at post-offices located in counties immediately adjoining, for convenience.

THE AGITATOR is the Official paper of Tioga County, and circulates in every neighborhood thereof. Subscriptions being on the advance-pay system, it circulates among a class most to the interest of advertisers to reach. Terms to advertisers as liberal as those offered by any paper of equal circulation in Northern Pennsylvania.

A cross on the margin of a paper, denotes that the subscription is about to expire.
Papers will be stopped when the subscription time expires, unless the agent orders their continuance.

Report of the Secretary of War.
The annual report of the Secretary of War was laid before Congress before it adjourned. Mr. Stanton says it was delayed in order to give General Grant an opportunity to furnish a summary of his military operations; but the summary has not been received, as the activity of the campaign in progress demands his unceasing attention. The Secretary says the military events of the past year have been officially published as they occurred, and are as fully known in every branch of the government as throughout the civilized world. They constitute a series of successful marches, sieges and battles, attesting the endurance and courage of the soldiers of the United States, and the gallantry and military skill of their commanders.

The report of Provost Marshal General Fry says, in reference to the re-enlistment of veterans, that during the Autumn of 1863, more than one hundred and thirty-six thousand soldiers, who would otherwise have been lost to the service, were preserved and recruited; and experienced officers were retained in command. This force has performed an essential part in the great campaign of 1864, and its importance to the country cannot be over-estimated. The result of recruitment in the rebel States is reported as unfavorable.

The arrest of deserters and stragglers is continued with vigor, and 39,395 were arrested between October 1, 1863, and October 1, 1864. The total number received from the establishment of the Bureau to October 1, 1864, is 60,760. The Veteran Reserve Corps, on October 1, 1864, consisted of 764 officers, and 28,738 men. The report of the Secretary gives a summary of reports of heads of several bureaus connected with the War Department, and concludes by saying the general exchange of prisoners effected under the instructions of the department, is in course of execution, and it is hoped that all of our prisoners who are in the hands of the rebels, will soon be returned.

Who Began it.
The rebels are now quarrelling about who began the rebellion. But a little while since and they were all proud of it; now they begin to grow ashamed of it, and to toss the responsibility from one to the other. The Richmond Enquirer of the 23d ult., says:
"Virginia did not commence this war, nor did Tennessee, Missouri or Kentucky. Its magnitude and losses were perceived by those on whom the brunt of battle would fall. The States further south, protected by those on the border, repelled advice, rejected concert, and, with fancied security, cut the fastenings which bound us together, and cast Virginia and her children on the exposed western frontier adrift amid terrific and increasing war. In vain did these States foretell the future and protest against the ungenerous rashness of those who expected by the misfortune of others, to escape the calamities of civil strife. We pictured to them a devastated country, pillage and fields, burning towns, insurgent slaves, and a hired soldiery inflamed to crime by the smooth skin woman on the ottoman and the silver plate on the board. Neither did these just appeals, nor the terrific fate which was increasing and advancing, check the selfish impetuosity of those who risked little of disaster to be endured by others. We were told we must follow our own people or be against them."

Upon this the Washington Chronicle remarks:
"We were aware that the cotton States were the first to move in the matter of secession but we had supposed that the Enquirer regarded that fact with the jealousy of a Virginian who had in vain urged his native State to take the initiative."

"The leadership in the rebellion was formerly the glory of South Carolina, and the envy of Virginia, but in the 'ere and yellow leaf' of the Confederacy, the glory is turned into shame, and the language of praise is merged into reproach. Nothing but conscious failure could have produced this remarkable change in the estimate which is placed upon the act of secession."

The Cutting off of Foreign Supplies.
How great a disaster was the fall of Fort Fisher to the enemy, is seen in the following communication to the Richmond Examiner, of the 24th:
"We do not want more men. This statement may seem strange, but it is, nevertheless true. We do not want more men, because we cannot feed and clothe them. I am aware of the fact, it is within my personal knowledge, that an officer, authorized to recruit a brigade from material not subject to conscription, though volunteers have been pressed on him, has found himself unable to accept them from his inability to obtain the necessary clothing. For the correctness of this statement, its literal correctness, I am prepared to exhibit evidence and you are authorized to furnish my name as authority to any one who may seem inclined to doubt its accuracy. What folly, then, to talk of adding more men to our army, and especially of introducing into it a very doubtful element, the negro soldier, when we cannot, for want of supplies, admit ourselves of recruits, now anxious to be enlisted. I might also urge the deficiency of Commissary supplies, the inadequacy of the present daily rations to satisfy the hunger of men now in the army, as an argument against enrolling mere men; but I think it sufficient to show that we are unable to accept, at this time, a fine body of volunteers from our inability to clothe them, to make the folly of extending the conscription by bringing in producers and slaves perfectly apparent."

FORT DELAWARE.—There are now at Fort Delaware eight thousand rebel prisoners, including two thousand officers. All of them are in good health and receiving kind treatment. About one hundred took the oath of allegiance on Saturday and came to this city. The balance of the prisoners are to be sent South for exchange, a steamer having arrived at the fort for the purpose of transporting them to their destination.—Philadelphia Ledger.