

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor. All Business, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, August 31, '56.



State Ticket. Canal Commissioner, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York. Auditor General, DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong. Surveyor General, HARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford.

The Campaign Agitator. For the accommodation of many non-subscribers, and for the better diffusion of important political information among the people, we offer the Agitator from this issue, (July 31) to Nov. 15, or for 15 weeks, on the following terms: 10 copies at 2 cents per number, for \$3 00.

There are five persons confined in the Blair county jail on a charge of murder. How is that, Major?

We learn that Mr. E. B. BURLINGAME, graduate of Union College, has been engaged to take charge of the Academy in this village, Term to commence September 9.

The editor of the Wayne Herald is informed that there are many men hereabout who knew Bigler the ruffian infinitely better than he knows Bigler U. S. S., and that we speak from data.

For the accommodation of our German readers we have introduced into our paper a German department. We shall there present the importance of the present issue as considered by Hecker, Krone, Hoffman and their co-workers, without word or comment. The expense falls upon the publishers.

But a few weeks since we defined the nature of our opposition to Mr. Buchanan, and said further: 'If we understand the Republicans of Tioga Co., they do not oppose Buchanan because he has been a Federalist, or that he is said to have advocated a reduction of the wages of labor, or that he is the author of a drop of democratic blood in his veins.'

The greater number met their death in the gardens. They fled in all directions, but were overtaken and swallowed up by the fatal fire stream. Some tried to save themselves in the trees, but were either carried away with them or killed by the scorching heat.

THE ELECTION OF MR. BUCHANAN TO FASTEN SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—The Gettysburg Star calls attention to the fact that after Buchanan was nominated, the Locofocos of Richmond, Va., had a ratification meeting at which Henry A. Wise made a speech.

THE VOTE OF LANCASTER COUNTY.—The friends of Mr. Buchanan have sent abroad the boast that he will have six thousand majority in this county! And some have the bump of hope so marvellously developed as to credit such presumption here.

Gazette neglected this latter prosecution; we demand a retrial of the charges on the proof here presented; and believing him to be an honorable man, and as such ready at all times to repair all injuries he may inflict upon his peers, we await his reply, therefore, with confidence—wronging him not by suspicion. The further evidence of Mr. Buchanan's principle is the fact that he is therefore entirely gratuitous.

We quote from the Richmond Enquirer, one of the most zealous Buchanan papers in the Union: 'The Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform correct all this, (the evil growing out of the attempt to restrain Slavery by the Missouri Compromise) and if ratified by the people will prove a measure of peace—because they assert the doctrine of State equality, and remove the stigma of wrong done the South by the Missouri Compromise.'

Great Fremont Mass Meeting: 6000 PEOPLE IN COUNCIL!! The Republican Mass Meeting at Osceola on the 13th instant, was unquestionably the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of the people ever witnessed in Tioga county, if not, indeed, in Northern Pennsylvania.

The morning was dark, chill and unpromising. But by eight o'clock the sun dissipated the heavy vapors and looked down upon the day and the occasion with the kindest of radiant faces. We recognize in the cheerful morning a symbol of the progress and destiny of the cause of Freedom; which, but two years since seemed perishing in clouds and gloom.

By ten o'clock the symptoms of a grand rush became apparent. First came the Charleston, Wellsboro' and Middlebury delegations, headed by a band of mounted Kansas volunteers, thirty in number, from Middlebury. This troop made an admirable display and exhibited a good degree of discipline.

This delegation was said to number 1,500. A wagon containing 32 ladies, bearing flags representing the 31 States and Kansas, was one of the finest arrangements on the ground. Kansas appeared habited in mourning. This wagon hailed from Knoxville as we learned.

Tioga and Lawrence came in good style, and were followed by a large number of delegates from the line, sent each, fine delegations. Clymer, Brookfield, Westfield, Brookfield and Farmington were well represented. Chatham and Delmar were also there—making, with four bands of Music one of the most imposing arrays we ever have witnessed.

The speaker, seated at 1 P. M. Rev. N. E. Reynolds, late of this place, opened with a short, but pithy speech, in which the duty of a minister of the Gospel was excellently well defined. Mr. R. is now in a position where he can be useful, and we rejoice that he is determined to declare the whole truth, hit who it may.

L. P. Williston, Esq., followed in a brief but telling speech, in which the crimes of the Slave Power were exposed and denounced without reserve. He gave way to J. C. Smith, Esq., of Canandaigua, N. Y., who spoke ably and effectively for an hour and a half. He touched the question at issue in every spot, and was frequently interrupted with applause.

Judge Wilnot was then announced, and took the stand amid cheers and a boisterous clapping of hands. Although fatigued with several days' unremitting labor in the political field, he acquitted himself with that ability which underlies and sustains his merited popularity. He approached his subject systematically, and thus enabled that vast audience to follow him without effort. He considered the State as certain for Fremont. This announcement was received with enthusiastic applause.

Several fights were reported, but we saw none. A crowd of drunken fellows hurra'ed for Mr. Buchanan—for which that gentleman is in no wise responsible. No liquor, we are assured, was sold on the ground. It came in private jugs and bottles.

Fire in Wellsboro'.—At about half past twelve o'clock on Saturday morning, 16th inst., a fire broke out in the dwelling owned and occupied by Mr. S. E. Ensworth on Main-st., and gained such headway before an effective force reached the scene that the family had barely time to escape with such articles of clothes as chanced to lie at hand. A few articles of furniture were saved, but the greater part together with the wardrobe of the family, was destroyed.

The dwelling of J. F. Donaldson, Esq., being separated from the burning building by a space of only four feet, was gutted and abandoned, as, with no engine or efficient organization, it was inevitably doomed. A stand was made at the house of Hon. R. G. White, the roof and exposed sides protected with carpets kept constantly wetted, and favored by the extreme calmness of the night, the building was saved and the fire arrested. As might be expected, considerable damage was causelessly done both to building and furniture.

Mr. Ensworth's loss is estimated at \$4,000. No insurance. Mr. Donaldson's loss estimated at \$2,500. Insurance \$1,600. We have not heard Judge White's loss estimated.

It may be proper to indulge in a few remarks touching the general conduct of the citizens on the ground. A great many false moves were made, in the absence of discipline and one leader. Where all lead, none follow. But under the circumstances the defence was remarkably well made. We marked 50 good true men, a few of them yet in the teens, but men, who never gave an inch till the danger was past. And there were many noble women, there, who stood in the ranks and passed water for hours, while a few (thank God!) creatures who had

used the habiliments of men, stood by idly glaring. In the smoke and glare of the night we did not recognize the several pairs of pantaloons; they were known, however. We thought of the popular argument against admitting Woman to the rights of citizenship.—They are unequal to the discharge of the severe duties devolving upon citizens; it is for place for delicate Woman in a crowd; it would unsex them! All very nice, fastidious air; but had it not been for a few heroines on Saturday morning, the fire had not stopped where it did. We hear no complaint of Woman for mixing in that crowd; not even from those sexless bipeds who stood idle while she mended the water-buckets. Somewhat of it amounts to this: She may labor when man fails—she may support a drunken husband and a helpless family—may be taxed, but may not vote or hold office. Nice arrangement, very.

The fire probably originated in a box of ashes in Mr. E's woodhouse. Take a hint. ANOTHER.—We learn that Wells's Steam Mill, in Middlebury, was burned on the same day evening. Loss, not ascertained. ANOTHER.—The dwelling of Mr. James Mann near Tioga Turnout, was destroyed by fire on the next day afternoon. Loss not given.

COMMUNICATION. Sabbath School Anniversary. There will be a Union Sabbath School celebration at Wellsboro' on Thursday the fourth day of September next. The various schools will meet at the Presbyterian Church in Wellsboro' at 12 o'clock P. M. from which place the procession will start at 1 o'clock P. M. Distinguished speakers from abroad will be present and address the schools.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE. The border papers are exulting over the idea that a final nonplus has been given to the Kansas Legislature, and even some of our Eastern letter-writers are viewing the matter in the same light. They must have got their impressions from other sources than the Free-State men, for no such idea is or has been entertained for a moment among us.

LATER FROM KANSAS. Ruffianism and Rascally. We copy the following, items from the Kansas (Topeka) Tribune of July 28: On Friday, the 19th instant, a lame man who was teaching for Mr. Barricolo, from Palmyra to Kansas City, was taken by a band of ruffians, headed by Coleman the murder of Dow, who assumes to be their captain.—His load, consisting of provisions which cost one hundred dollars in Kansas City, was taken from him, and he barely escaped with his life. The curses and threats of extermination of the Free-State settlers were long and loud among them.

This Coleman has erected a log fort at the head of Bull Creek, which is about fourteen miles east of Palmyra, which is manned by about 90 armed men, and three cannon. It is at this place that all the plunder in the shape of provisions, guns, &c., is deposited by their guerrilla parties. And what makes the case still more aggravating is, that Company I, of the United States Dragoons—who have been enrolled by order of the Administration from Col. Buford's company, who conducted themselves so gallantly at the destruction of Lawrence, that Pierce, Douglas and Buchanan thought it necessary to take them into the regular service, in order that they might have men to rely upon to do their dirty work—have been stationed at Palmyra, to defend the settlers, but instead of resisting the 'law and order' bands which are prowling around them, they allowed and even participated in their rascalities.

Where are those four voliant companies that were brought up in battle array before Constitution Hall on the 4th of July, who were so eager to disband all armed bodies in the State—so much so that they even dashed through and broke up a 4th of July celebration? Where are they? Echo answers, Where? when they are called upon to disband a company of Pro-Slavery men.

BRUTALITY OF COL. TITUS. We learn from a reliable source that Col. Titus—Gov. Shannon's right-hand man, and the same one offering \$500 for the head of Capt. Walker, a few days ago attempted to take possession of a claim belonging to a Free-State man by the name of Smith, who resides near Leocompton, and was one of the first settlers. Titus took advantage of Smith's absence, went to his claim, tore down the house, and erected a shanty of his own. On Smith's returning and finding his house demolished he rallied a few of his neighbors and reerected it. He had not much more than got it up, however before Titus came along with a few of his crew, and ordered him off; which order he didn't seem to be very hasty about obeying. Titus became impatient; and seeing that he was much the largest man, both in regard to bulk and gas, and as he had plenty of his crew to back him, he concluded that he would be perfectly safe in attempting a fist-fight. After pounding Smith to his heart's content, and leaving him helpless upon the ground, he ordered one of his men to go and set fire to his building. The man was rather reluctant about obeying so tyrannical a mandate, when Titus drew his revolver and threatened to shoot him unless he obeyed. He accordingly set fire to the building, which was burned to the ground.

Shannon's attention was immediately called to these facts by Smith's friends; he promised them that he would attend to it, and he did so, the day following, by ordering on a company of U. S. dragoons, to defend

Titus in his assumed right to the claim and improvements. Damnable as this act of the appointee of President Pierce may seem to some, it is strictly in accordance with his previous course, and with the spirit of this great Democratic Administration. Every step that has been taken by the Administration and its supporters in regard to Kansas, has had but one idea—to drive out or exterminate every Free-State settler.

They find that all their threats—the destruction of a large amount of our property by fire and ball, the incarceration of some of our prominent citizens in jail, and even in irons, and the cold-blooded murder of others, have failed to intimidate us, and now they propose to resort to the last expedient, that of driving freemen from their homes because they dare to differ with them in sentiment, and yet we are told that the time has not yet come to act. We would like to know when it will come. Will it be when a company of United States Dragoons are stationed on every claim to protect some hound like Titus who wishes to enjoy the fruits of an honest man's toil? or will it be when we are all tied hand and foot and confined under a guard of United States troops, or hung to the nearest oak?

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE THE PARENT OF ABOLITION. This boasted measure of peace, was in truth the parent of abolition. It asserted the right in Congress to exclude slavery from a portion of the territories and invited the grasping and fanatical spirits of the North to exclude it from all the territories: for there was no principle which would justify its exclusion from a part, that did not equally justify its exclusion from the whole.

If slavery was a bad institution, and violative of the rights, and the moral and religious feelings of the people North of 36° 30 minutes, the same objections applied with equal force to its admission South of that line of latitude. David Wilmot saw this, and raised the standard of Free Soilism, and of total exclusion of slavery from all the territories. Thousands flocked to his standard, and had like to have rent the Union asunder.—Free Soilism is the legitimate fruit of this boasted Compromise.

But the abolitionists went further. They saw that this compromise rested on the assumption that slavery was wrong and inexpedient; and if so it was equally the duty of Congress to remove it from the States, by the direct or incidental exercise of all its constitutional authority as to exclude it from the territories.

'Where there is a will there is a way.' Mr. Fillmore and other zealous abolitionists asserted the right of Congress to prohibit the sale of slaves from one State into another.—Thus the Missouri Compromise brought forth Free Soilism, and led Mr. Fillmore and the extreme abolitionists to propose, in effect, the abolition of slavery in the States, by the prohibition of the domestic slave trade.

The Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform correct all this, and if ratified by the people will prove a measure of peace—because they assert the doctrine of State equality, and remove the stigma and the wrong done the South by the Missouri Compromise. In effect, they admit that the social system of the South is rightful, just and expedient as that of the North. Honorable men at the South, except in the heat of a Presidential canvass, can never be satisfied with any other terms of compromise or adjustment, than that contained in the Cincinnati platform. Yet we regret to find that there are honorable men at the South, now that party excitement has blinded them, who are ready to submit to the re-enactment of a Compromise that insulted and cheated the South, and was the sole, prolific parent of every form of abolition. Fraught with mischief before—its revival would be the knell of the Union.

AN OUTRAGE AT CAPE MAY.—We learn that on Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, an outrage, which produced considerable excitement, occurred at the Mount Vernon hotel, Cape May. It appears that several young men were seated in the room, and one of them drinking wine. A waiter, Joshua Gibbs, who is said to be a very civil and inoffensive man, was passing below, when for mischief or with some more desperate object, a glass tumbler was thrown at him. He turned and remarked, that 'the act was not that of a gentleman,' and then made his way back to the hotel with the object of making complaint. At this one of the young men—the son of a highly respectable citizen of Washington—became excited, and hastened down stairs, armed with a pistol and a dirk! A collision soon after took place, and the water was stabbed in the back. The wound is said to be about an inch deep and not dangerous. A physician was immediately called in and every attention was paid to the sufferer. The father of the young man expressed himself as deeply pained by the occurrence, and proffered all the assistance and reparation in his power. The affair, however, was the theme of conversation throughout the evening, and the colored waiters generally much incensed. When will the hot headed young men of this country learn to control themselves! And when will the cowardice practice of carrying deadly weapons be abolished!—Phila. Inquirer 5th.

INSOLENCE OF A SOUTHERNER STERNLY REBUKED.—An incident occurred on Saturday in one of the cars of the New Jersey Railroad, by which the overbearing and insolence of a Southern gentleman was strikingly rebuked by a gentleman from New York. A gentleman from Maryland, in company with two ladies, in drawing some water from the tank in the cars, accidentally spilled some on a gentleman from New York, sitting near, which the latter quietly brushed off, but in so doing accidentally struck his hand against one of the ladies, for which he immediately apologized.

THE SOUTHERNER, HOWEVER, became much enraged, and threatened to thrash him; the reply was that the result might be the reverse, when the Southerner retorted by striking the other in the face, for which he was promptly knocked down, landing at full length at some distance off in the car. When he arose, the New York gentleman handed him his card, saying he could find him at any time. The Southerner finding he was getting the worst of it, offered to apologize privately, which the other refused, demanding an apology before the whole car load, which was done. The New York gentleman then advised him to be more careful next time he attempted to impose upon a Northerner with his Southern insolence.—Newark Daily Ad.

DOLEFUL.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Express writes from Stamford, Conn., as follows: 'In old Stamford—I mourn to say it—and especially in the north section of the town, where once there was none, hardly but true Whigs, there are many who are now madly bent on placing an undoubted Roman Catholic in the Presidential chair. When this is done, woo, woo, to this happy nation, Bishop Hughes, Beecher, Greeley & Co. will rule us with an iron rod, and horrors ten times more direful than proceed our independence will flow.'

Will somebody lend that fellow an onion. ARKANSAS.—It is now said that the Buchanan majority in this State will reach 10,000, but this is probably exaggerated. It is pretty clear, however, that if getting no Electoral Votes in the Slave State makes a candidate sectional, Mr. Fillmore will be left in that interesting position.

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