

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, Editor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, July 18, 1855.

Republican County Convention.

The undersigned, members of the Republican Standing Committee of Tioga County, earnestly recommend that a Convention of those opposed to the betrayal of Freedom by Northern traitors as exemplified in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and now determined to resist the further aggression of the Slave Power at the ballot-box, be held at Tioga Village on THURSDAY, August 23d, to select suitable persons to fill the several offices at the disposal of the people the coming Fall, and also to make all necessary preparations for a successful campaign against the wrong thrust upon freemen by Northern doughfaces.

The Committee would likewise recommend that not less than three delegates be elected to represent each election district in the Convention. And they take this method to inform the public that a Republican Mass Convention will be held on the same day at the same place, at which all those who hold that "in the union of freemen without reference to former political attachments is the only safety for freedom," are earnestly invited to attend.

The committee earnestly recommend that meetings for the election of delegates be held in each election district, at the usual places for holding elections, on Saturday, August 18th.

S. E. ENAWORTH, C. O. ETZ, L. BACH, G. W. STANTON, W. W. MCDUGALL, E. ROYCE, J. C. WHITTAKER.

We are requested to state that Elder J. T. Smith of Tioga, will preach in the Presbyterian Church in this village, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

EXPLANATORY.—We neglected to state last week, that Judge Wilmot's absence on the 6th was owing to an attack of rheumatism brought on by a severe cold, and which rendered the journey next to an impossible undertaking. Probably those who were disappointed on that occasion, may have the opportunity to hear him speak before many weeks.

The Maine Law is being rigidly enforced in the rural districts of New-York. We notice in the Journal, the report of a meeting of the citizens of Corning, at which Maj. FIELD of the Dickinson House, declared himself in favor of enforcing the Law. HERRA for the MAJOR! May he ever continue master of the FIELD, as he is of the best House on the N. Y. & Erie.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—An article from the Pittsburg Gazette, suggesting that the Republican State Convention be held on the 29th of August, at Pittsburg, will be found in another column. We heartily endorse the movement, and so will every Republican in the County. The grand inquiry on every hand is—"Are we to organize, thoroughly and efficiently?" We never remarked so much eager interest in the people as is now being manifested. All are eager for the fray.

The time suggested suits us as well as any other. The place also.

The Republicans of Indiana have just held a monster State Convention at which were present 20,000 persons! The utmost harmony prevailed and strong ground was taken against the Administration and the Nebraska rascality.

The Ohio Freesoil Convention came off on the 13th inst., and passed resolutions with "backbone" of the perpendicular stamp. The West will do its duty, will Pennsylvania do hers? With proper exertion the largest assembly that ever convened in this Commonwealth can be had at the proposed Convention in August. Shall we try it?

"STRIKE DOWN THE ALLIES!"

We have before us several letters from gentlemen living in different sections of the county, all bearing cheering evidence of the better spirit that is leaving the minds of the people. However strong the Republican feeling may have been one year ago, it is certainly much stronger now, as we learn from reliable sources. If any have backslidden, double the number have forward-slidden to fill up the gaps, and with the excess to extend the wings of the Republican army. We know of no individual who has turned back from his stand of last fall, while the number in whom the germ of a new action has taken deeper root and stretched boldly upwards and outwards, is much increased.

Politically, we have studied human nature in its most untoward and unlovely manifestations, as all must do who keep pace with the news of the day; and in contemplating the wreck of integrity in such men as Webster, Cass, Fillmore, and shall we say it?—yes, let Frank Pierce be put in the list, though he will hardly be noticed in the shadow of such intellects—one is almost tempted to doubt the existence of human integrity. Happily, there is a leaf in the book inscribed with the names of Sumner, Seward, Giddings, Chase, Wilmot, Hale, and a host of other stout-hearted men, or the picture first alluded to would frighten confidence in human integrity from the bosom of every candid man. Perhaps the ugliness of the first is necessary to reveal the beauty of the second. Charity points that way.

There is no new reason to believe that the triumph of Freedom in this county, will, in the coming struggle, be more signal than that of last fall. The scales seem to have dropped from the eyes of the old line Democrats and hence, as we are informed, the customary preliminaries to a thorough and vigorous campaign are foregone, at least publicly for the present. Once the Free Democrats waited for the old parties; now the order is reversed and here in Tioga the Hunkers are waiting for the Republicans. This is a fair, though somewhat reluctant acknowledgment of weakness, albeit, arguing much for their wisdom and sagacity.

But let no Republican deceive himself as to the true state of affairs. The enemy is not idle; he is too wise to fold their hands even in the extremity of despair; and herein they are worthy of imitation. If men can afford to work in a bad cause, how much better can they afford it who are enlisted in the cause of causes—equal rights and equal privileges to ALL men, and eternal opposition to the aggressions of the Slave Power. Not a hand that can work should be idle. Let us all work as though our enemies were the strongest, that we may be prepared to meet every emergency and overcome every unforeseen obstacle.

To prepare for a triumph the Republican party must organize. Every one can understand that strength undirected is misdirected, and can but defeat itself. Every one can understand that twenty yoke of oxen are able to move twenty tons if they pull together, not otherwise. The same rule applies as well to the operations of intelligent beings: If we do not think together we cannot act together; and if we cannot act together we may better not act at all.

We see but one way to render the Republican strength effective, and that way was pointed out last week. Friends, our thoughts must be common property. We must all contribute to the mass of thoughts and suggestions our thoughts and sugges-

ions. On our part, we deprecate the system of secret wirepulling pursued by the old parties. It is an unmanly, a degrading system, and deduced from the erroneous supposition of ignorance and incompetency in the masses. The whole system of leadership is false—an insult offered to the general intelligence of the people. Every man has a part assigned him in the economy of nature, and the same is true in politics and every field of action. Distrust the man who assumes the responsibility of your actions as a moral and social agent; for each is responsible to God, his own conscience and posterity for his every action. No man has the right to give either his conscience or his reason into any individual's keeping. Nor can he shirk a tithe of the responsibility by so doing. Freeman, you are no man's keeper but your own; and knowing this, it stands you in hand to prove an inflexible jailer.

A Scientific Question Settled.

EDITOR OF THE AGITATOR: Noticing in your paper a paragraph on the little fish that was said to have come down the spout at the office of the Journal, I thought I would set you right on that matter, as well as some others (for others have taken it up). Some boys were going a fishing and went to the river for some little fish for bait; and put them in a water-pail. The shower prevented the excursion, and the pail was put under the spout to catch water. Of course the pail filled and all of the fish but one, ran over the top. The "devil" went to the spout for water and thinking to have a little fun, put the fish in his pail and said it came down the spout.

This will suffice to explain the "fish story." Set them right on it.

A FRIEND WRITING TO US SAYS: "Are we to have a Republican organization in this county this fall? It seems to me that it is time we were up and doing. We laid out the 'Bouquet' last fall, handsomely, and can do it again if we but organize soon. The doughfaces are alive and organizing and we must be active. For one, I will support no man for an office this fall unless he shows his hand publicly on the all-absorbing question of the day. I speak the sentiments of three-fourths of the voters in this township. I am ready for the fight, and conscious that a glorious victory awaits us if we but acquit ourselves like freemen."

This gentleman sends us two subscribers, for which he will accept thanks. In reply to his query we are glad to refer him to the call for a Mass Convention to be held at Tioga on the 23d of August next, at which place all who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, are determined to resist the further spread of Slavery at the ballot-box, are invited to attend.

We hope every Republican will adopt the rule laid down by our correspondent—"to support no man for office who does not openly and boldly pledge himself to resist the further aggressions of the Slave Power." David Wilmot was right when he said that the only hope for Freedom lies in "striking down the ALLIES of Slavery." Who are the allies of Slavery? Every man who ignores, underestimates or holds the great question of Slavery secondary to any other question; who shows by his actions he loves party, or preferment better than Freedom; who talks bravely about rebuking the South for its aggressions and Northern doughfaces for their infamous action in voting for the Nebraska bill, yet votes and induced others to vote for that prince of potty-faces—William Bigler! These are the allies of Slavery—all, and the latter are the most to be guarded against. Lacking the spirit of the few that openly advocated Bigler's cause because they believed him to be friendly to the Administration and therefore to the Nebraska infamy, they played a game to deceive the people. They failed, but who will trust them this fall? Not the cautious, for one year is too little probation for men who deliberately falsified their word on the most important question of the present age. Strike down the allies!

Every man who apologizes for the Nebraska infamy, excuses the recent border outrages in Kansas. Those outrages were the offspring of the slavery propagandists, and legitimate. A solemn compact was broken and this is but one of the many yet undeveloped results. It may be asked, "what have we at the North to do with Slavery?" We have to rebuke its insolence and to defend our hearths from its aggressions. It has broken down the barrier and removed the ancient landmarks of Freedom. It has fixed its gaze upon the great West, beholding its boundless expanse of fertile prairie only to plan its desolation. But what is that to us? Everything! Let the curse take root in the West and woe to Freedom!

To roll back this desolating tide of Slavery the North has only to "Strike down the Allies!"

The Old Line Democratic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th. We have read the proceedings with considerable interest, and feel constrained to exclaim—

"How are the mighty fallen!"

A more wisely-washed-milk-and-water-affair never came off under democratic auspices. The old ceremony of endorsing the National Administration was religiously observed, the Union was propped up with an additional pillar of putty crowned with a capitol of damaged dough, Nebraska was studiously ignored in the majority report, and made the god of the minority report, the latter being led by Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne. Niggers were declared a kind of foreigners that must be proscribed, and Know Nothingism was laid out cold. Altogether, it was the most brilliantly stupid affair ever got up. Mark the brilliancy of the leaders, who in one breath endorse the policy of the Administration, and in the next, refuse to endorse the pet measure of the President—the Nebraska bill! What a masterpiece of policy! Ignoring the treason while they hug the traitor! Applauding the Administration while they refuse to sanction its measures! Wonderful foresight! But what a contemptible estimate they do put upon the intelligence of the Democratic rank and file, when they expect the people to swallow such a monstrous absurdity! Who is silly enough to believe the people will do any such ridiculous thing!

Well, Ebenezer the Cuto was there, and covered himself with three shining glory. He wanted one little well-stripped plank would have been too broad for Ebenezer—whereon to stand and preach Democracy to the astonished multitude in Saucquehanna; so he reported a tolerable mulatto resolution, which was immediately laid on the table. Thus, the speaker is left to hop between two platforms—democratic and Chase-erratic, like a man of pith between two electric plates. Alas—well, he died in democratic harness.

Mark the cunning of the leaders in this Convention: Mr. Chase offered a resolution complimenting Gov. Reeder for receding the Missouri border ruffians, and thus carrying out the popular sovereignty doctrine. Did this loyal body of democrats adopt that resolution? O no! they laid it on the table, and thus refused to bear testimony against the lawless violence of the mob that aims to subjugate territory by force and arms! Verily, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion."

Will the Tioga democrats endorse the platform of that Convention? Of course not; they will attempt the game of last year—pronouncing party gospel from a free-soil platform. Nons veritas.

Under the head of "Insanity from Spiritualism," the Williamsport Press says:

"There are but comparatively few persons so mentally constituted as to render it safe to dabble in what is proving the portal to the mad-house. The science that dethrones reason must be a dangerous one."

We had thought that friend BARRETT stood a little above the sphere of such argument. Suppose we adopt the rule at the close of the above paragraph: Before us lies the Report of the State Lunatic Asylum of Missouri, showing that out of 21 inmates, 11 were crazed by protracted meetings, 4 by Spiritualism and 6 from grief at the loss of friends. Now we hope friend Barrett will treat his readers to a dissertation on the dangerous "sciences" of grief and religion! It strikes us that the rule is founded

ANOTHER MATTIE WARD MURDER.

Correspondence of The Evening Post. PONTIAC, Miss., Saturday, June 16, 1855. Never in the history of this town has there been so much peace-loving community been so shocked and horrified as by the sad event which occurred on Monday, the 11th inst, resulting in the instant death of one of our most esteemed and valuable citizens, Prof. Clark S. Brown.

The facts as detailed by the witnesses may be briefly stated subsequently as follows: Prof. C. S. Brown, assisted by the Rev. M. B. Feemster as Assistant Principal has for several months had charge of the "Pontiac Male Academy," and having occasion a few days prior to this fatal event to discipline for some misdemeanor one Cary Wray, a lad about twelve years of age, inflicted upon him a moderate chastisement. This merited correction called forth a very insolent remark from John, an elder brother, who twice declared to Prof. Brown that if he whipped his brother again there would be a fuss. This occurring some time in the latter part of the week no particular notice was taken of it till the school reassembled on Monday morning, when the sentence of expulsion was pronounced upon him by Mr. Feemster, to whose department he belonged.

The expelled student soon communicated what had happened to his friends at home. What plans were discussed or what advice given in the councils of his friends we know not, but from what quickly followed it is not difficult to conjecture.

Keith Wray, a young man about 18 years of age, engaged in the study of medicine in one of the medical firms of this place, entered the office of his preceptors between 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M., and in a fit of great excitement asked for pistols. To the inquiry what he wanted of them, he replied, "Give them to me and you will soon see"—using Brown's name in connection. Failing for some reason to obtain weapons here, he next went to the printing office, where he found three or four of his more intimate associates, from whom he procured a bowie-knife 9 1/2 inches in the blade and a six barrel pistol, which was then carefully charged for the occasion.

With these weapons of death concealed upon his person this son of "Southern chivalry," with the pacific advice "to keep the law on his side," set out upon his mission of peace to seek satisfaction at the hands of Brown. Repairing to the Academy about twenty minutes before noon, he addressed himself to Mr. Feemster with the request to let Prof. B., who occupied an adjoining room, to come out doors, as he wished to settle the difficulty between him and his brother. Mr. F. replied that Brown was busily engaged hearing recitation—besides, the call to settle difficulties appeared to him quite unreasonable. Wray with some warmth repeated his demand, saying that he desired "to see him and settle the difficulty now."

Mr. F., observing the state of excitement under which he was laboring, and fearing that he might act rashly, advised him "to go away, become cool, let reason resume her sway, that you may be able to act like a man." To this salutary advice he warmly replied, "Tell Brown I will see him on his way home and settle the matter with him then." After the close of the school, Wray's request was communicated to Prof. B., and after a short consultation between the teachers as to the probable design of the young man, they, conscious of having done nothing but their duty, came to the conclusion that no apprehension need be felt, and impressed with this conviction, separated for their respective homes, each taking his own road, leading in different directions.

Prof. Brown had not proceeded more than three hundred yards from the Academy, about half way across the public Park, when he was met by Wray, who had stationed himself in partial concealment by the wayside, and rudely addressed him in the following manner: "you have been imposing on my brother." To which Brown, with great mildness, in substance replied, that in what had been done he had acted in the conscientious and fearless discharge of his duty, and for the justification of his conduct he was "willing to leave it to any reasonable man in town." I will explain the matter to you," said he.

But before time was given for explanation, Wray, regardless of the advice of his friends to "keep the law on his side," and thirsting for the blood of his victims, angrily uttered the still more insulting words, "You are a d— dog," and instantly aimed a blow with his fist at the face of Brown, who, for the first time revealed to view, saw that his days were numbered unless by superior strength and activity he could by a single blow strike his antagonist to the earth. Drawing his only weapon of defense, a little riding whip which by chance he had in his pocket, he entered the fearful struggle between life and death.

But, alas! how short the conflict! how tragic the result! In an instant the glittering blade flashed in the meridian sun, and the ill-fated Brown staggered, and reeled, and fell to the earth a lifeless corpse, pierced with seven horrid wounds.

The above is a summary of the testimony as given by the witnesses of this mournful tragedy. Never was there a deeper feeling of indignation pervading any community than has been awakened here by this melancholy event. The loss of such a man under such circumstances, and in a community, too, enjoying a high character for sobriety, order and refinement, has produced the most profound sensation. The affair has undergone a thorough investigation in the magistrates' court, and the youth has been committed to prison, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of his friends to forestall justice by promptly securing all the legal counsel the place affords.

Space will allow me at this time to speak but briefly of the character and many virtues of the deceased. Suffice it to say that Prof. Brown was a native of New Hampshire—a graduate of Dartmouth College—a ripe scholar, a high-toned gentleman, and a devoted Christian. In classical and metaphysical attainments he had few if any superiors in this country. In the cause of education he was quite an enthusiast, and had devoted something over twenty years of his life in the business of teaching.

Peterson's Magazine for August is already on our table, in advance of all competitors. This periodical is fast rising to the position of a \$3 Magazine, and is afforded at \$2.

Democratic State Convention.

This body assembled at Harrisburg on the 20th of July. Its proceedings are lengthy and full of Buncombe. The Democracy were as usual characterized as the "salt and sugar" preservation of the Union, and so on. We give the principal resolutions:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability and integrity of Franklin Pierce, and his administration of the government of our country.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any change in our State Constitution conferring upon negroes the right of suffrage. We are not willing that this class of Americans shall rule this part of America, conceding to other states the right to gratify their own tastes in this particular, however much we may differ from them in opinions.

Resolved, That if the people of the whole Union, by their representatives in Congress assembled, have no legitimate power to force slavery or anti-slavery on the people of a territory, it follows, by much stronger reason, that no such power can be rightfully exercised by any self-constituted body within the States, and composed of a part only of the people.

Resolved, That every new State ought to be admitted into the Union with such a Constitution as a majority of the citizens thereof shall adopt, provided there is nothing therein conflicting with the Constitution of the United States; and whether such State shall have adopted or rejected slavery, is not a matter of inquiry by the general government. The adoption of any measure which would defeat this, is a direct encroachment on the popular sovereignty of such State.

Resolved, That under these views, and which we believe to be correct, the bill erecting Nebraska and Kansas into Territories, leaving the question of slavery with the people, was not only constitutional, but expedient and proper, and that we do hereby endorse and approve the same.

It is proper to state here that the three last resolutions were rejected.

A GENTLEMAN in Washington city advertises for sale a negro girl, because "her owner does not wish to hold a slave." How can the philanthropic gentleman sell a slave, and perhaps to a less humane master than himself? He has a tender conscience, truly.—Another advertiser in the same city wishes to hire a slave woman, and directs inquiry at "the Benevolent Employment Store." It is certainly benevolent to provide employment for all, provided you pay them for it; but it is decidedly the reverse to receive the services of a woman, and make payment therefor to some other person.—National Era.

HARVEST HANDS are receiving \$2.00 per day in Illinois.

Common Schools.

Mr. Editor:—Allow me in my haste to see all the schools of this county, to drop through your paper a letter to the School Directors bespeaking their patience. I have always known that one man could only occupy one place with his bodily presence at the same time; and that knowledge has not been shaken by forced drives from school to school, and town to town, since the spring schools have opened. Yet I know that many Directors feel that I am slow off—patience, patience, gentlemen. When I come to your town, just hitch up your horse and go with me to your schools, and if that don't satisfy you, try the next town, and if you do not get enough hot haste before you've driven one week with us, we'll put you down first class. As soon as the schools started I started, and have hardly had time to breathe since. I do not despair of seeing every school and school house in the county yet, before the summer schools close. Nearly half the schools are still to be seen. But my appointments are out and here they are for the subsequent three weeks, their publication here may meet the eye of some directors or teachers who have failed to get my letters, and such failures in the paucity of our mails in most towns of this county are frequent:

July 9th and 10th, Union; 11th, Ward; 12th 13th and 14th, Sullivan; 16th and 17th, Richmond; 18th and 19th Rutland; 20th and 21st Jackson; 23d and 24, Tioga; 25th Lawrence, and Lawrenceville; 26th and 27th, Middlebury.

I am taking notes and when I have finished the circuit I'll publish the result.

Many inquiries are made about teacher's reports. Those we published are out, and the department have published a supply, as will be seen, probably from the next school Journal. But they have not come to hand yet. We hope a great improvement will be made in these blanks before another supply is issued from the department. For further information on matters in which school directors are interested allow us to extract from a circular recently received from Harrisburg:

"Nearly ten per cent. more School money than heretofore has been appropriated and paid to districts for the past year, except where the County Commissioners' certificates showed a decrease in the number of taxables, which is the standard of distribution. This fact explodes the popular notion that the salaries of the County Superintendents absorb to that extent the usual pro rata share of the appropriation due to each town—\$185,000 being the annual average disbursement heretofore, while for the past year it will amount to within a fraction of \$200,000.

The new edition of the Law and Decisions cannot be ready before the middle of July. As soon as it can be got out, one copy will be immediately mailed to the Secretary of each Board of Directors in the State—as well as to the Superintendents—and a full supply for each Board, in packages, distribution by the latter. Copies of the last Annual Report and Appendix will also be enclosed in the same box. Superintendents will be furnished at the same time with Blank Monthly Reports to Directors—similar to the enclosed specimen—to be delivered to Teachers free of charge. This experiment—which, by the way, is not chargeable to the School fund—is to secure uniformity and increased accuracy in the statistics of the Schools. Limited supplies could be sent at an earlier day, by mail, if needed for the Summer terms.

It is uncertain at what time, precisely, the "School Architecture" will be ready—certainly not before the first of August. It is in contemplation to have some of the plans printed and sent out in loose sheets, in advance of the publication of the book, to relieve somewhat the most urgent present demands for a guide of some kind."

Very Respectfully, H. C. HICKOK, Deputy Superintendent.

We hope to have some statistics of value to lay before the people of this county when our present hurry is over. Experience is a great teacher in this superintending business. Yours Truly, J. F. CALKINS, County Superintendent.

Old Opinion on Slavery.

In the course of an article, the Tribune quotes PATRICK HENRY who wrote: "Would any one believe that I am a master of slaves of my own purchase? I am drawn along by the inconvenience of living here without them. I will not—I cannot justify it. I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. Everything we can do is to improve it if it happens in our days; if not let us transmit to our descendants, together with our slaves, a pity for their unhappy lot and an abhorrence of Slavery." "I cannot only say," wrote WASHINGTON, "that there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it, (i. e., Slavery); but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority, and this as far as my suffrage will go, shall never be wanting." In the earlier and better days of JEFFERSON, before sectional ambition had spoiled him, it was his great and leading aspiration to set on foot (and in this Madison sympathized and co-operated with him) some such legislative measure of emancipation as that for which WASHINGTON, in the letter above quoted, pledged his influence and his vote.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The State Democratic Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst., to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.—The Hon. J. Glancy Jones presided. On the third ballot, Arnold Plummer, of Venango, was nominated as Canal Commissioner. The committee on resolutions made a minority and a majority report. The majority report avoided the liquor law and Nebraska question.—The minority report took decided ground on both these exciting subjects. A motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was negatived—yeas 19, nays 89. A motion to amend the majority report by inserting the minority Nebraska resolution was lost by a vote of 46 to 50. The majority report was then adopted, as also an additional resolution against negroes voting.