

Cracking the Whip.

John Jolliffe, a lawyer of Cincinnati, defended the colored persons recently claimed and surrendered in that city as fugitive slaves...

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR. Wellsborough, Pa. Thursday Morning, May 1, 1856.

Republican Nominations.

For President in 1860. Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio. For Vice-President: Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Penn'a.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to collect dues and receive subscriptions for the Agitator. Their receipts will be regarded as payments.

- Wm. GARRETTSON, Tioga. J. B. POTTER, Middlebury Center. G. W. STANTON, Lawrenceville. Dr. J. C. WHITTAKER, Elkland. JOHN SHERRING, Liberty. O. S. TAYLOR, Corning. VICTOR CASE, Knoxville. W. W. McDUGALL, Shippen. ISAAC FLANK, Brookfield. JNO. JAMES, Blossburg. C. F. COLVER, Oseola. O. H. BLANCHARD, Nelson. E. A. FISHER, Mainburg. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Westfield. Wm. M. JOHNSON, Daggett's Mills. A. BARRETT, Ogdensburg. G. B. STANBROOK, Crooked Creek. ISAAC SPENCER, Maple Ridge.

To The People of the United States.

The People of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise...

Washington, March 29, 1856.

Attention, Republicans!

A Meeting for the election of Delegates to attend the REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION to be held at Philadelphia on the 16th day of June next...

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS has our thanks for sundry documents.

Both.

This somewhat dubious article is fast becoming a political staple under the patronage of conservative politicians.

The self-styled American papers are proficient in both. They are as decidedly opposed to Slavery as anybody...

Messrs. Fillmore & Donelson are; that is, as much opposed as those exemplary patriots can be while one is the godfather of the Fugitive Slave Law...

There is a paper before us, devoted to the interests of this lovely pair. It supports the Union State ticket—less the name of Mr. Laporte of Bradford, who is dropped, says the editor, because he is a "woolly head."

"We admit that Slavery is an evil, a very great evil," continues the editor, "but—ah, that 'but'! Mr. Editor, that was a daring admission! You admit that Slavery is a very great evil! Is it possible! In the evening of the 19th century, it is discovered that Slavery is a great evil under the sun! But our political Columbus should know that that discovery is of near a century's standing. The signers of the Declaration so declared it, without a solitary 'but.' The war of the Revolution was presented in the spirit of that Declaration. Washington and Jefferson so declared it. Every patriot in the early days of the Republic so denounced it. Reason and Common Sense so denounced it.

We hold that no honest man can endorse that which he recognizes in the light of a great evil. Neither can he ignore principle in obedience to a short-sighted policy. No! The honest, earnest man recognizes a wrong but to combat it. He does not stammer over qualifying 'buts,' in his course. 'But' is a compromiser. It strangles a host of good intentions. It damages more reforms than all the opposition. It qualified every declaration of the scholarly Erasmus; and had it formed any part of the vocabularies of a Luther, or a Zwingle, the Reformation had not been.

The Constitution is sacred only inasmuch as it subserves the ends, Liberty and Equality. When it proves subservient to those great principles, it is a league with the Powers of Darkness. It is not a thing to be worshipped; and when its aims are frustrated, and it becomes a refuge of Oppression, it calls for immediate and unparading denunciation on the knees who trample on its spirit.

The editor referred to is frightened at the bugbear—Disunion. He is troubled at the prevalence of disunion discussions all over the country. He may as well bring out the rack and heat the pinners—for just so surely as the American party, so called, gets half the power of Rome in her darkest days, will it prove twice as intolerant. Were we to choose between Millard Fillmore and J. John as Presidential candidates, we could not draw the line of choice. Both believe in the orthodoxy of the greatest god to the least number; both believe the Bible and Free Schools destructive to the well-being of a portion of the masses. Where is the difference?

Here we have the admission that Slavery is an evil, a very great evil, from a man who heartily endorses and supports Fillmore & Donelson. One, the sponsor of the Fugitive Law, and the other the own-

er of 100 slaves, and a bosom of the disgraceful fact! This man need not say another word about the evil of Slavery; it is all his property. He cannot serve both God and Mammon. He cannot deceive the wisest child by such shallow declarations. There is treason somewhere—either in the heart or on the lip.

This editor tells us that he is for free soil—so far as the principle will establish liberty in all territory not subject to Slavery. That assertion is a double distilled bush. If a man is in favor of free soil in principle, he never will acknowledge that any territory is justly subject to Slavery. If one foot of this earth is subject to the curse, then is every foot. There is neither sound nor sense in such half-way philanthropy. There is no heart in it.

Such politicians go for union for union's sake. We go for Freedom; if the Union can exist amid universal Freedom, let it; if not, let it perish, for there can be no true Union built upon other foundation. Freedom is harmony, but Slavery is discord. Harmony and Discord cannot be yokefellows. All the union that is worth preserving is actual and imperishable, and therefore self-preservative. The organic compact is the merest shadow—nothing but a name to which a few timid men affect to cling because the substance has departed. Fillmore, Buchanan, Pierce and Douglas—these men admire, nay, worship the Union. Look at them; is there an honest face in the group? From the heartless placid face of Fillmore down to the vanity-puckered lips of Pierce and the low cunning that disfigures the brow of Douglas, there is the same hypocritical smoothness, on a sliding scale. None of those men can be trusted. Trust them and you will complain of having been bitten. Elect either of those men and we dare predict that this Union will dissolve in name as it has already in spirit, ere another national campaign shall be planned; and we are not prepared to say whether the election of Mr. Pierce would more benefit the cause of Freedom or Slavery.

It is not enough that men profess to be in favor of Freedom. We have heard not a few hypocrites wag their tongues in this country, even. Not a few of them still wait to devour the leaves and berries. They will not be sparing of smooth words and devotion to their own interests. Be vigilant, be active.

RIFLES AND BIBLES.—Our Wayne county friend wrote against Ward Beecher and Theodore Parker, for recommending Sharp's rifles as appropriate agents to the christianization of the Border Ruffians. In order to show his readers how much better Christians live in the benighted regions of Slavery, he instances the presentation of bibles to a company of Alabamians just on the eve of starting for Kansas.

He does not tell his readers that those men carried also, each a revolver and a bowie knife, yet he knows very well that no Southerner is ever without them. He keeps back all that does not subserve his purpose, hoodwinking such of his readers as are not able to pay for any other paper.

Nor did he inform his readers of the nature and object of the mission of those Alabamians. He should have done that. He should have told them how that they were a company of Evangelists, setting out bible in hand to enter upon the holy work of planting Slavery upon God's free soil, with the elders of professed Christian churches in bid them God speed. How those pious elders might have said—"Go ye out in the name of Him who said that he came to set the bondman free, and help to erect a State whose borders shall resound with the sound of the lash and the cry of the bond man and bond woman; whose laws shall claim to be based upon the word of Him who commanded that the Gospel should be preached to every creature, and yet shall hold him or her a felon, who shall teach a bond man or woman to read the Scriptures!"

Why did our friend forget to inform his readers of these facts? Simply, because he did not wish to keep his readers informed as to facts. He dare not even publish the facts of the Kansas outrages. He prefers to feed his readers on studied misrepresentations. We are heartily sorry for it, while we assure our friend that truth will ultimately triumph over every obstacle and Right be Might, as certainly as that some men shall lie down at the last ashamed of the part they acted in the great drama of life. Conscience will not always be put off with a bribe.

And when we behold some men yielding a sudden reverence for the Bible, we seem to hear the denunciation of the Master:

"Ye hypocrites, well did Esaias prophesy of you, saying, this people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth, and honoreth me with their lips; but their heart is far from me."—MAT. xv. 7-8.

A NATURAL DESCENT.—The Rev. J. C. Lovejoy of Massachusetts, the distinguished clerical opponent of the Liquor Law, has formally joined the administration party, in a public letter giving his reasons.—Tribune.

The Rev. gentleman might have spared the infliction of his reasons for such a step, upon the public. As friend G. would say—"It was in obedience to the law of gravitation." The Lovejoys, Matthew Hale Smiths and Brownsons, owe no apologies to the public for turning summersets whenever they choose. It is the privilege of such men to obey their instincts. They fall in love with and marry every abomination for "Tis their nature to."

We call the attention of our hunker exchange, whose editors boil with righteous indignation against "political persons," to this fresh evidence that the preaching is not all to be on one side hereafter. And now let us see if they are honest in their denunciation of political preaching. Let us see if the Rev. Lovejoy's example shall not be applauded by these doughty protestants against mixing religion and politics. To be consistent, they must visit upon the gravitating Lovejoy's, head, condign punishment. Gentlemen, wish you much joy of your convert. Glory in your Lovejoy, your Smith and your Brownson. Be ours the pleasant duty to labor in the same field with a Parker, a Beecher and a Dutton.

ET MR. Fillmore received the news of his nomination without emotion.—Foreign Correspondent of a New York paper.

There is another evidence that the human "heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." We are surprised that Mr. Fillmore is so imperatorially. He, the unanimous choice of the great unwashed and unburnt American party, and the sponsor of the Fugitive Slave Law, receive such an astounding announcement without emotion! He should have gone down on his knees and offered thanks, that though they might fault him in convention, there could be no possible chance of his being disgraced by an election.

Some of the hunker papers are bowwailing the possibility of a duel between Gen. Lane and Senator Douglas. Calm your fears, gentlemen, Arnold Douglas is a skulking coward, as his violation of the sacred laws of hospitality in mistaking the private conversation of an invited guest, abundantly proves. Such a man may be kicked and cowed, but he never will set himself up to be shot at. He has no pluck, and what is worse, no sense of honor. And had he either or both of these, it is by no means certain that any one would seek to compass his death. So cheer up, gentlemen, your idol will never be thrown down by an irreverent Corley.

Communications.

MIDDLEBURY CENTER, April 28, '56. FRIEND COBB, I herewith send you a copy of some resolutions passed at a meeting of the friends of Free Kansas at the Hammond school house, in Middlebury, on Saturday evening, 28th inst.

The meeting was organized by appointing A. C. COLE, Esq., Chairman, and J. B. PORTER, Secretary.

The Rev. H. B. TURK addressed the meeting at considerable length, and ably discussed the moral aspects of the slavery question. The speaker fully concluded with Henry Ward Beecher in that "he had great confidence in Sharpe's rifles as moral agents."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted—all the ladies voting (!) in the affirmative.

Resolved, 1. That as democrats of the Jeffersonian school, who believe with the "great Apostle" that freedom is national and slavery sectional—that all free territory should forever remain free—fail to discover the relationship existing between the immortal "founder of the faith" and his professing proselytes.

Resolved, 2. That as the modern definition of Democracy is "Border Ruffianism" or slavery extension, that we most respectfully decline acting with a party based upon such "God-dishonoring, man-destroying principles!"

Resolved, 3. That in the platform of the Republican organization we recognize the great principle laid down by the founders of this government—"resistance to tyrants, is obedience to God"—that we can conceive of no greater "tyranny" than that which is making a desperate effort to grasp that fair country once consecrated to freedom, and pollute its virgin soil with American slavery.

Resolved, 4. That if the approaching campaign is to decide the fate of Kansas, that it behooves the friends of freedom to lay off their coats and go to work now, agitating, organizing and preparing for the great struggle.

Resolved, 5. That we, citizens of Middlebury, do organize under the name of Republican Club, No. 1., and that the president appoint a committee of three persons to draft a constitution and by laws to be reported and acted upon at our next meeting.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Agitator.

On motion, Resolved, That we adjourn to meet at the Briggs school house, two weeks from this evening.

Before October, Kansas will have the number of inhabitants required in Mr. Douglas's bill. Why not let the inhabitants then choose delegates to a Convention, for the formation of a Constitution, preparatory to admission as a State? Why not have a convention elected under the authority of law, and with proper regulations, as to the right of suffrage?—Jour. of Com.

Because it keeps the inhabitants until "October" defenceless and subjugated, exposed to invasion from without and outrages within. Because even in October it will not be obligatory on the "Territorial Legislature" to order an election unless they choose. Because the election, whenever ordered, will be conducted under the supervision of a pretended "Legislature" composed of Missourians. Because under the law already passed by that "Legislature" any one who will pay a dollar and swear to uphold the Fugitive Slave Law, can vote in Kansas, whether he is a resident or not—Because under that law, the Missourians can smuggle into the ballot-boxes as many spurious votes as they are willing to pay \$1 a piece for. Because the Convention so elected would not be a Convention of the People of Kansas, but of the Borderers of Missouri. Because the Constitution framed by it would be those Borderers' work, and would be made to suit their purposes, not those of the inhabitants. These are the reasons why the Postponement Bill should not be adopted.—Albany Journal.

THE RUINS OF SEBASTOPOL.—A correspondent of the London Times thus notices the present condition of this ill-fated city:

The stranger who halts to survey it from the neighboring heights, deceived by the whitewashed and plastered walls of the houses, might think that Sebastopol was still a city; but when he walks through its grass grown, deserted streets, formed by endless rows of walls alone, of roofless shells of houses, in which not one morsel of timber can be seen, from threshold to eaves, when he beholds great yawning craters, half filled with mounds of cut stone, heaped together in irregular masses, when he gazes on the tumult of disintegrated masonry, once formidable forts, now shaken as it were into dust and powder; when he stumbles over the fragments of imperial edifices, to peer down into the great gulfs choked with rubbish which now mark the side of the grand docks of the Queen of the Buxine, and beholds the rotting masts and hulls of the sunken navy which was nurtured there; when he observes that what the wrath of the enemy has spared is fast crumbling away beneath the fires of its friends; and that the churches where they worshipped, the theatres, the public monuments, are especially selected for the practice of the Russian gunners, as though they were emulous of running a race in destruction with the Allied armies—he will no doubt come to the conclusion that the history of the world affords no such autentic instance of the annihilation of a great city.

Holloway's Pills an Unfailing Remedy for all disorders of the Chest and Lungs.—Oliver Thompson, of Little Falls, New York, was certainly in a most deplorable state of health weeks ago; his lungs, so the doctors told him, were completely gone, his chest, and in fact his body generally, had scarcely an atom of flesh on it, so thin had he become. In addition to this, he had a cough which completely shook him to pieces (these are his own words); he has just called on Professor Holloway to inform him, that all these complaints have been removed by Holloway's Pills, after he had used them for seven weeks and two days, and he now feels better than ever he did in his life. The Pills will readily remove all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

A SOUTHERN COLLEGE.—In a South Carolina paper, called the "Southern Enterprise," appears a letter from Hon. J. B. O'Neal, in which, speaking of South Carolina Colleges and the young men who are educated there, he says: "I graduated in the college forty-three years ago last December. I have been a trustee for thirty-seven years. I know that I have watched over its interests with all the care of a deep and abiding love; and yet I know from all the students graduating from 1806 to 1855, forty-nine years, one-fourth of the whole number have died drunkards—a shame to themselves and a burden to their families.

MELANCHOLY TRAGEDY AT WELLSVILLE.

On the 11th inst., a young man named Martin Van Buren, of Wellsville, Allegany county, was stabbed, felled with a club, and killed in the midst of a violent affray, at the Railroad Depot, between some friends of the rival hotels in that village. The affair has created much excitement in Wellsville.

P. S. Erastus Smith, the person who struck Martin Van Buren on the head with a club on the night of his death, was held in the judgment of the Court, as subject to an action of assault and battery with attempt to kill, and is now lying in jail at Angelica.

The Rockport Register relates that a child in that place had to all appearances died, and was laid out in its little winding sheet upon a board in an upper room. Some time after the father went into the room where the child was, and was astonished at its calling him by name, and complaining that it did not like the good. Of course the little sufferer was supplied with a better bed at once.

A company of seventy New England emigrants passed through Buffalo on the second for Kansas.

TO BUILDERS.—The School Directors of Delmar District will meet at the School house near E. P. Deane's, on Saturday May 10th, at one o'clock, afternoon, for the purpose of receiving proposals for the building of three School Houses in said district. Further particulars made known on said day, by order of the Board.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. NEW BOOTS. Wm. RILEY would respectfully inform the citizens of Wellsborough and vicinity that he has commenced the Boot & Shoe business in the building in the rear of Bailey's Store. He is now ready to do all work in his line in the best manner—and will make Fine Sewed and Pegged Boots and Shoes, in the most approved style, as well as Coarse Work. Repairing done in a superior manner.

He would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of this place, assuring them that he will endeavor to merit their favors by using the best stock, by careful workmanship, and by punctuality.

Wellsboro, May 1, 1856. DAVID HEISE, Sec'y.

DROOKSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL. BERKSHIRE, TIOGA CO., N. Y. April 1, 1856.—The semi-annual term of this Institution will commence Tuesday, May 13, and continue 12 weeks. Vacancies for a few good boys under 15, for whom an early application is desirable.

Situated in one of the most beautiful valleys of southern New York, 18 miles north of Owego, S. Y. & E. R. R., this Institution possesses more than ordinary claims to healthfulness and freedom from the contaminating influences which are inseparable from the neighborhood of a large town—while thorough instruction and faithful care shall be guaranteed to all who shall be committed to our trusts.

REVERENDS: C. J. Stedman, Esq., 62 Liberty-st., New York; M. M. Backus, Esq., Maiden Lane, New York; Edward Tompkins, Binghamton, W. P. Pope, James Wright-Owego, Hon. John Parker, Hon. J. T. Taylor, Anson C. Elzmir, S. B. Strang, James E. Smith, Corning, Hon. James Faulkner, Danville, C. H. L. Ford, Lawrenceville, Pa., C. L. Ward, Towanda, J. W. Means, " "

Sw may 1. FREDERICK F. JUDD, A. M.

PORK! PORK!—120 bbls of Mess Pork, just received and for sale by W. A. ROE.

SMOKED HAMS & SHOULDELS, on hand at [April 24.] W. A. ROE'S.

FLOUR—best brand of Family Flour, for sale by [Ap. 24, 1856.] W. A. ROE.

DRIED PEACHES & APPLES—on hand at [Ap. 24, '56.] ROE'S.

MACKEREL & WHITE FISH—on the 1/2 and bbl, cheap at ROE'S.

GRASS SEED—for sale at Wellsboro, April 24, 1856. ROE'S.

ATTENTION ALL! THEY SAY! They say that G. W. Taylor has the largest and best assortment of WALK PAPER in town. Drop in at the Book & Jewelry Store for the proof. [April 17.]

REMOVAL.—DR. B. BARR respectfully announces to the public that he has removed his Office to the dwelling lately occupied by Jos. P. Morris, Esq., where he may be found at all hours when he is professionally engaged. Demands for his services promptly responded to. Wellsboro, April 24, 1856.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James S. Bryden, late of Delmar township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement to MARY C. BRYDEN, Adm'r. Delmar, April 24, 1856-6t.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS. MRS. M. STEVENS has just received from the City a splendid assortment of new goods, latest styles and patterns, comprising every variety of articles in her line of business. Ladies are solicited to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders promptly attended to. Wellsboro, April 17, 1856.

NASHVILLE, March 6, 1856. To Messrs. Straight, Deming & Co., Cincinnati. GENTLEMEN: We notice in The Cincinnati Gazette of the 1st inst., a letter addressed to Mr. John Jolliffe, tendering him sympathy, and remunerating him pecuniarily for his defense of fugitive slaves and advocacy of negro-theiving, to which we observe the name of S. Straight attached. From our former pleasant business correspondence with you, we feel at liberty to ask you if this Mr. S. Straight is a member of your firm, and if his name was placed to that letter by his own free will and accord, and if that letter expresses his views upon the subjects therein discussed. A prompt reply is respectfully solicited.

Yours respectfully, HART, MACRAE & CO. S. N. HOLLINGSWORTH. B. LANIER & CO. MERRITT S. PITCHER. D. W. MACRAE & CO. LAMIER & PHILLIPS. ROBS & SMITH.

—To this inquiry Mr. Straight very courteously replied, admitting that he was a signer of the letter in question, but explaining that its phraseology was not chosen by him, and did not precisely express his views, and trusting that "the free expression of views conscientiously cherished" would not be deemed offensive by his Southern customers. But this "soft answer" did not turn away the wrath of the Nashvillians. They returned to the charge in a letter of which the following extract is a fair specimen:

NASHVILLE, March 24 h, 1856. S. STRAIGHT, Esq., Cincinnati. * * * You say you are unable to divine the objects of our favor of the 6th inst. One of our objects was to afford you a fair opportunity to disclaim, excuse, or justify your participation in the presentation letter to Mr. Jolliffe. Some of us have been in pleasant business correspondence with you for several years, in which position we could not conscientiously remain, provided you answered our questions in the affirmative; and as you have done so, we here take occasion to say that though we grant you the fullest privilege in regard to freedom of thought and expression of cherished views, we, as Southern merchants, possessing the same free privileges as yourself, cannot longer contribute to sustain by our patronage a merchant, however correct as such he may be, who entertains views so hostile to institutions which we cherish, and have been reared up from childhood to look upon as one of the most sacred rights guaranteed by our federal constitution.

Mr. Straight at length came to understand that he was allowed no choice but to surrender his own convictions or his correspondence's custom; so his second response was in a higher key. Here is a sample of it:

"A few ideas in regard to starving men to embrace one's views, or to refrain from opposing them, and I have done.

"You offer an insult to every Cincinnati merchant to whom you render your patronage on any such conditions as the tone of your letter indicates, and you may find, to your surprise, that the large majority of them are holding themselves out of the market.—Suppose we should propose any such conditions to a Southern merchant or planter, on which to purchase his sugar, rice, cotton, fruits, &c., what think you would be the result? Believing in Free Labor, and professing to encourage it so far as practicable, we meekly receive and sell the products of slave labor, proposing no degrading conditions to others, and we will submit to none ourselves.

—We wish our Southern brethren to understand distinctly that we shall continue to send them THE TRIBUNE so long as they shall severally appear by our books to have paid for it in advance, regardless of the monstrous heresies and delusions under which too many of them labor. Whenever the pay shall have run out, the paper will be stopped; but we beg leave to assure them that this rigorous act is not impelled by our hostility to their mistaken views, but purely by our deliberate preference of solid cash to any man's dubious promises. Mr. Straight, we presume, will cheerfully cherish their physical powers with bacon and lard on the same liberal and business-like terms that we insist on ministering to their spiritual and intellectual needs.—N. Y. Tribune.

ROBBERY AND ARSON.—At Reamstown, Penn., a short time since, a robber called at the house of a farmer, and demanded \$50, threatening to burn the farmer's barn if the money were not forthcoming immediately. The farmer's son attempted to shoot the ruffian, but was prevented from so doing by his parent. In a few minutes, however, the barn was in a blaze, but the farmer and his son were too frightened to go out, for fear the man would murder them, and therefore three valuable horses, 200 sheep, and 30 head of fat cattle were destroyed. On investigation the body of a man was discovered in the ruins, with a dirk-knife in his belt. It is supposed that there were three or four men, and while one went for the money the others set the barn on fire, and while in the act of setting the barn on fire one of them received a violent kick from a cross old horse, and therefore he could not get away, and was burned to death.

On Thursday evening last, at Pittsburg, an old woman named Hughes, while drunk, let her infant child fall from her knee upon a hot stove. The feet were the only part of the body touching the stove, but they remained on it until they were burnt nearly to a cinder. The child was taken off by the neighbors.