

The Tioga County Agitator

Published every Wednesday morning and mailed to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, in advance.

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THE AGITATOR.

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

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

VOL. XI. WELLSBORO, TIoga COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1865. NO. 37.

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.

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 18th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time.

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property.

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET.

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. Paid in.

Will deliver 7-30 Notes, free of charge.

ORDINANCES OF THE BOROUGH OF TIoga.

That the seventh (7th) ordinance of said Borough be amended by adding at the end thereof "And that all side walks at any time required to be built by the ordinance of said Borough, shall be repaired and kept in good repair and condition by the person or persons who built or are required to build said side walks; and in default thereof the same shall be repaired by said Borough at the expense of the person or persons who should build or repair said walks, with an addition of twenty per cent. to the costs of such repair."

That the nineteenth (19th) ordinance of said Borough be amended so as to make the imprisonment provided for the offense therein described any time not exceeding twenty-four hours instead of twelve, and the fine for said offense, any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars; instead of two, or either such fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the Justice or Justices having jurisdiction of such offense.

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Miscellaneous.

A Ringly Fable.

There is a story told of an anonymous king, the moral of which may be well applied by all sovereigns.

"I will be brief as my breath," answered the abdicating monarch, "and that is short enough.

"The son looked down on his now silent father, and found he was dead. The new king commanded a splendid funeral, and arranged a grand hunting party for the day after.

"I will find it," said he, "whenever I feel thoroughly happy. I have no doubt I shall weary my arm and deafen the people's ears."

"For a month the bell was silent. I have had my hand on the rope," said the king, "fifty times, but I felt that I was hardly happy enough to proclaim it to my people; but we have got our first difficulties, and to-morrow."

"On the morrow," as he was boasting of the fidelity of his ministers, he learned that his friend and servant was in the habit of betraying his private dispatches to a neighboring potentate, from whom the traitor received stars and crosses, in return. The king sighed.

"We shall not, then, toll the bell to-day, but assuredly to-morrow."

"In the morning he rode over to the house of the mistress of his heart. "There," he remarked to himself, as he went along in that place which used to be observed by the pilgrims of Canterbury; and which in England has taken its name from two syllables of the city's name, "There I have never found disappointment."

"What he did find he never told; but on his return to the palace, when his groom of the chamber looked interrogatively between him and the bell rope, the monarch simply twisted the latter into a noose, and angrily muttered as he flung it down again:

"Would to heaven they were both hanging from it together!"

"On the following day he philosophically reviewed his case.

"I have been unreasonable; why should I grieve because I have been betrayed by a man and jilted by a girl with golden hair? I have wide dominions, a full treasury, a mighty army, laughing vineyards, verdant meadows, and a people who pay taxes as if they loved me, and God's free air to breathe in. I may be happy yet," added he, advancing to the window; "nay, I am," and he reached his hand to the rope. He was on the very point of ringing it with a good will, when he saw a light without and heard a voice within which made him pause.

A messenger was at his feet. "Oh, sire!" exclaimed the bringer of bad tidings; "thou seest the dust, the fire, and the gleam of arms without. The foe has broken in the land; and terror is before him, and devastation behind him!"

"Now a curse upon kingship, that brings a wretched monarch evile like these!" cried the king who wanted to be happy.

The courtier hinted something about the miseries of the people. "By that Lady of Fate, whose church is in Brittany," cried the Prince, "thou art right. I thought to pull lustily at the bell, but I will as lustily at the sword in my sheath, and see if there be not virtue in that. How came in the foe, and who commands them?"

The answer to this double query told him that the enemy could not have entered had but his dispatches been betrayed to the invader; and that the van of the army was under the command of a prince, whose name was no sooner uttered to the king than he exclaimed: "Ha, then I shall ring the bell yet! I'll have his life and the lady!"

He said no more, but went out, fought and cleared the land of the foe, hung the traitor with all his honors on him, and returned in triumph. He had so much to employ him on his return, so much to meditate upon future accomplishment, that when at night he lay down upon his couch, weariness upon his brow, he had forgot the silver bell in his turret, and the ropes that depended from it.

And so he grew grey and infirm, never turning from his work till the inevitable Angel looked smilingly in his face, and began to beckon him away.

He was sitting up in his easy chair, pale as death, but still at his ministry; all his eyes grew dim, his head sank upon his breast, and without was a sound of wailing.

"What voices are those?" asked he softly; "what is there yet for me to do?"

His Chancellor stooped over him as he now lay on a couch, and softly whispered:

"Our father is departing from among us, and his children are at the threshold in tears."

"Let them come in," O God! do they really love me?" cried the king.

If there was a life to be purchased here, O worthy sire, they would purchase thee with their blood."

The crowd streamed silently in to look once more on the good old king, and to mourn his departure. He stretched out his hand towards them, and asked:

"Have I won your love, children, have I won your love?"

One universal affirmative reply, given from the heart, though given with soft expression, seemed to bestow upon the dying monarch new life. He raised himself on the couch, looking like an inspired saint, and tried to speak, but failed in the attempt. None the less happy, he glanced at the turret where hung the bell, extending his hand to the rope, gave one pull and died with a smile on his lips, as he rung his own knell.

Abraham Lincoln.

To show our readers in what estimation President Lincoln is held by some of the leading Democratic journals, who, prior to his assassination, were among his most bitter political opponents, we give place to the following extracts from leading editorials:

The New York World says:

"Of the career brought thus suddenly to this tragic close, it is yet too early to make any estimate that will not require revision. It is probable, that the judgment of history will differ in respects from that of Mr. Lincoln's contemporaries; and in no respect, perhaps, more than in reversing the current tenor of the public thinking on what has been considered the vacillation of his character. It must never be overlooked that Mr. Lincoln was elevated to the Presidency without previous training; that he was a novice in the discharge of his executive functions. Confronted at the very threshold with problems of a novelty, magnitude and difficulty which would have daunted the most experienced statesman to quail, beset on all sides by the most conflicting advice, it would not have been wisdom, but shallow and fool hardy presumption, indicating unseemly levity of character, if he had affected a display of the same kind of confident decision with which an old sailor manages a cook-boat in fair weather. If, under such circumstances, he had played the role of a man of decision, he would have forfeited all title to be considered a man of sense. When the most experienced and reputable statesmen of the country came to opposite conclusions, it is creditable to the strength, solidity, and modesty of Mr. Lincoln's mind, that he acted with cautious and hesitating deliberation proportioned rather to a sense of his great responsibilities than to a theatrical notion of political stage effect. This loss of such a man, in such a crisis, of a man who possessed so large and growing a share of the public confidence, and whose administration had recently borrowed new luster from the crowning achievements of our armies: of a ruler whom victory was inspiring with the wisest and paternal magnanimity which sought to make the reconciliation as cordial as the strife has been deadly: the loss of such a President, at such a juncture, is an affliction dispensation which bows a disappointed and stricken nation in sorrow more deep, sincere and universal, than ever before supplicated the compassion of pitying Heaven."

The New York Daily News says:

"It is as if a pall overhung the land, and in the shadow of it dwelt a chilled and awe-struck people. A brotherhood of sorrow-sorrow so poignant that it makes strong men weep and veteran soldiers shudder—has brought all classes and all parties to the great level of companionship in misfortune. Our city looks like a vast burial-ground, whose monuments are hung with the symbols of woe, and along whose avenues a million mourners pace silently in the solemn consciousness of bereavement. It is not only the flags flapping at half-mast in the drizzling rain, or the gloomy vistas of orange facades, that leave the impression of universal mourning, for in the sombre looks and thoughtful sadness of our citizens, their downcast eyes, their subdued tones, we find the most impressive tokens of the popular distress. And, indeed, it has rarely happened that a people have been visited with such cause for lamentation. Had it pleased God, by disease or accident, to take from us our Chief Magistrate, the shock would have been less. But to see him stricken down by the brutal rage of an assassin, murdered at the very threshold of the gate of peace he was about to open, abruptly hurled from his sphere of usefulness at the crisis of the Republic's fate, in such a misfortune, all that is horrible, and pitiable, and calamitous, has been concentrated into one fatal moment to overwhelm the country with affliction. For the first time in our history, assassination has thrown its dagger into the political scale. Oh! the disgrace of it, the shame of it, the peril, if ever that crime should be identified with the American character! Let us not believe, for the honor of the American name, that it was prompted by partisan malvolence. Let it not be associated with the record of civil strife; further than as the act of a murderer whose criminality goes not beyond his own individuality."

A TOWN'S STORY.—Stephenson, a country storekeeper, was one day trying to sell Joe a pair of pegged boots. The old man gave the article offered a fair examination, and decided not to purchase.

"Nice boots," said Stephenson.

"Yes, very nice boots," said Joe, "but I can't afford 'em."

"Why they are as cheap as they make," said Stephenson, "only two dollars."

"Yes, only I don't keep any hired man," returned Joe.

"Hired man! what do you want of a hired man?" asked Stephenson.

"Well, I should want a hired man if I bought them boots," said Joe, his eye twisting up with even, a more comical leer than usual; "the last pair of boots I had pretty near ruined me."

"How was that?" asked Stephenson.

"Why," said Joe, "all the time I wore them boots, I had to take two men with me with hammers, one on each side, to nail on the soles every time I lifted my feet."

The storekeeper made no more efforts to sell boots to Joe.

INDIAN BAKED Pudding.—Take two quarts of sweet milk, and boil one quart, and while boiling stir in as much fine Indian meal as will make a very stiff batter; add a teaspoon of salt, and make very sweet with molasses; butter a pan and pour the batter in, and pour the remaining quart of cold milk over it, cut little bits of butter and put on the top, and bake two hours in a moderate oven. Any person who has never ate of it before will think they are eating custard.—German Town Telegraph.

Strange it is, but reputations like hats and cloaks, will last some people twice as long as others, though the commodity come to a thread.

FROM THE SOLDIER BOYS.

(Published by permission.)

U. S. STEAMER NAHANT, OFF FORT ROYAL, S. C., April 17, 1865.

DEAR MOTHER: I am just returned from Charleston, where I went to witness the celebration of the raising of the Stars and Stripes over fallen Fort Sumter. I went on the staff of Commander Williams, of the Navy, who had command of the Naval Brigade sent from this port. The voyage was tedious, but still I feel amply repaid for all the exertions I made to participate in a scene so fraught with interest to every one. In fact, I believe I could have endured tenfold the fatigue for the gratification experienced in witnessing the hoisting of our national emblem to its proper place over that fort. Never in my life have I felt so proud of my country and its gallant defenders as I did when I saw the banner we love triumphantly over the walls of Sumter, and streaming out toward the accursed city of Charleston—the nursery of treason, and the spot where the first gun of this rebellion was fired. The 14th day of April 1861 is one that will long be remembered by the people of this country, and will be handed down to posterity in history as being the hour that proclaimed to the world that the strife which culminated in four years of cruel war was inaugurated. It was a day of rejoicing in that accursed city, and the traitors that participated thought it the dawn of the day of separation and final dismemberment of the United States. They were victorious then, and drove the starving band of Anderson from the fort, and raised the flag of disunion for the first time on this continent. They little thought that four years of devastating and unrelenting war would follow, and that on the morning of April 14, 1865, the United States authorities would send back the same hand, to raise the same flag, over a fort and city ruined and depopulated.

I believe, could the plotters and instigators of this rebellion who met in "Institute Hall" at Charleston, and passed the ordinance of secession, have possessed wisdom sufficient to have foretold coming events, they would have hesitated before taking the mad leap they took to satisfy personal ambition and private gain. Could the bloody scenes that have stained the last four years have passed in review before them, I think we would never have been summoned from our peaceful homes to defend the honor and integrity of our country. It is now past; and none mourn more than they. They have not only senselessly sacrificed life, but invited destruction of property! and they have received but a tithe of the punishment they deserve. They may cease to rebel and become again loyal citizens; but they can never repay the debt they owe, nor receive the punishment they deserve, this side of the grave. A just God will deal with them according to their deserts. They can pay the debt incurred by reason of their treason; but they can never recall the dear ones who have been slain to defend a country in which they were always prosperous, and under a flag which always gave them protection.

During my stay in Charleston I put up at the Charleston Hotel, quite a memorable spot; for it was on the corner of this house that the first rebel flag was raised, and from the balcony speeches were made by prominent South Carolina politicians, all predicting, no doubt, a brilliant future for the Confederacy.

On the evening of the 13th the news of Lee's surrender reached us. Such a commotion as followed can only be realized by those present. Deafening cheers and shouts went up. Every one was joyful, and all combined to see how much noise they could make. Congratulations were the order of the day. As soon as quiet could be restored, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was called upon to read the account of the surrender from the papers which had just arrived from the North. During the reading cheers were given for Grant, Sheridan, and the officers and men under their command—after which the Senator was called on for a speech, which was a patriotic and stirring affair. Bands discoursed fine music, among the more appropriate pieces the Star-Spangled Banner. The old flag again waves triumphantly over a land we have been four years in reclaiming.

The evening was spent in the parlors, where a goodly number of officers had congregated, with a few ladies. The wine circulated freely and toasts drank to the gallant men who, for four years have been contending for the victory now gained. Victory perches on our banner! Peace is not far distant.

The morning of the 14th dawned in beauty, the fourth anniversary of lowering the flag of the Union on Fort Sumter by the hand that would in a few hours replace it, where, God permitting, no other will ever wave while we exist as Americans.

At eight o'clock I went over to the fort, where I joined the Naval Brigade, and remained till the celebration was over. At noon the fort was filled, and the parapets lined with an anxious crowd. Soon Gen. Anderson, arm in arm with Gen. Gilmore, accompanied by distinguished citizens and a galaxy of officers of the army and navy, arrived. They were greeted with prolonged cheers and music. The ceremonies were opened with the recitation of the Te Deum,—"We praise thee, O God, we acknowledge thee to be the Lord," &c.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mathias Harris, Chaplain U. S. A., who made the prayer when Major Anderson removed his command from Moultrie to Sumter, Dec. 27, 1860. I quote the last clause of it as expressive of the desire of those who have waited for this day four years:

"O God, bless the good old flag of our Union and grant, by thy grace, and by the influence of thy Holy Spirit, that our erring sisters may return in peace and enjoy protection and repose under its folds."

This was followed by the reading, by the clergyman, and the audience alternately, of Psalms 126, 47, 98 and 20. Maj. Anderson's despatch to the government, dated—"Steamship Baltic, off Sandy Hook, April 18, 1861," announcing the fall of Fort Sumter, was read by Adjutant General Townsend, U. S. A. Gen.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, one insertion, and \$1.50 for three insertions. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertisements:

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	12 MONTHS.
1 Square,.....	\$4.00	\$5.75	\$7.50
2 do.	6.00	8.25	10.00
3 do.	8.75	10.75	12.50
4 do.	10.00	12.00	13.75
5 do.	11.25	13.25	15.00
1 do.	30.00	42.00	60.00

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 neatly and promptly. Justices', Constables' and other BLANKS, constantly on hand.

Anderson and Sergt. Hart then stepped forward on the platform and unfurled the glorious old banner amid deafening cheers. Gen. Anderson then ran up the flag, and as it reached the top of the staff the enthusiasm was indescribable. There was a simultaneous rising and cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The outburst was responded to by the bands; and thundering of guns from the forts and fleet. 200 guns were fired from every vessel and fort that participated in the bombardment.

When the cheering had subsided, Gen. Anderson addressed the assemblage. He said: "My friends and fellow citizens, and brother soldiers: By the considerate appointment of the Secretary of War, I am here to fulfill the cherished wish of my heart through four long years of bloody war,—to restore to its proper place this dear flag, which floated here during peace, before the first act of this cruel rebellion. I thank God that I have lived to see this day, and to be here to perform this last active duty to my country. My heart is filled with gratitude to that God who has so signally blessed us, who has given us blessings without measure. May all the world proclaim Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will toward men." The General was most affected and was twice nearly choked down with emotion during his speech. Perfect silence was maintained, and it seemed as if the crowd were engaged in silent prayer and thanksgiving for deliverance from hands that were raised to dishonor and destroy.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was then introduced, and spoke for an hour in a most solemn and soul-stirring manner. You have doubtless read the speech ere this, and will have seen that it does credit to his intellect. That effort, made by an orator, like the lamented Everett, would have challenged the admiration of even those who trampled the flag under their feet.

The Doxology and the benediction concluded the ceremonies of the day. I left the fort feeling glad in my heart that I was present to witness a scene I had long anticipated; and I must confess that my joy was only equalled by that I experienced when the flag of our country waved over conquered Vicksburg, in July 1863. The once prosperous city of Charleston is now one field of desolation, and the crumbling walls and grassgrown streets indicate that vengeance has overtaken the wicked authors of the rebellion. It looks as if the war was nearly ended, and the unhallored rebellion soon to be known only in history. The feeble light of the Confederacy is extinguished. The struggle has been a fierce one, costing the lives of many thousands of gallant men. But