

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865.

ALL HAIL CONNECTICUT! She made a clean sweep of the board for the Union on Monday of last week, electing a full Congressional delegation, the entire State ticket, and a Legislature in which the Copperheads are too few to be counted. Hurrah!

ALL HAIL RHODE ISLAND! She, too, went solid Union Republican! We gain one Congressman in Connecticut.

BABYLON IS FALLEN.

The great event which a telegraphic despatch seemed to foreshadow when our paper went to press last week has transpired, and the official confirmation of the fact has penetrated to the uttermost bound of the North, thrilling every loyal heart like an electric shock.

The country has looked forward to this event as to the closing act of the bloody tragedy of Rebellion, and not without reason. It was the stronghold of the rebellion, and clustering around it were all the associations that first made rebellion possible, and thenceforward served its agents for treacherous stabs and the practice of barbarities at which civilized humanity will shudder while history preserves the disgraceful story.

The rebellion has met its death as the result of a great plan. When Sherman moved in a circle parallel with that described by our gallant navy, from Atlanta to a position in front of Raleigh, he girdled the tree; and the movement of Grant upon Richmond was the stroke of the vengeful ax through the dead and dozy sap into the quick of the heart.

"Babylon is fallen!"—not a day too soon or too late. It fell by Providential decree, at the right moment; fell, as the base foundation of the superstructure—Rebellion—had crumbled under the weight of the crime and blasphemy it sustained. Its fall provokes neither pity nor admiration in the soul of a single upright man in the universe. Its defence was not heroic in any great and imitable particular. It was stubborn; so might "Satan hold out against Michael, behind the entrenchments of Hell; so have the oppressors of the earth held out against the progress of civil and religious freedom. There is, there can be no heroism in the defence of a crime against society. It is time that the daring and persistence of the pirate and highwayman ceased to be dignified by the name of heroism.

We should contemplate or throw of the rebellion with gratitude, rather than exultation; for gratitude is the outward manifestation of earnest conviction, but mere exultation is the outburst of self-sufficient pride. The neck of treason is broken, and the fall of the rebellion has caught and crushed its authors and upholders everywhere. They chose their part and must abide the consequences. Believing in the omnipotence of wrong, they cast their lot with, and gave their sympathy to the traitor. They cannot expect either amnesty nor oblivion. They will find the true men of the North and South gifted with "jeopious memories."

The South commenced this great contest with much boasting and vain braggadochio. Its orators and editors talked glibly of resisting to the bitter end and perishing in the last ditch. The insincerity of this gabble is shown in the abandonment of Richmond and Petersburg—by far the strongest places in the Confederacy. Had the leaders longed for victory or death, they could have achieved the one or met the other at Richmond as certainly as elsewhere. But their predeclared heroic purpose was a puerile sham. And their abandonment of Richmond was a confession of their destruction as a civil and military power. Under the circumstances high-toned men, men who believed in the righteousness of their cause, would have exerted themselves to prevent the further effusion of blood. That they did not do this cuts them off from the sympathy and respect of the civilized world. We do not hesitate to say that amnesty and forgiveness should be withheld from these malevolent leaders, and that they should be given over to the "gins and penalties fixed to treason, where they ought."

Babylon is fallen! But the destruction of the armies of Rebellion is the greater triumph. In itself considered Richmond was little; all its importance arose from its being made the nucleus of Rebel power. There was Richmond; but behind it lay the veteran army of the conspirators. So it became the symbol of treason—a symbol to be destroyed and the fact could cease to be.

It is a notable fact that Richmond, like the city of Charleston, was occupied by the colored troops of the Union army. That was poetic justice. It was a fulfilment of that Scripture which promises that "the last shall be first, and the first last." It was an exhibition of that righteous retribution, which teaches by contrast, in which the oppressed and the oppressor change places. A bitter teaching but wonderfully efficacious. It will pierce the thickest skin, awaken the drowsiest conscience, and prune the biggest branches of the most high-priest pride.

The abandonment of their Capital, the killing and wounding of not less than 15,000, the capture of 25,000 more of Lee's army, including Ewell, his corps, and most of the ablest rebel general officers, brings the conspiracy to its knees. The heavy fighting may be considered as finished; and while some hint at a retreat to the mountains and recourse to guerrilla warfare, that is clearly impracticable. As far as human foresight can reach, the close of the war is indicated as very near. The people of the South are ready for peace. The rebel leaders will not be consulted. It is a proud day for the friends of Freedom and Humanity; and thrice-blessed are they who have proved faithful to the end!

Since writing the above, the official report of the surrender of Lee and his entire army, has reached us. The terms of the surrender may not be thought stringent enough by some, but we feel confident that the right thing has been done. Gen. Grant and the President are the best judges of what was proper and necessary. Let us thank God and take courage!

SCIENCE teaches some things; experience and observation others. By these latter aids to knowledge we have ascertained the precise thickness of the copperhead hide. A moderately sharp instrument will make its way through it in about 120 days, more or less. The experimentum crucis was made upon the rebellious editor of the Hawley (Wayne co.) Free Press, at whom we let fly a moderately "sharp stick" some three or four months ago. Until last week we concluded that the editor's hide was too thick for piercing; but his last number gives abundant evidence that the cuticle is perforated. By the nature of the discharge one is forced to conclude that the shot went deep, fracturing the bones; as the pus indicates cavities of long standing.

So it takes four months for a mortal insult to work a rebel up to retaliation! Eie upon you, Mither Dony! Your notice smells of the fishmarket!

However, peg away; you do pretty well for a British copperhead. Born within the precincts of Billingsgate, certainly.

We agree with a correspondent that this is the beginning of an unpleasant day to those individuals who jumped off on the wrong side of the fence during the dark days of the war. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families, however. It is the old story of misplaced confidence.

Private and public papers and documents are scattered over the streets, subject to the winds and the rapacity of the picconinnies who in innumerable swarms—in danger of falling walls—were diving with their little black hands into every place that suggested a reward for their pains.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. ARMY, April 9th—430 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War: Gen. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon upon the terms proposed by myself.

The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully. (Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. April 9th, 1865.

GENERAL:—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army.

I now request an interview, in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday, for that purpose.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General. To Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant, Com. U. S. A. APODMATON COURT HOUSE, April 9th, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. Army: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you on the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, namely: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate; the officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of his command. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside. Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. April 9th, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. ARMY, April 9th, 1865.

Lt. General Grant, Commanding U. S. A.: GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General. April 7, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.: GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking you a surrender of that portion of the C. S. army known as that of Northern Virginia. Respectfully yours, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. April 7.

Lt. General: I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of your opinion as to the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I recognize your desire to avoid the further effusion of blood; and therefore, before considering the proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender. Respectfully Yours, R. E. LEE. April 8.

R. E. LEE—GENERAL:—Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking the conditions on which I shall accept the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply I will say, that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition that I insist upon, viz: that the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms against the government of the United States, until properly exchanged. I will meet

of four years war in such a style without a struggle, after many hard fought battles to possess it, in which thousands of our brave heroes have been slain, was calculated to thrill the hearts of all in the column.

Gen. Weitzel immediately established his headquarters in the State Capitol, in the hall lately occupied by the Virginia House of Delegates, and immediately instituted measures to restore order to the town, as all was a Babel of confusion.

Jefferson Davis remained in the city till dark Sunday night, having, however, sent his family to Charlotte, N. C., some time during the preceding week.

The inhabitants generally were not informed of the contemplated evacuation till they saw the Confederate troops passing through the town from the east. Then the truth flashed upon them that they were to be left to the mercy of the Yankees.

A number of these, fearful that their past misdeeds would not recommend them to the clemency of the United States Government, hastily left their all to share the fate and fortunes of the Rebel army, an army so shattered that it can hardly be dignified by that name.

The damage done by the fire was very great. The finest portion of Main-st. and the streets below, fronting the river, have been laid waste by the devouring element.

The Libby Prison still stands, surrounded on all sides by a heap of smoking and burning ruins. Within its loathsome walls are now confined what Rebel soldiers were secured in the capture of Richmond.

Castle Thunder also remains uninjured, a monument of former heinousness. I am informed that the confagration was occasioned by the Rebel firing a number of the Confederate store-houses, containing tobacco and other stores, which they were unable to remove before the evacuation of the city, owing to the confusion existing in all quarters.

No trustworthy estimate can be formed of the amount of property destroyed. The Court-House and all the brigades over the James River leading into Manchester were burnt.

The Dispatch and Examiner newspaper offices are also in ruins, and the streets in the vicinity of the fire are littered with the debris of household furniture, &c.

Private and public papers and documents are scattered over the streets, subject to the winds and the rapacity of the picconinnies who in innumerable swarms—in danger of falling walls—were diving with their little black hands into every place that suggested a reward for their pains.

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you, or designate any officers who may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia will be received.

Respectfully Yours, U. S. GRANT. April 8th, 1865.

GENERAL: I received at a late hour your note of to-day in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender.

But as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end.

I cannot therefore meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but so far as your proposition may affect the C. S. forces under my command and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 a. m. to-morrow on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General C. S. A. April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.: GENERAL: Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of your proposition, I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself; and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. U. S. A.

Thanks to Gen. Grant. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., } 9:30 p. m., April 9, 1865.

Lt. Gen. GRANT: Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which He has this day crowned you and the gallant armies under your command.

The thanks of this Department, and of the Government, and of the People of the United States—their reverence and honor have been deserved—and will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Examination of Teachers. Examinations for teachers will be held at the following times and places:

Manfield, Wednesday, April 19, Liberty, Shombacher School House, Tuesday, April 25, Osceola, Tuesday, May 2, Wellsboro, Tuesday, May 9.

The examinations are held for the benefit of a few teachers who for some good reason were not able to obtain certificates last fall. No certificates will be granted for more than one term. The standard of marking will be very much raised for the fall examinations, and it is expected that all who desire to teach during the year will present themselves at that time. The ranks of those who taught last winter will have to be weeded out some at that time. Excellent opportunities are now offered at our Normal School for qualifying teachers. There can be no excuse. I was obliged to mark nearly one-sixth of all teachers in the county last winter as far as visited, as unfit for their position.

On account of the impending draft and the almost impassable state of the roads it has been thought best not to call any Institute for this spring. N. L. RICHMOND, Co. Supt. Manfield, April 8, 1865.

We take the following merited compliment to Mr. Speaker OLIN, from the Franklin Repository, of which Col. A. K. McClure is the editor: "It is not our habit to participate in the purely ornamental features of an adjournment of the legislature, which resolve the House into a mutual admiration society; but in these columns where such formalities do not obtain, we deem it but just to bear our humble testimony to the dignity, courtesy and impartiality with which Hon. A. G. Olinsted discharged his duties as Speaker of the late House. Other presiding officers may have been more expert in advancing partisan or personal interests; but no man within our recollection has brought to the chair so high a measure of all the qualities essential to a fair and successful Speaker. The dignity and decorum which marked the proceedings of the late House have never been excelled and seldom equaled; and it is a compliment of high character, in times of intense political feeling like the present, that Mr. Olinsted received the cordial and unqualified endorsement of the minority for his uniform sense of justice while the majority felt that he had in no degree denied them what they could justly claim as their rights. We hope to record his election to the Senate next fall."

WHITE WASH LIME.—The best quality of Rhode Island Lime for white washing, at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—Collectors of the several townships and Boroughs of Tioga county, who are in arrears for Taxes are hereby notified that their duplicates must be settled up at or before May Court, or their Bonds will be entered and costs made immediately thereafter. Also, all persons indebted to said county by note, judgment or otherwise, must make immediate payment or cost will be made. By order of the Commissioners. Apr. 12, '65. A. M. SPENCER, Treas'r.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS & WOODMEN.—The School Directors of Charleston will meet at the Young School House, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., to hire teachers for the Summer Schools, and let the getting of wood for next Winter Schools. By order of the President of the Board. Apr. 10, 1865. J. L. KINGSBURY, Sec'y.

Petroleum. PROSPECTUS.—OF THE—

WELLSBORO

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK.....\$100,000.

10,000 SHARES OF \$10 EACH. FIRST ASSESSMENT \$1 PER SHARE.

\$10,000 Working Capital.

The Wellsboro Petroleum Company has duly executed leases of 5,000 acres of SELECTED LANDS, lying in the townships of Delmar, Charleston, Shippen, Gaines, Morris, Liberty, and Middlebury, and in Wellsboro, Tioga county, and in Brown township, Lycoming county—in number about 100 leases.

Agents of the Company are actively employed in leasing other choice lands. \$50,000 of the stock is already subscribed. Operations will be commenced when three-fourths of the authorized stock shall be subscribed and on per cent. paid in.

The lands leased cover all, or nearly all, of the territory in the localities named, where surface and geologic indications of petroleum exist. It is believed that the inducements offered by the Company are such as to make investments in its stock peculiarly desirable. Persons wanting stock should subscribe at once, as the books will be closed on the first of May. Subscriptions received by J. L. ROBINSON, Esq., Treasurer, at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WELLSBORO, Pa.

Directors: L. BACHE, President, E. W. WILLIAMS, J. W. BAILEY, J. RIBBOLLE, J. N. BACHE, C. COPESTICK, G. P. GARD, M. BULLARD, AMOS COOLIDGE, J. L. ROBINSON, Treasurer, M. H. COBB, Clerk.

RICHMOND IS OURS! Babylon is Fallen!! AND BULLARD, seeing the downward tendency of all things vendible, hastened to THE CITY and purchased an assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, and so forth.

ON A GOLD BASIS, which goods will be sold on like terms, just a little cheaper than any of like good quality can be sold. THIS SIDE OF SUNRISE. If you want Dress Goods, if you want Spring Goods, if you want anything to wear, if you want to buy at such prices that you can afford yourself an extra dress or two, to repay you for wearing your old clothes for two years, call at the

KEYSTONE STORE, and bring all your children and your neighbors with you. For a good bargain ought to be distributed among your friends. So come ONE AND ALL LOOK AT MY NEW STOCK, and you will say THEY ARE GOOD AND CHEAP. O. BULLARD. Wellsboro, April 12, 1865.

ONION SETTS. FOR sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE. (All to be sold this Week.) FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, in large packages, for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE. SEED POTATOES.—Some new and choice varieties. Also some fine Early Potatoes for gardens, for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE. CLOVER AND GRASS SEED.—We have a Superior Article of Clover and Grass Seed. Wellsboro Apr. 5, '65. WRIGHT & BAILEY.

150 BUSHELS OF SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.—comprising the following varieties: Chili, Davis Seedlings, and Peach Blow. Price \$1, per bushel. ELLIAS TRIPLE. East Charleston, March 22, 1865-Im.

A CARD TO INVALIDS. A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge. Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. April 1, 1865-ly.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW a Hittle of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "Medical Common Sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 illustrations. Price \$1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid on receipt of the price. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., Feb. 8, '65-6m. 1139 Broadway, New York.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed an auditor to settle the account of J. J. Werline and J. H. Woodruff, Executors of Jeremiah Black, dec'd, and make distribution of the proceeds of said estate will attend to the duties of his office at the House of J. H. Woodruff, in Liberty, May 8th, proximo. S. PIERCE, Auditor. Wellsboro, April 12, 1865-3c.

HUGH YOUNG BEGS to announce to the people of Wellsboro and vicinity that he is now receiving for the

SPRING TRADE, A Fine Assortment of Browns, White, Leather Colored, and Satin. WALL PAPER of the most fashionable and tasteful patterns. Also a great variety of Plain and Figured.

WINDOW PAPERS, which he intends to sell cheap regardless of the price of Gold in Wall Street.

The latest and best inventions in CURTAIN FIXTURES, with Cord and Tassels to match. In the way of Yankee Notions

his stock is unrivaled both in variety and quality. Among other notions he has constantly on hand Albums, Album Pictures, Almanacs, Books, Bankers Cases, Beads, Back Gammon Boards, Barometers, Bridal Gifts, Combs, Crochet Needles, Chess Men, Curtain Loops, Carpenters Pencils, Camels Hair Pencils, Chalk Crayons, Cards, Dolls, Dice, Diaper Pins, Drums, Fancy Boxes, Fainting Tables, Frames, Fans, Guitars, Hair Pins, Ink of all Colors, Inkstands, Indelible Ink, Instantaneous, Knitting Needles, Key-rings, Ladies Baskets, Microscopes, Needles, Patterns for Worsted Work, Pictures, Picture Frames, Picture Cards, Pac Boxes, Park Games, Photographs, Port Monies, Pocket Mirrors, Pipes in all varieties, Pins, (Mourning) Portfolios, Paint Boxes, Sand, Shaving Brushes, Snuff Boxes, Shuttles for Lace, Sealing Wax, Silk Fish Lines, Stereoscopes and Pictures, Tobacco Boxes, Thermometers, Toys, Visiting Cards, Violin Strings, &c.

He has on hand the largest stock of STATIONERY ever brought into Tioga County, embracing FIVE DIFFERENT QUALITIES. ALSO WHITE FOOLSCAP, BLUE FOOLSCAP, QUARTO POST, GILT EDGED NOTE, LADIES' NOTE, LEGAL CAP, BILL PAPER, MOURNING PAPER, and ten different styles of ENVELOPES. ALSO ALL SCHOOL AND TEXT BOOKS used in the Schools and Academies in the County which will be sent by mail at publication price.

ALSO A VARIETY OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Embracing BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, POETRY, NOVELS, LAW, POLITICS, PHILOSOPHY, and TRAVEL. Also, DAT BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, PASS BOOKS, TIME BOOKS, BANK BOOKS & other BLANKS. REMEMBER TO CALL HERE Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

No. 5, Union Block, Post Office Building. APRIL 6, 1865-ct.