

From Frederick Douglass' Paper.

An American Slaveholder is the Nearest Humane Being in Existence.

The highwayman who robbed the man in England, was a specimen of all that is noble and generous, compared with an American slaveholder. Let us fairly review the facts, and see the difference.

As I said before, let me now fairly state the case of the slaveholder—what would he do under the same circumstances. He would have put his hands into the pocket of the victim, and withdrawn the last cent.

A NEW YORK MERCHANT.

It is not often that so much truth is told in so few words as when Senator Wilson last Monday replied to the miserable slings of Douglas about amalgamation with negroes.

A HORRID DEATH.—James P. Williams, of New Brunswick, in this State, was found dead in the cars on the train which left Philadelphia for Pittsburgh, on Wednesday night.

A FEW NIGHTS ago, some burglars raised the window of the sleeping room of a butcher, named Freitag, in Lawrenceville, Allegheny Co., Pa., and put a cloth saturated with chloroform, attached to a long pole, to the nostrils of himself and wife.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR. WELLSBOROUGh, PA. Thursday Morning, May 8, 1856.

Republican Nominations. For President in 1856: 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.

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, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are invited by the National Committee, appointed by the Pittsburgh Convention of the 22d of February, 1854, to send from their respective States three Delegates from every Congressional District, and six Delegates at large, to meet in PHILADELPHIA, on the seventeenth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

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, will be held in the Court House, Wellsville, Monday evening, June 2d, at which time and place a Delegate to the National Republican Convention and two delegates at large, are also to be elected. A general attendance is requested. Per order.

The Jury List shall be published next week. Several correspondents will receive attention next week. De patient.

Miss E. P. RICHARDS has removed her Millinery establishment to the house of her father, where she will be happy to see her patrons.

An influx of legal advertisements unavoidably deprives our readers of the pleasant gossip of our worthy "local." He will be "around" next week, as usual.

"By Authority."

It is pleasant, doubtless, to speak as "one having authority." For however little it may flatter the susceptibilities of human nature, it is true that truth gathers weight in passing some lips while it falls dead from others.

In 1798, GEORGE WASHINGTON, in a letter to Gen. Lafayette, said of the "institution": "I agree with you cordially in your views in regard to Negro slavery. I have long considered it a most serious evil, both socially and politically, and I should rejoice in any feasible scheme to rid our States of such a burden."

Let us pause a moment here and ascertain if the Father of our country did not meditate treason to the Republic. What think you would be the fate of him who should dare to express himself even in the very language of Washington on slave soil? You know what his fate would be; you know that were he to so express himself to-day, he would be warned off; and should he disregard the warning, would be introduced into the august presence of Judge Lynch.

"The Congress of 1787 adopted an ordinance which prohibits the existence of involuntary servitude in our northwestern territory forever. I consider it a wise measure. It met with the approval and assent of nearly every member from the States more immediately interested in slave labor. The prevailing opinion in Virginia is against the spread of slavery into our new territory, and I trust that we shall have a confederacy of Free States."

Our Washington considered the measure that gave our entire northwestern territory to Freedom forever, wise and beneficent. Be it remembered that the Missouri Compromise line was virtually an extension of that measure so as to embrace all that part of the Louisiana purchase north of 36 degrees, 30 minutes. And then compare the declarations of such men as Pierce, Douglas and Acheson—all apostles of sham democracy, relative to the wisdom

of the Missouri Compromise with that declaration of Washington. How do you endorse the declaration of Washington and not condemn the declaration of these modern demagogues? Either Washington is right, or they are wrong. Mark, Washington declared that the prevailing opinion in Virginia in '88, was hostile to the spread of slavery into new territory. What is the prevailing opinion in Virginia to-day, in regards that question? We all know that the sentiment there is strongly for slavery extension. Nay, the whole slave democracy in the free North is in favor of extending the area of Slavery. But does not the declaration of Washington condemn them? Does it not shame them? Is it not to be lamented that the sentiment of Freedom has grown weaker instead of stronger, in this land, since the days of Washington?

JAMES MADISON opposed the insertion of the word, "slave" in the Federal Constitution, because, as he said, "he regretted that Slavery ever existed in our country." He said further of slavery: "It is a great evil; and under the Providence of God, I look forward to some scheme of emancipation which shall free us from it. Do not, therefore, let us appear as if we regarded it as perpetual, by using in our Constitution an odious word, opposed to every sentiment of Liberty."

Such is the testimony of James Madison against Slavery. He was the leader of the Democracy of his time. His testimony is clear, direct, unmistakable. He did not wish posterity to know that human slavery ever blackened the record of our country. What must be his emotions then, as he looks upon the giant growth of this great evil, and the base plans of professed democrats for its extension? Fellow-workers, whom shall we believe—Madison, or Arnold Douglas? As for us we have made our choice; make yours.

Said DANIEL WEBSTER in 1848, of the advocates of Slavery extension: "I am afraid that the generation of doughfaces will be as perpetual as the generation of men. \* \* \* I think such persons are doughfaces and doughheads and dough souls, and that they are all dough." We will not stop here to relate how this great man became the prince of dough-faces two years after, for the truth concerning Slavery advocates did not fall with him, nor did it lose a whit of its significance when he fell under its condemnation. Freedom lost a champion when Webster fell, but Truth remained Truth still.

HENRY CLAY has left his name upon the record as opposed to the extension of slavery. His last words as a public man were—

"I repeat it sir, I never can and never will, and earthly power can make me vote directly or indirectly, to spread slavery over territory where it does not exist. Never, while reason holds her seat in my brain—never, while my heart sends the vital fluid through my veins—never, NEVER!"

There is the trumpet tone of deathless resolution in these living words. Yet Henry Clay is claimed by pro-slavery demagogues as the patron of their unholy designs. Perish the basest claim! With all his reverence for half-way measures, CLAY was heart and soul opposed to Slavery.

THOMAS H. BENTON—whose democracy is like Cesar's wife, above suspicion—says of the Missouri Compromise: "It was the highest, the most solemn, the most momentous, the most emphatic assertion of Congressional power over slavery in a territory which has ever been made or could be conceived. It not only prohibited it where it could be legally carried, but forever prohibited it where it had long existed."

Such is the testimony of Benton, who is the only living representative of the Jeffersonian type of democracy, so claimed. These extracts show clearly either that those distinguished men, headed by a Washington, could not be admitted into the democratic party as it exists to-day, or that the test of orthodoxy as set up by that party is all both—which said test is not.

Our "talk" has already exceeded the limits we had set; the subject is by no means exhausted, and we will resume the labor of impeaching the modern democratic party on the testimony of its ancient apostles, next week. The materials have been accumulating for months and shall be put to service in this campaign.

We would rather submit to a respectable censure than to say what we are about to say. It is bad enough to be poor without being forced to acknowledge the inconvenient fact in the columns of a newspaper. We dislike to see a parade of individual griefs and misfortunes in print—it is an ugly mental picture, but hideous when sketched in printers ink. Nevertheless, it must be done.

Since adopting the pay-down system the paper has steadily prospered, and has now the largest subscription list in the county, as well as the best. But there are several hundred dollars, due the paper for past favors, and these dollars good non-paying friends, belong to the publishers, who want them to be just with. They are now to purchase paper and pay debts. They are now in other people's pockets; whereas, they should be in the publishers' pockets. They have no money to lend just now, and however much they dislike to slap their friends on the shoulder and say, "pay up," it is necessary. We say "friends," because none but friends would make so free with one's purse without so much as a "thank ye," in return. We would rejoice were it in our power to lend every man in the county ten, twelve, or twenty shillings, to be paid when agreeable; but we are better able to borrow than to lend. Therefore, we indite this gentle dun, more in sorrow than in anger, hoping for the best which for the present means—CASH.

Friends, you can send the amount you owe us by your neighbors, or bring it yourself at June Court. You will sleep more sweetly afterward, such of you as have tender consciences, at least. Those who have struggled through the hard winter to support their families by day's work—we mean the industrious poor—need not so much mind this dun, for the poor shall not be oppressed by each other. But such as can pay without stinging their breed, are respectfully, yet earnestly asked to pay up.

Our Republican friends must have noticed the proceedings of Middlebury Republican Club, No. 1, which appeared in last week's paper. Some may be surprised to see such early action, and in Middlebury. There is no cause of surprise in it, or about it. Middlebury has a few No. 1 young men, and they not only talk, but work. Were there two or three like young men in every township no election district in the county would be long without an efficient Republican organization. Such organization must be had before many weeks if Tioga is expected to give her 1000 majority for freedom in November; and also may as well speak for freedom and Right with a thousand tongues as with five hundred. Friends of free men and free Kansas, we must all go to work! There must be no drones in the Republican hive. We fight not the battles of men, but of principle. There is every noble incentive to action. We labor for the dear sake of Humanity, for the salvation of the Republic, for the redemption of man from the most cruel of fates. Is an hour of guilty peace to be purchased at the risk of the liberties of posterity? You dare not purchase peace at such a price. We do not magnify the crisis. The danger that threatened in '76 was promise, compared with that which overshadows us to-day. Sleep, and you will awake with gyves upon your wrists. Labor, and you shall behold all nations gathered into the fold of Freedom. Is it not

a glorious object? Does it not nerve you up to the limit of ceaseless energy? Think of Man basking in the sunshine of Universal Freedom! You may not behold it with these natural eyes; but you shall behold it with eyes that eternity shall not dim. Let us put Self behind us and labor for Man. Self must not abide between man and his suffering brother. Awake, ye to the great work of Humanity!

Let the friends set about organizing Republican clubs in their neighborhoods and all will be well.

I. D. RICHARDS, Esq., of this village, has left with a letter from the F. M. at Chicago, bearing the intelligence that the Great N. W. Agency, for which we had the misfortune to advertise some months since, is a humbug, and that the alleged agents in that city are non est inventus under the name of Leland, Barnes & Co. The enterprising swindler has been arrested and may possibly be compelled to disgorge his ill-gotten gains.

We deeply regret that we have unwittingly aided the scamp by advertising his wares. Had we mistrusted his honesty in the least, it had not been. The letter should have been published last week, but a press of duties caused us to forget it.

In answer to the inquiry of the Hollidaysburg Whig—"Is the State Administration opposed to the Union ticket?"—the Harrisburg Telegraph responds that the Governor has been in favor of the Union movement from the beginning. It likewise holds him guiltless of any endorsement of the course of his home organ. This may all be true; yet the people will not so easily reconcile the antagonistic relations of the metropolitan and the home organ. We do not believe that Gov. Pollock's home organ would choose to mark out a course hostile to his expressed wishes. It does not look at all a reasonable thing for a professedly party paper to do. An independent paper might choose to act independently since it might do so without involving any public man in the responsibility of the act. The Milonian is certainly prejudicing the interests of the Governor in mutilating the Union ticket. It is a misrepresentation of his sentiments, if his metropolitan organ is to be believed.

THE SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH.—This paper comes to us this week greatly improved and enlarged. Typographically, it has but one peer in the State; and for ability, candor, and the invariable fairness with which it treats all subjects in its columns, it is perhaps unequalled. It stands at the head of its class, and we cordially recommend it to the liberally minded, who alone have courage to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good." Partridge and Britton, 342 Broadway, New-York, are the publishers. All the various Spiritual publications may also be procured of them.

Presidential.

We are in receipt of sundry letters, inquiring what claims this or that personage may or can have to the Republican nomination for the Presidency. These inquiries seem pervaded by a common presumption that the Republicans have but to indicate their first choice in the nomination, and it will be successful, of course.

We regard this whole matter from a different standpoint. The contest which opens before us appears to us at once arduous in its character, momentous in its consequences, and dubious in its result. We hope for success in it; but that success can only be secured by wisdom, by conciliation in the choice of a standard-bearer, and by the most entire and hearty surrender of personal preferences to the good of the cause. The only man who, in our view, can have any claims to the support of the Republicans is he who, being devoted to the good work of making Kansas a Free State, shall seem likely to concentrate more strength and obtain more electoral votes than any other. Show us that any man who is heartily with us in the Kansas struggle can obtain the electoral vote of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, Delaware and California, or three-fourths of them, and we will favorably consider his claims to the nomination; but to talk of nominating a man only because we should prefer him as President, without considering what vote he can probably obtain, or how he is to be elected, is sheer lunacy.

The great issue of Slavery Extension is now to be decided. Let Kansas be admitted as a Free State, and there will never be a Slave State organized west or north of her; and Slavery can only extend its dominion through Texas toward the South-West. Let Kansas be enslaved, and Utah, New-Mexico, and the new States to be formed in the rich mining region of the Gila, will follow in its train. Let the friends of Free Kansas triumph in the Presidential contest, and the game of the Border Ruffians is blocked ever more. Even Missouri will repudiate and suppress them. But with a President elected by their exertions and votes, with Virginia, the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia at his back, we should still struggle and plead for Free Kansas, but it would be the pleading of the vanquished—the struggle of despair.—Men who agree with us on the main point! we must not lose this contest if it be possible to win it; and to this end we must, in selecting candidates, inquire first by what sign we can conquer.—N. Y. Tribune.

CANINE SAGACITY.—The most wonderful case of canine sagacity is related by the Hartford Times.

Mr. —, a valuable and worthy man, had a Newfoundland dog which used to go a short distance and get the Daily Courant, bringing it home in his mouth, evincing great anxiety until he had procured the paper. The paper changed owners, and at the same time became more vacillating in principles than before.—It advocated Sam. As soon as this change took place the dog was noticed to appear ashamed when the paper was given him to carry home; he would sometimes drop it in the streets, let it lie, and put for home. At last he refused to go for the paper at all; he was of no use to the owner except to get his paper, and as the dog positively refused to have anything to do with any longer, he procured a Kow-Nothing to kill him, paying the sum of twenty-five cents for the job.

It is said that Mrs. Stowe, the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, will soon put to press a work illustrating the alleged degradation of the poor white population of the South. She expects to make it appear that Uncle Tom's miseries are but a part of the results of slavery, his white brethren keeping him company the same.—Mirror.

The Troubles in Kansas.

Lawrence, Kansas, April 20, 1856.

Yesterday there was considerable excitement on Massachusetts street in this city, caused by the appearance of Sheriff Jones, who used every effort in his power to impress upon the minds of the people the important fact that he (Jones) was Sheriff of Douglas County. The people of Lawrence professed not to know of any such county, and of such an officer as he pretended to be, consequently but little respect was manifested for him. At Mr. Christian's office there had been an election on the location of a bridge, and while the votes were being counted several persons were standing about waiting patiently to hear the result of the balloting. Among them was S. N. Wood, esq., who had recently arrived in the State from Ohio, with a large party of his friends. While Wood was a silent observer of what was going on, Jones stepped up, put his hand upon his shoulder, and said "You are my prisoner." Wood replied: "I guess not." Jones then produced an old warrant issued by Hugh Cameron last December, for the arrest of Wood for being engaged in the rescue of Mr. Branson on the night of the 26th of November last, and informed Wood of its purport and said: "You must go along with me." This Wood objected to, saying that he wanted to see his wife and consult with his friends. Jones objected to his going alone, stating that he could go to see his wife and he should accompany him. Wood did not like such company, and informed him of it, and asked to go alone, stating that in fifteen minutes he would return and place himself in the same relation to Jones he then was.

Jones refused unless he would promise to return within a specified time and deliver himself up to his custody. Wood had objections to doing any such thing, consequently refused, and made a move toward the door. Jones then took hold of him in a violent manner, stating to those standing around that he was Sheriff of Douglas County, was acting under the Territorial laws, and in the name of the Commonwealth, and demanded assistance. One person then crowded in between Jones and Wood, and very good naturedly pressed them apart. Wood walked toward his house, a few rods distant. Jones ran out of the door and started after him.—Coming up with Wood he clinched, and endeavored to drag him back to the office, calling upon those standing near to help him, and saying that he was Sheriff of Douglas County, and was acting in that capacity.—One man then stepped up and took hold of Wood, and commenced talking to him in a very quiet manner, telling him to obey the laws, to submit to an arrest, and he should not be hurt. Jones then commenced pulling Wood toward the office, and his assistant stood the other side of Wood, pushing him along.—Some one seized Jones's assistant by the collar, and pulled him away. Jones, then holding Wood with one hand, with the other made a movement toward taking a revolver out of his belt. Wood, anticipating the object, seized hold of the pistol and took possession of it. Some person then stepped in between Jones and Wood to prevent a fight, and separated the parties. Jones then walking into the office, declared that if he had not lost his pistol he would have shot the d—d, &c. Wood walked home, and Jones returned to those standing about, and asked if they did not "consider that resistance to the law" if that was not "resisting the officers?"

These questions were answered by a Buckeye, who stated that he did not know that he had seen any officers, and he was certain that he had seen no one resisting them. Jones then commenced swearing vengeance against all Free-State men, and with an oath declared "Wood should be arrested if he had to kill all his friends." The last seen of Jones and his assistant, they were riding toward Leecompton with their horses at the top of their speed.

The Free-State men of Kansas say they will not submit to any process issuing from any court created by the bogus Legislature.—Yesterday Jones was very anxious to have it understood that he was acting as Sheriff under the laws of the Legislature. It is generally supposed by people here that these arrests were only undertaken at this time that the Congress Committee, who are here now, might see how laws were trampled under foot with impunity by the people, and report the same to Congress, to influence the country in the Presidential election. The people of Lawrence say they are perfectly willing that this Committee should report to Congress that the people will resist on their own responsibility every attempt made to enforce the laws enacted for Kansas by a Missouri invasion.

This forenoon, while the citizens were in church, Jones, with six or eight assistants, came into town to arrest Wood and those accused of rescuing him yesterday.

Wood happened to be in a distant part of the city, and Jones did not see him.

Jones then made an attempt to arrest Mr. Monroe, which the latter gentleman objected to and prevented by taking off his coat, doubling up his fists, and other demonstrations of a determination to fight it out on his own responsibility. Jones called upon those standing around for help, which many seemed disposed to give but wanted the Sheriff to lead on, which he declined doing. He then turned toward Tappan, who is now under arrest for being engaged in the Branson rescue, seized him by the collar and said, "I have a summons for you and you are my prisoner for rescuing Wood yesterday."—"Tappan objected and Jones abstained," and after putting down the names of several of those who happened to be standing near, and threatening to come again and arrest them all, he, with his friends drove off for Leecompton.

How this matter will terminate is very doubtful. Some think it will be given up, while others are of the opinion that Jones will return on the morrow with a large posse and make another attempt to arrest. Perhaps another sign of Lawrence will be the result of the failure of Jones yesterday. If a war is what the Administration desires, it can be accommodated by resorting to United States troops to enforce Missouri enactments, and by manifesting an aggressive and oppress-

sive spirit. The people of the Territory do not like to fight, but there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. And, if driven to that position, a bloody time will be the result. Yours,

LAWRENCE, Thursday, April 22, 1856.

I re-open my letter to add the following: By a gentleman who has just arrived from Westport, we learn that Jones, on his return to Leecompton, made a statement to Gov. Shannon, who immediately wrote a dispatch, and a messenger was sent to Kansas City to telegraph to the President that the people of Lawrence were in open rebellion, setting the officers of the law at defiance, and asking for an order to call out the troops to put it down, &c. Shannon declares that Wood, Tappan, Monroe and others, shall be arrested if there is force enough in the Union to do it, and the laws shall be enforced. Messengers were sent from Leecompton to Missouri, and to different parts of the Territory to rally their forces to come down upon Lawrence.

Our people are making preparations for such an emergency, always acting upon the principle that it is better to be fooled a dozen times than to be caught napping once. The women will enter upon the discharge of that important duty, making cartridges, &c., so soon, and our men will be ready to act on the defensive. Yours,

T. P. S.—The Commissioners are at Leecompton to-day, copying the records and collecting testimony. They will return to this city tomorrow, when they will remain for a week or two, making it their headquarters. Witnesses will be sent for to come here to give in evidence.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, April 24.

Knowing that your regular correspondent is debarred from writing you by this mail, I volunteer a few lines that will be of public interest. Jones the Sheriff of Douglas County, was shot last night, about 10 o'clock, and it is expected that his wound will prove fatal. The attending circumstances were these. On Saturday and Sunday last he made two unsuccessful attempts to arrest S. N. Wood and others for some old offenses for which he has held warrants for several months, and never sought to enforce. Our people were unwilling to recognize him or his authority. He had a small posse with him from Leecompton each time; but he took away none of our men under such circumstances. He seemed greatly exasperated and swore he would have them at any cost of life or money. He made Leecompton his headquarters, where Shannon, Oliver, Whitefield, Stringfellow and others were in council, directing all his movements, and intending to get up some foray just on the verge of the examination by the Washington Committee, to prejudice them against the squatters of the Territory. Shannon sent to Leavenworth for troops to assist Jones in making his arrests, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday he rode into town at the head of ten or twelve dragoons, fully armed. Wood and those he came more particularly to arrest, were not in town, and were advised to leave, to prevent and avoid difficulty at that time. But they soon found twelve others whom they arrested and marched through the streets under guard of United States dragoons, like culprits. Many of our people were very indignant at this; still they were all arrested and taken to the room prepared for them, without the least resistance, and even one United States officer with such instructions as they have could have accomplished no same. For we will never resist the authority and arms of the United States. As night came on, however, I feared there would be further disturbance; still we expected nothing more serious than abusing Jones, or something of the kind. But, unfortunately for us, some desperado whose impulses were beyond control shot Jones as he was sitting in a tent occupied by the dragoons; but no trace can be found or any evidence to exculpate upon any particular person, and citizens all deprecate the act very much, and will use every means to bring the assassin to justice. The Lieutenant in command has sent to Leavenworth for a larger force, but we apprehend no further demonstration. Jones is a live this morning, but is considered very dangerously wounded. The ball entered between the shoulder-blades near his neck, and probably injured the spine. It is hoped the public will withhold judgment until further investigations are made public. RANDOLPH.

More trouble has broken out at Erie. At the close of the last week, a mob destroyed the office of The Constitutional, at that place, and threatened to tear up the rails of the road again.

The Pigeons are said to be "nesting" in Potter County, Penn., the present season.

The emigration to Iowa has set in this Spring in a heavy tide.

M-A-R-R-I-E-D—On the 1st instant, by Rev. J. F. Calkins, H. W. WILLIAMS, Esq., and Miss SARAH NICHOLS, daughter of Hon. L. I. Nichols, all of Wellsville. [The printer was beautifully remembered. In return, health, peace, prosperity and a long and useful life to the pair. xp.]

GARDEN SEEDS of every required kind, at May 8 R. ROY'S.

NOTICE—The School Directors of Charleston District will meet on Thursday, the 15th instant, at one o'clock P. M., at the Young's School house for the purpose of employing Teachers for the summer Schools. By order of the Board. J. L. KINGSBURY, Sec. Charleston, May 8, 1856.

BRIGADE NOTICE.—The several Assessors of the townships of Tioga County are hereby notified that unless they make out a complete return of all militia-men in the said townships, and send the same to me, on or before the 1st Monday in June next, they will be dealt with according to law. ROBERT C. COX, Brigades Inspector, 3d Brigade, 13th Division, P. M. May 8, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following names persons have filed their petitions for tavern licenses, which will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Tioga County on the first Monday in June next, to-wit: James B. Huteloff; Benj. R. Hall, Blount; T. P. P. P. Putnam, Covington; Chas. P. Douglas, Glymmer; Hon. C. M. Milne, Gates; Henry H. Potter, Middlebury; James Clark Potts; James Goodrich, do.; James K. Sayles, Westford; S. I. Holday, Middlebury; Chas. Lauris, Blount; Joel H. Woodruff, Liberty; Leander C. Clark, Ely. J. F. DONALDSON Clerk. May 8, 1856.