

and perverting all the facts; calling on the Missourians to rally!"

I have just learned that Gov. Shannon is about to issue another proclamation; it will be issued to-morrow. It is, like all his documents, not very intelligible, but is a sort of peace affix.

The Cincinnati Gazette, speaking of the platform adopted by the Convention in that city, says: "That part of it which concedes away Northern rights and placed negro serfdom upon a par with God's greatest boon to the human race, freedom, was received with shouts of applause. It is remarkable how popular human bondage is with these professors of liberty—these self-constituted guardians of the Union, and of progressive Democracy. According to the platform, the sole bond of Union, which we now possess, is in permitting without molestation, the extension of an institution which is at war with all that civilized and christian men hold most dear—HUMAN LIBERTY."

It was not until the resolutions which speak of our foreign policy were reached that the democracy began to divide, and division began to show itself. In regard to the nationality of slavery extension, the democracy of South Carolina and Alabama and Massachusetts and Ohio, are a unit "like twin cherries on a stem." Upon every question in which the North had an interest, the South, or a majority of them, voted nay; and upon the great question of a road across our continent, to unite the Atlantic and Pacific States, the South gave a plumper against it, and the resolution was tabled, and thus to the poor truckling North, after giving the South all, everything, indeed, that it demanded to make strong and permanent the bulwark of human servitude, was denied even the poor boon of passing an abstract resolution in favor of a great national work—the completion of which is so essential to the well being and future prosperity of our international commerce and the real union of the confederacy.

And then Pennsylvania, as expressed by her delegation, was so delighted with this platform, so carried away with the beauty of its proportions, its cornices and friezes, its entablatures and its balustrades, that it was willing to take it "without the dotting of an i, or the crossing of a t," and when the vote was taken upon the adoption of the slavery extension part of it, which, by the way, included a denunciation of Federalism, of which James Buchanan was, while Federalism had a local habitation and a name, one of its most faithful representatives, the whole Pennsylvania delegation rose from their seats as if moved by some hidden spring, and gave the vote AYE, wishing, doubtless, to show how docile they were, and how willing they were and their Presidential candidate, to do the dirty work of their plantation masters. With all honor to it spoken, the Illinois delegation refused to do it even an act. We would rather trust a bold man, though wrong, than an obsequious, cringing doughface, and thus Douglas and Buchanan appear in the Convention, judging of them by the acts of their representatives.

Mr. Editor: In a small neighborhood composed of hard working men, located about eight miles from your borough, a meeting was held on Friday Evening June 13, and the serious aspect of affairs in Kansas was talked over, and as the persons present were believers in the great maxims uttered by our Saviour, that "men were known by their fruits", a resolution was immediately taken, and subscription paper drawn up and the persons present—seven or eight—subscribed sixty-five dollars, to be placed at the discretion of three persons, named in the subscription, to be used solely to aid persons in going to Kansas, and sustain them when there, and a determination was expressed to raise enough in this community to send one person. If the people in the other parts of the county would do as well in proportion to population funds enough to send one hundred men would be raised in a week. This work can not be done by longwinded speeches,—but if a man really means to do something let him arm himself with the subscription paper, and when his speech is concluded present the paper, and if you patriots in Wellsboro, do not make your great noise and speeches for buncomb, I pray you call a meeting of your own citizens at once, and show your hand. This county is very much in want of the strength that twenty or your intelligent and respectable young men-doing duty in Kansas, would add to the just cause in which we profess to be earnestly engaged.

That town, village or neighborhood, which is so dead to all apprehension of peril to the cause of freedom as not to speak through their purses, and satisfied with lip service, will never plant a brave settler in that territory which we are able to make the Eden of America. I send form our subscription, Earnestly yours, W. W. McD.

Manchester, June 14, 1856.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, : : : EDITOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, June 20, 1856.

Republican Nominations. For President, Col. JOHN C. FREMONT of California. For Vice-President, WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New Jersey.

Central Commissioner, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York. Auditor General, DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong. Surveyor General, BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford.

Republican Club No. 1.—Middlebury, No. 2.—Middlebury, President—D. G. Stevens; Vice President—Colvin Hammond; Treasurer—J. B. Potter; Secretary—J. B. Niles. Republican Club No. 2.—Roundtop, Meets Saturday evening of each week. President—Holman Morgan; Recording Secretary—D. D. Kelsey; Cor. Secretary—Charles Coolidge; Treasurer—George Reed.

Republican Club No. 3.—Stony Fork, Pa.—W. J. Hoadley; Vice—George Hildreth; Secy—E. H. Hastings. Meet weekly at stated places. Republican Club No. 4.—Shippensburg, Pa.—Chas. Herrington; Secy—Wm. W. McDougall. Meets every Friday evening. Republican Club No. 5.—Charleston, Meets Wednesday evenings at Collin Hollow and Darit Settlement, alternately. President—James Kelly; Secretary—Lyman H. Potter; Treasurer—Geo. Parker.

No. 6.—Charleston. Meets fortnightly at the Culver School House, Friday evenings. President—Lazel Kimball; Secy—John Lewis; Treasurer—Abram Hart.

The Campaign Tribune. A Club for this great Semi-Weekly Campaign paper is now forming at this office. SEVENTY Y CENTS per copy, for five months, twice a week, or 43 numbers in all. Double sheet. Subscribe immediately. The first number may be examined at this office—contains portrait of Senator Sumner, his great speech, proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, etc.

Mr. D. G. EDWARDS, of Charleston, has purchased the right to sell the Pamphlet last week, in that township, and is prepared to fill such orders as he may be favored with. The improvement is of undoubted utility.

We are requested to say that Mr. William may not be able to address the citizens of Middlebury on the 4th, as published last week. But our friends have a host in Mr. Cassaday, who can supply Mr. W's place as well as any man we know of.

We assure Messrs. Schofield & Berry that the non-appearance of their advertisement two weeks since was purely accidental. We wrote them immediately we discovered the neglect, explaining everything. We also assure them that we live above interested motives in business transactions, having just as much cause to suppress their advertisement as that of any other business, and no more.

STATE TICKET.—The Republican State Convention assembled at Philadelphia on the 10th, and adopted the Union State Ticket without a parley. We like the ticket, thank the Convention for acting sensibly, and pledge Tioga as good for 1000 majority for the ticket.

We notice that Gov. Pollock's "home organ" has come to its senses and now flies the entire State ticket. The Govern'r chances to be in Milton just now. Does that furnish a reason for the change?

and he is not the man to promise more than he has the power to perform. It comes before the people as they will ever act with the Democratic party until that party abandoned Democratic principles and got on the yoke of the Slave Power. They had the courage to abide by their principles. He will draw to him patriots without reference to former political alliances; he will rally the young men who have manifested a desire to labor for Right without hope of reward. The cause of which he is now the distinguished advocate, is of itself a tower of strength. But no great victory was ever won except by unremitting exertion. It will require the bending of the energies of every true soul to the work before us. Let no man be idle. We do not crave a mere majority; let Tioga County set her mark at 1500, and then let every man go to work and help make it 2000. Do this and Pennsylvania can be made to speak with 10,000 victorious votes for FREMONT & FREEDOM!

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New Jersey, is a man of unimpeachable integrity and a pure patriot. His speech in the U. S. Senate against the Compromise Measures of 1850, was characterized at the time as a masterly effort. Mr. Dayton is a Free Soiler of Whig antecedents, and uncompromisingly opposed to the further spread of Slavery. His hostility to the odious Fugitive Slave Law cost him, his seat in the Senate, and what better return can be made for that sacrifice than electing him to preside over that body? We believe the people will do this in November.

While we believe that David Wilcox would have carried a larger vote in Pennsylvania than any other man, and believing that the place belonged to him by virtue of his long and unflinching advocacy of Free Soil, Free Speech and Free Men, still, his refusal to be considered a candidate in the Convention leaves no room for fault-finding. Acquiescence in the choice of the Convention is now a pleasant duty, because the claims of individuals sink into comparative insignificance in view of the principle at stake. The Republican platform is a noble declaration—a platform as fair, firm and broad as that upon which our fathers stood in '76, deeply imbued with its spirit and its sublime truth. That platform asserts everything for Freedom. We challenge any so-called democrat to point to one plank not truly democratic. The principles therein enunciated are the principles of Washington, Jefferson and every other patriot of the Revolution. Can any man say the same of the Cincinnati platform, on which Mr. Buchanan stands and asks for the votes of freemen?

"By Authority,"—No. 5. As, last week we placed the South upon the witness stand to testify against herself, it may be deemed a sectional proceeding, we will now cite the Continental Congress, in which every colony was represented, and thus present national evidence of the abhorrence in which the system was held in that early day. We quote from same work as in our last. This Congress sat in Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1774, and among other things declared, that— "We do, for ourselves and the inhabitants of the several colonies whom we represent, firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of Virtue, Honor and Love of our Country, as follows:

"That we will neither import nor purchase any slave imported after the first day of December next; after which time we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.—pp. 914."

That is tolerably strong language and not easily misunderstood. Here we find that non-intercourse, one of the unmistakable signs of National displeasure, was called in to outlaw the infernal traffic. There was but one mind upon the matter in that Congress. This agreement was subscribed to by the entire delegation of each colony. They further agreed as follows: "And we do further agree and resolve that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings, or intercourse whatsoever with any colony or province in North America which shall not accede to, or which shall hereinafter violate this Association, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of this country."

If the traffic in men was deemed inimical to the liberties of this country then, what must calum, considerate men think of it now? But the people of Georgia through the Darien Committee, January 12, 1775, testified most decidedly against not only the trade, but against the holding of slaves, to wit: "To show the world that we are not influenced by any contracted or interested motives, but a general philanthropy or compassion, we hereby declare our disapprobation and abhorrence of the unnatural practice of slavery in America, (however the unenlightened state of our country, or other specious arguments may plead for it), a practice founded in injustice and cruelty, and highly dangerous to our liberties, as well as lives, debasing part of our fellow-creatures below brutes and corrupting the virtue and morals of the rest; and is laying the basis of that we contend for, and which we pray the Almighty to continue to the latest posterity, upon a very wrong foundation: we therefore resolve at all times to use our utmost endeavors for the manumission of our slaves in this colony, upon the most safe and equitable footing for the masters themselves."—pp. 1136.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns we defer further comment until next week.

We publish in this number the two platforms—the Fremont and the Buchanan platforms, side by side. Having the greatest confidence in the intelligence of the masses, we hold that it is only fair and honorable to exhibit the declarations of both candidates, (for the platforms are, respectively, the declarations of the candidates,) and leave men the easy task of deciding which is for Freedom and which for Slavery. There are the platforms, and Buchanan says that the "must square his conduct according" to the principles laid down in that platform.

Our readers are as good judges of principles as anybody—full better judges than Mr. Buchanan and his lackeys. There are the platforms, friends, in publishing which we do what none of our bunkor contemporaries on "Change have yet dared to do—i. e., to publish the Cincinnati platform—and every man can read and judge for himself. We commend them to all as the true exponents of the principles each candidate is pledged to maintain.

The consistency of the buncker is being humorously illustrated by certain politicians in these days: One declares that Buchanan is a National democrat and opposed to Free Soil; another declares him to be a Free Soiler and opposed to Slavery extension. Now it would be exceedingly pleasant to know how much common sense these political trimmers credit the people with possessing. Not enough to flatter the people much, we apprehend. Mr. Buchanan says of himself that the repeal of the Missouri restriction was a just measure. Free Soilers do not think so. But the buncker nominates is to be advocated as a free-soiler in this region. His friends dare not advocate him on any other grounds. Live, hang, burg: Gentlemen buncker, Fremont will bunkor Hill Mr. Buchanan in November, in the teeth of this double-dealing.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. (Adopted June 18th, 1856.) This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to 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 free Territory, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State; of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, do:

1. Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States, shall be preserved.

2. Resolved, That with our Republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure those rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the United States by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein.

3. Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—Polygamy and Slavery.

4. Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to form a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of Liberty, "ty," and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them: Their Territory has been invaded by an armed force;

5. Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present Free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled and of ending the civil strife now raging in her Territory.

6. Resolved, That the highway man's plea that "might makes right," embodied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any Government of people that gave it their sanction.

7. Resolved, That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean by the most central and practical route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

SLAVE POWER PLATFORM. The Cincinnati Convention adopted the Baltimore platform entire, and added to it the following: Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and preeminent example in Free Government, upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union; non interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendencies of a national agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby by the Union of the States, and sustain the advance among us of Constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and all exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is; and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country are inferior to no domestic questions whatever.—The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and a progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position, with reference to other States of the Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold to the sacred principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import, which admit of no misconstruction, should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the Stars most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times, and the unconquerable energy of our people, and that this result should be secured by timely and efficient exertion, the control which we have the right to claim over it.—No power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations that may suit our policy to be established with the governments of States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Communications.

Republican Meeting at Elkland. The Republicans of Elkland Boro' had a spirited meeting on the 18th inst. Joel Parkhurst was elected Chairman, and W. T. Humphrey, Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman in a clear and effective speech. Benjamin Dorrance next took the floor and made a powerful speech in favor of Republicanism. He was followed by Enoch S. Wood and S. E. Brooks also spoke in favor of Free Kansas. On motion the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Vigilance: R. T. Wood, J. C. Whitaker, L. Culver, W. T. Humphrey, S. B. Brooks.

The following are the Committee on Resolutions: S. B. Brooks, O. F. Marsh, E. S. Culver, Benj. Dorrance, J. C. Whitaker. Whereas, The peace and unity of this Republic are now seriously jeopardized by the hostile encroachments of the political dynasty which supports the Institution of Slavery; and whereas, by the non-intervention of the Administration to perpetuate peace and quiet in Kansas which is now the scene of bloodshed and rapine perpetrated through the influence and action of individuals of the Slavery propaganda without justifiable provocation; and whereas, the halls of our Congress have become the resort for the brutal and the cowardly assaults of individuals of the Slaveocracy upon the northern Senators for uttering their sentiments in ordinary debate and thus attempting to stigmatize the freedom of speech, therefore,

Resolved, That the present condition of the country of necessity demand that political organizations be instituted in every town and district of our Republic, whose corresponding motto should be Free Kansas and an outright hostility to the further extension of Slavery. Resolved, That our sympathies are due to our free state friends in Kansas, in the hour of their suffering, whose blood is being shed to purge their country from the curse of Slavery.

Resolved, That the policy of our President is highly derogatory to his position, and that for every drop of blood shed in Kansas, we hold him and the dynasty that supports him politically and morally responsible. Resolved, That all attempts to stigmatize and prevent freedom of speech are departures from the true policy of a free nation and should meet with the stern disapprobation and condemnation of every liberty loving man.

Resolved, That it is the part of every son of freedom to exert his highest energies to make Kansas a free State and impede the further extension of Slavery and we hereby pledge ourselves that we vote for no Presidential aspirant in whom we do not recognize the ability and willingness to carry out this end.

Resolved, That we extend our highest thanks to Massachusetts favorite son, the distinguished Charles Sumner, the champion expounder of free principles in defiance of the brute passion of Slavery, and that we do sympathize with him while now prostrate with wounds received at the post of duty.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wellsboro Agitator and also in the Mansfield Express. On motion the ladies adjourned until Saturday evening next. W. T. HUMPHREY, Sec'y.

The 4th of July in Wellsboro. Pursuant to notice the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity met at the Court house, Thursday evening, June 19th to devise means for the appropriate celebration of the 4th of July. The meeting organized by the appointment of J. Emery Chairman, and H. N. Williams Secretary. It was then moved and carried that we celebrate the 4th of July, the Anniversary of American Independence, in the town of Wellsboro, and that the citizens of adjacent towns be invited to attend and mingle their rejoicings with ours upon that day.

Moved and carried that a Committee of five be appointed to arrange the order of the exercises of the day. The following persons were appointed: A. E. NILES, B. T. VASHORN, WM. A. ROE, II. W. DARTT, R. ROY. Moved and carried that a Committee of three be appointed to collect funds for the occasion. The following persons were appointed: WM. ROBERTS, A. FOLLY, JOHN ALEXANDER. Moved and carried that a programme be immediately drawn up of the order of the day. The following named officers were then appointed by the Committee of Arrangements, and the order of exercises adopted contained in the following programme: OFFICERS OF THE DAY. President, S. F. WILSON, Esq. Vice Pres't, A. J. SOFIELD, L. I. NICHOLS. Orator, L. P. WILSON, Esq. Reader of Declaration, A. N. DONALDSON. Chaplain, Rev. ISAIAH McMAHON. Marshals, A. G. ELLIOTT, JULIUS SHERWOOD. Deputy Marshals, EDWIN ROYCE, Pine Creek, H. S. HASTINGS, Stony Fork, EDELL MITCHELL, Middlebury, NELSON WHITNEY, East Charleston, RICHARD VIDEAN, Covington, I. M. BODINE, Blossburg, H. S. ARCHER, Morris, JOHN GIBSON, Chatham, Col. HEBBE, Liberty.

ORDER OF THE DAY. Thirteen Guns will be fired at sunrise. The procession will form in front of Major Kimball's Hotel, at 10 o'clock A. M., and march to the tower. Prayer by the Chaplain. Music by the Charleston Brass Band. Reading of the Declaration, Music. ORATION, Music. Balloon ascensions, at 3 and 8 1/2 o'clock P. M. Fireworks in the evening. Bowing upon the public square. Dinner at the principal Hotels.

For the Agitator. Mr. Editor: What has become of that Committee that was appointed to take measures to raise \$20,000 in this County, for the benefit of the Kansas cause? Why do they not act? Why do they not appoint the committee in each township—get some subscriptions printed and set the thing a going? I know that if the effort is made that we can raise the amount. There are a goodly number of young men who are willing and ready to go as soon as funds are raised to defray their expenses; there are several in this town who are anxious to go; they are poor and not able to bear their own expenses, nor do they like to go alone; but if a company goes there are six or eight here that will go. I think that if we all go to work in this matter that in four or six weeks from this time we can start a company of 50 for the seat of War. I should really like to have Tioga Co. thus represented in the struggle. Perhaps I am fast, perhaps the committee are discharging their duties, but it seems to me that they have had abundant time to have appointed the sub-committees and that ere this their should have been a grand and general loosening of purse strings. One two not three can do this thing, but if we all act together concerted I know we can do something for Kansas besides talking. Yours in haste, J. B. P.