

THE AGITATOR

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

WELLSPOROUGh, PA., Thursday Morning, Sept. 18, 1856.



State Ticket. Central Commissioners: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York. Auditor General: DARWIN RHELPS, of Armstrong. Surveyor General: BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford.

County Ticket. For Congress: GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna County. For Assembly: L. P. WILLIAMS, of Wellbore.

To the Republicans of Tioga Co. The Republican Convention having adjourned without putting any person in nomination for the office of Coroner, that duty devolves upon your Standing Committee.

From the Mansfield Express. The following letter which we received from a subscriber, and which we take the liberty to copy and publish, shows that our reputation for truth is gone, our knowledge and intelligence in political affairs is questioned, and, probably, the author of this letter expects, by this time, that we are "clean gone forever."

Mr. J. S. Hoard. Sir, please not send your sheet of political ignorance and falsehood to me any longer. Yours truly, J. W. Ryon.

The real author of this letter is a person well known in this county, and comment upon his character political or otherwise, we consider unnecessary. It is quite sufficient to say the people know him, and he is engaged with Brooks, Keating, Stringfellow & Co., in advocating the principles of Buchanan and Buchanians of our county.

Again we have a paper returned from one of our subscribers, whom we have never mistreated. The temperance cause is certainly advancing. The battle here is almost won. The very last man whom we expected to win to the temperance ranks, has stopped the "Express" because it was not a temperance paper.

We pity these men and their party, as they evidently have "a hard road to travel," or little obstacles like the Express, would not so much disturb them. We shall endeavour to content ourselves without them, expecting that our old rule will hold good, viz, for every Buchanan man we lose, ten FREMONT men come to the rescue.

Southern Liberty—More Sectionalism.—Messrs. Strickland & Co., the individual members of the Company being Wm. Strickland & E. Upson, have carried on an extensive bookstore in Mobile, for some time, and were largely patronized. The house was in every respect of high character.

If we Should. Take a little book that we keep for stray facts and figures to gather in, and from the sayings and doings of very prominent Buchanan men assume to exhibit the ruling principle of the Pro-Slavery Democratic platform, it would read something like this: "We are your equals, and most forever, or this Union cannot stand. The South is fully equal to her own defence. Away then with your vile fabrications about the blighting curse of Slavery!"

"It is time the yoke was thrown off and the yoke broken."—Senator Mason, in the Senate Jan. 23, 1849. "If you exclude us, I am not willing to submit. We intend to have the land peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."—Mr. Mead, of Va. June 12, '50.

"When the Wilmot Proviso is adopted, I and the South are ready to walk out of the Union."—Senator of Tennessee, H. R., Jan. 12, 1850. "If the Wilmot Proviso is adopted, it will raise a storm that will sweep away this Union, and I pray God devoutly it will do so."—Bryant, of Mississippi, H. R., Aug. 13, 1850.

"The Southern man who will stand up and say that he is for the Union, now and forever, is more dangerous to the people, he represents than those who are in open hostility."—California to be trampled with a preamble declaring the territory now free. I am willing to dissolve the Union, now free. Louisiana, in Congress March 14, 1850.

"The people of the South know their rights and will maintain them at all hazards, even should the Union result. The South must defend their rights at the expense of blood."—Mr. McWille, in Congress March 4, 1850.

"Do not make the situation of the Union the paramount question."—Senator Butler, Senate, Feb. 15, 1850. "Our danger is not from abroad, it is at home. The question of Fremont, would be the end of the Union, and ought to be."

That will do for this week. By the standard are from the public speeches and printed correspondence of prominent advocates of Buchanan, without a single exception, the best of our knowledge. What is it? Are we to extract the Cincinnati platform on which Buchanan stands? We do not for a moment claim it. We do not for a moment claim it. We do not for a moment claim it.

And our County ticket: Remember that our Assemblyman has to vote for the United States Senator in the fall. Buchanan's term expires on the 4th of March next. State and National Penitentiaries to be sold to the National Senate? Or shall we send one of her trustees and nobles to the West? Wilson is one of whom the North is justly proud, and whose virtues make us willing to forget the scavenger's work which delight in defaming him. A vote for Mr. Williams is a vote for David Wilmot. A vote for Mr. Sherwood is a vote for another Brother; or Bigler; Mr. Sherwood is an open and bitter enemy to David Wilmot. Mr. Wilmot is personally and politically his friend.

The whole County ticket, from Williams to Ross, is composed of an exceptional men. No responsible man will bring up against the standing and fitness of one of them. Add to this the fact that they stand on the Philadelphia platform, and that each one is an open and fearless advocate of Freedom and Free Soil, and can any man hesitate? Where stand their opponents? On a platform endorsing the Nebraska bill and all its terrible consequences. Against their characters as citizens we have no charge; they may be honest men notwithstanding. It is with their principles, then, that we have to do. We shall courteously, as has been our wont with candidates, treat those our opponents; but as sponsors for a bad principle, we shall spare no words that seem appropriate in opposing them.

We now come to our Candidate for Congress—Hon. G. A. Grow. A man who has stood at the post in the most perilous hour that the Republic has yet seen, the incorruptible representative of an incorruptible constituency. The people delight to honor the faithful, and he is presented—once again for our suffrages by these popular counties, with, in reality, not a dissenting voice. He will sweep this county like a whirlwind. Let us labor to give him the unanimous vote of the county. He has earned it—nobly earned it. He is now in the field for Fremont and Freedom and will soon be in our midst to confront the scavengers of lies who are busy in this district. Has he not been true? We all know that. Then let us rally around him.

Have you heard the thunder eastward, Echoing from the hills of Maine? Wakened first in young Iowa In the morn of Freedom's reign! Coming from the wild Atlantic, Lo! the thunder peals again, 'T is the victor's shout—the pean Of her twenty thousand men!

Hark ye, ye men of Pennsylvania! Shall New-England and the West Singly, win the day for Freedom, And exult in her drooping crest? And by every love ye cherish Let October thunder—No!

Prose now to do celebrate such victories as that won by the Republicans of Maine. We put the Republican majority in Maine at 10,000, we put the returns show a majority of 20,000!!! Then hurra for Maine! Thus stand we: IOWA 7,600!!! MAINE 25,000!!! VERMONT—21,000!!!

We have entire Congressional delegations and large majorities in the State Legislatures. That was thunder!

Resolved, THAT WE ADOPT THE PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES MADE AT THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION, AS THE TRUE EMBODIMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CREED, AS HELD BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FROM ITS EARLIEST ORGANIZATION.

We deny the closing assertion of that resolution and demand the proof. The remainder of the platform glorifies Buchanan and "knew nothingism." Unaccountably, they forgot to kick the poor ghost of the United States Bank. That was a grave omission! The link at Know-nothingism was exceedingly pertinent, as the presiding officer of the Convention was one of the promoters of the dark-latter party in Tioga. Several of the delegates were also Know-nothings. Gracious! what a virtuous party it is! No harm in kicking the dead lion's carcass, of course; but don't act so innocently.

We again call attention to the importance of the October election. It may not be generally remembered that the hunker Democratic State Convention adopted a platform endorsing the Administration of Franklin Pierce, and upon that platform stands the ticket which took the market heads of every hunker or puper in the State! Here are two planks from that platform: Resolved, That in the repeal of the act known as the Missouri Compromise, and the passage of the act organizing Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, from non-constitutional restrictions, the late Congress PERFORMED A WORK OF PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE in meeting the demands

of sectional excitement by unshaken adherence to the fundamental principle of the Administration of President Pierce. NATIONAL FAITHFUL & PROMINENT ally call to all the energies which the country has had to encounter, and that he has warily maintained her interests and honor at home and abroad.

And our County ticket: Remember that our Assemblyman has to vote for the United States Senator in the fall. Buchanan's term expires on the 4th of March next. State and National Penitentiaries to be sold to the National Senate? Or shall we send one of her trustees and nobles to the West? Wilson is one of whom the North is justly proud, and whose virtues make us willing to forget the scavenger's work which delight in defaming him. A vote for Mr. Williams is a vote for David Wilmot. A vote for Mr. Sherwood is a vote for another Brother; or Bigler; Mr. Sherwood is an open and bitter enemy to David Wilmot. Mr. Wilmot is personally and politically his friend.

The whole County ticket, from Williams to Ross, is composed of an exceptional men. No responsible man will bring up against the standing and fitness of one of them. Add to this the fact that they stand on the Philadelphia platform, and that each one is an open and fearless advocate of Freedom and Free Soil, and can any man hesitate? Where stand their opponents? On a platform endorsing the Nebraska bill and all its terrible consequences. Against their characters as citizens we have no charge; they may be honest men notwithstanding. It is with their principles, then, that we have to do. We shall courteously, as has been our wont with candidates, treat those our opponents; but as sponsors for a bad principle, we shall spare no words that seem appropriate in opposing them.

We now come to our Candidate for Congress—Hon. G. A. Grow. A man who has stood at the post in the most perilous hour that the Republic has yet seen, the incorruptible representative of an incorruptible constituency. The people delight to honor the faithful, and he is presented—once again for our suffrages by these popular counties, with, in reality, not a dissenting voice. He will sweep this county like a whirlwind. Let us labor to give him the unanimous vote of the county. He has earned it—nobly earned it. He is now in the field for Fremont and Freedom and will soon be in our midst to confront the scavengers of lies who are busy in this district. Has he not been true? We all know that. Then let us rally around him.

Have you heard the thunder eastward, Echoing from the hills of Maine? Wakened first in young Iowa In the morn of Freedom's reign! Coming from the wild Atlantic, Lo! the thunder peals again, 'T is the victor's shout—the pean Of her twenty thousand men!

Hark ye, ye men of Pennsylvania! Shall New-England and the West Singly, win the day for Freedom, And exult in her drooping crest? And by every love ye cherish Let October thunder—No!

Prose now to do celebrate such victories as that won by the Republicans of Maine. We put the Republican majority in Maine at 10,000, we put the returns show a majority of 20,000!!! Then hurra for Maine! Thus stand we: IOWA 7,600!!! MAINE 25,000!!! VERMONT—21,000!!!

We have entire Congressional delegations and large majorities in the State Legislatures. That was thunder!

Resolved, THAT WE ADOPT THE PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES MADE AT THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION, AS THE TRUE EMBODIMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CREED, AS HELD BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FROM ITS EARLIEST ORGANIZATION.

We deny the closing assertion of that resolution and demand the proof. The remainder of the platform glorifies Buchanan and "knew nothingism." Unaccountably, they forgot to kick the poor ghost of the United States Bank. That was a grave omission! The link at Know-nothingism was exceedingly pertinent, as the presiding officer of the Convention was one of the promoters of the dark-latter party in Tioga. Several of the delegates were also Know-nothings. Gracious! what a virtuous party it is! No harm in kicking the dead lion's carcass, of course; but don't act so innocently.

We again call attention to the importance of the October election. It may not be generally remembered that the hunker Democratic State Convention adopted a platform endorsing the Administration of Franklin Pierce, and upon that platform stands the ticket which took the market heads of every hunker or puper in the State! Here are two planks from that platform: Resolved, That in the repeal of the act known as the Missouri Compromise, and the passage of the act organizing Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, from non-constitutional restrictions, the late Congress PERFORMED A WORK OF PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE in meeting the demands

Communications.

Wellsboro, September 15th, 1856. Mr. Ross: Those who do not know, may and will perhaps enquire, why the Republican Mass Convention was appointed to be held at Tioga Village on the second day of October, that being the last day of the Agricultural Fair to be held at Wellsboro, and I have already heard that some are ready and willing to assign any reason which they think calculated to injure the cause of Fremont and Freedom. I keep even a few from the Convention. I beg leave therefore to state the true reason why the Convention was appointed to be held on that day as understood.

About the first of last month the Fremont Club at this place having resolved to have a Mass Convention at Tioga instructed their Executive Committee to procure if possible the services of Judge E. D. Culver of Brooklyn N. Y. and Martin Grover Esq. of Allegheny Co. N. Y. for the occasion; the former being reputed one of the very best speakers in the United States and the other also one of the best and well known by reputation as a sound democrat. Accordingly I as the Corresponding Secretary of the Club was directed to write to Judge Culver requesting him to name a day when it would be convenient for him to attend a meeting at this place. I did so; and after some delay Judge Culver replied "that he could not attend a meeting at Tioga before the second day of October but if that time would suit us we might look him for the occasion." While the committee was discussing the expediency of deferring the Convention to so late a day it occurred to some one present that the second day of October would be the last day of the County Fair and it was immediately decided that we would not have it on that day. But another person suggested that the County Fair Association to be held at Mansfield about that time. And upon enquiring of Mr. Tabor of this place and Mr. E. T. Beatty who were both interested in both Meetings, I understand the Executive Committee were assured that the Fair would certainly be adjourned; and I was requested to reply to Judge Culver that the day named by him would suit us; and that we would expect him on that day; and also to write to Mr. Grover requesting him to attend on that day. I did so and we supposed the Fair was adjourned until the first day of this month when I went to Court. I then learned that the Fair was not adjourned but that the hand bills were distributed for the first and second days of October and that some (you may guess of what party) said that the Convention was appointed to be held at Tioga on the second day of October to injure Wellsboro people. But after talking with several good men there during the first days of court I discovered a disposition to adjourn the Fair still, but an unwillingness to assume the responsibility of doing so. They talked of calling a Meeting for that purpose but did not do so and the Fair was not adjourned. This we learned on Monday of the second week of court and too late to change the time of holding the Convention, unless we were to adjourn to some other new arrangement for others.

These being the facts we hope there will be a general turnout of the people and there will be enough for both Meetings. But I hope the old Liberty party will all attend the Convention and bear the truth and forsake the error of their ways and become good Republicans. Yours truly, C. H. SEYMOUR.

Benches of Buchanan. "Hence Greeley was one of the most active advocates of Fremont, and now advocates him on distant grounds." Extract from a "Buchanan document" that has been franked through out the entire length and breadth of the land, overflowing with the most palpable lies and base-faced unknown author of this pamphlet, to crowd as many lies into the same space. It is you know, an old adage that "it takes all sort of people to make a world," and when he shuffles off of this mortal coil, the millennium will be close at hand, for he is the only one of his kind in existence.

The means that the opposers of the Republican movement resort to, to defeat Col. Fremont, is at once low, mean and dishonorable. They are not content with trying to ruin the private character of Col. Fremont, with calling him a Know Nothing and Catholic—an Abolitionist and Slaveholder, but endeavor by all means to prejudice the minds of the freemen of the North against him at the feet of Slavery. Every man that believes freedom to be better than Slavery, is immediately pronounced a "dissident"—his principles are declared treasonable, and the wrath of a virtuous and indignant South is prayerfully invoked by Bully Brooks, Buchanan & Co., to preserve us from the awful doom of admitting Kansas as a free State! Every man that will not place his face in the dust and bow in blind reverence at the feet of Slavery, is pronounced by our cotton headed democrats a deadly enemy to our common country. Now every intelligent man of these United States, now every intelligent man of Greeley is wholly and totally misrepresented in the above extract. He has never by word or deed favored "dissident," but always the contrary. His whole life has been spent in endeavoring to preserve peace and union, and if these twin sisters are perpetuated, they owe all as much of their preservation to his mighty pen and warning voice as to any other man or source. In short he is a decided lover of this glorious confederacy that they are so blatant about.

The author of the document in question has most beautifully overshoot himself, or else the effusion of his diseased mind was intended for a more Southern latitude. I believe that there is a principle in law, that it is as bad to prove too much as not enough, and our Buchanan friends will find that it will do them no particular good to puzzle their inventive brains to the extent that they are at present, and time will demonstrate that they are most emphatically playing a losing game. They are very nicely overdoing the thing, and if they will only pursue their present course of fraud and deception it will materially help Col. Fremont in many respects. Mr. Douglas, your lies are too palpable to be swallowed by the most obedient, union saying, old fogey. So, please go ahead and the result of November's election will clearly show that you have been electioneering on our side of the question, and without doubt a few of Mr. Bigler's speeches would have a very good effect; so go on, and if Mr. Fremont is elected, you will have contributed much to his election.

"There is one idea in this pamphlet, that is so strikingly preposterous, that I would call your attention to it, and that is, that Wm. Lloyd Garrison is to vote for Fremont! Is not this a beautiful idea! They must surely reckon much upon the ignorance of Buchanan's friends. Do they not know that he has disfranchised himself, and that he votes upon no occasion whatever? And further, his paper sustains the post-voting principle! Such assertions are detected by every man who has looked the track and come over to the above. A hundred lies as fragrant as the cam quited can be extracted from every Border-Ruffian tract that makes his appearance. They do not appear to have the slightest re-

gard for the truth, and a strife appears to be going on between the friends of Jimmy, as to who can invent the most plausible electioneering yarns out of whole cloth, but they carry the thing too far and their vile slanders will recoil back upon their own devoted heads.

The people are fast becoming awakened, and all the efforts of the Slave Power to blind them will prove fruitless. Success to them (over the left), and without doubt they will have a very sweet time in making Buchanan a "man without a name" on the Slavery question, at the Boston Convention. Present appearances indicate that they will get a hard row to "row" before they get the "old back of Wheeling down to the White House." FRANK.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Battle of Osawattamie. FROM THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT—A LEADING BUCHANAN PAPER.

A party of some five or six Illinoisans and Indians, who had gone out to Kansas to settle, returned to this city yesterday morning on the steamer Polar Star, having been captured at the battle of Osawattamie by the force under Gen. Reid, and after being detained a day or two in captivity, were conducted to Westport, and there placed on board the steamer to be taken out of the State of Missouri, and accompanied with the threat that if they ever ventured back to the Territory of Kansas, and were caught, they should instantly be hung or shot.

Learning of the arrival of this party; we had an interview with its men on board the steamer Baltimore, on which they had taken passage for Alton, Illinois. Their several accounts agree so perfectly that we have condensed and embodied all their statements that we might present our readers with a complete and reliable narrative of the terrible conflict at Osawattamie.

The town of Osawattamie was composed of from 30 to 40 houses, and was a thriving place before the Kansas difficulties, and had a population of about 200. It is situated immediately between the forks of a branch of the Osage River and the Potawattamie River. This distracted state of the country had occasioned an almost total desertion of the town by the families living in it, and at the time of the fight it was occupied by about 50 armed Free-State men and a few women and children.

At 6 o'clock on last Saturday morning, just after sunrise, a Pro-Slavery party of about 400 men, under Gen. Reid, made their appearance before the town, having in their command a piece of artillery, and most of them mounted. They had made forced march of 30 or 40 miles from their camp on Bull Creek. As soon as the Free-State men discovered the Pro-Slavery force, they put themselves under command of Captain Brown and Updegraff, formerly of Ohio, and sought shelter in a growth of underbrush about 300 yards distant from the town. The Pro-Slavery force maintained their ground at about a half mile, and commenced firing with their cannon, which was loaded with grape and canister shot, and slugs. They had an advantageous position, and each discharge of the gun raked the ambush of the Free-State force with fearful effect.

Three of his comrades fall at once; still they returned as brisk a fire as they could, and succeeded in wounding several of their enemies. After some ten or a dozen discharges from the artillery, a company of about eighty of the Pro-Slavery force dismounted from their horses, and having surrounded the place of retreat, made a charge and completed the entire route of the Free-State men, several of whom, in attempting to cross the stream along which the fight raged, were shot in the water, and were either instantly killed or so badly wounded as not to be able to save themselves from death by drowning.

One of our informants states that he saw the body of Capt. Brown in the water. He knew it was him by his coat and hat. Seven of the Free-State men were captured, after which the town was set on fire and entirely destroyed.

In marching back to the camp on Bull Creek, the prisoners were subjected to very cruel treatment, and two of them, the one named Williams and the other "Dutch Charley," were taken out of the camp and shot by their infuriated enemies. The latter was a Hungarian who had fought under Kosuth, and since his removal to this country had lived in Kansas and taken a very active part with the Free-State party. He was present at the battle of Black Jack, and after the capture of the Pro-Slavery party was appointed to guard the prisoners, one of whom was a man named Coleman. This Coleman was at the battle of Osawattamie, and after the capture of the Free-State men, recognised "Dutch Charley." He demanded that "Dutch Charley" be delivered up to him, and taking him out shot him dead.

Frederick Brown, son of Capt. Brown, was also killed. He was one of the picket guards of the Free-State camp at Osawattamie, and being surprised he was shot through the heart by a preacher named Martin White. After being killed, and while lying on the ground with the mouth relaxed and open in death, another shot was fired down his throat.

The above is the straightforward tale of this party of men, and bears upon its face the impress of truth.

From the St. Louis Democrat—a leading Buchanan paper.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE FREE STATE MEN.

An editorial article from the Lexington American Citizen will be found in another part of to-day's Democrat, sustaining very emphatically a view of Kansas affairs, which from the first we have consistently advocated, and for which we have received our share of obloquy and abuse from certain radical and rabid journals in this State. While holding the Douglas-Pierce Administration accountable for all the bloodshed, evil precedent, and lamentable alienation of feeling prevailing now more than ever between the North and the South, in consequence of the Kansas anarchy; while denouncing with all the force of language at our command the growing and ultra Calhounism which they have inaugurated, fomented and carried to a pitch of extravagance and fanaticism which would have startled even the great author of sectionalism; himself, we have at the same time never failed to condemn wanton outrage in

gard for the truth, and a strife appears to be going on between the friends of Jimmy, as to who can invent the most plausible electioneering yarns out of whole cloth, but they carry the thing too far and their vile slanders will recoil back upon their own devoted heads.

The people are fast becoming awakened, and all the efforts of the Slave Power to blind them will prove fruitless. Success to them (over the left), and without doubt they will have a very sweet time in making Buchanan a "man without a name" on the Slavery question, at the Boston Convention. Present appearances indicate that they will get a hard row to "row" before they get the "old back of Wheeling down to the White House." FRANK.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Battle of Osawattamie. FROM THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT—A LEADING BUCHANAN PAPER.

A party of some five or six Illinoisans and Indians, who had gone out to Kansas to settle, returned to this city yesterday morning on the steamer Polar Star, having been captured at the battle of Osawattamie by the force under Gen. Reid, and after being detained a day or two in captivity, were conducted to Westport, and there placed on board the steamer to be taken out of the State of Missouri, and accompanied with the threat that if they ever ventured back to the Territory of Kansas, and were caught, they should instantly be hung or shot.

Learning of the arrival of this party; we had an interview with its men on board the steamer Baltimore, on which they had taken passage for Alton, Illinois. Their several accounts agree so perfectly that we have condensed and embodied all their statements that we might present our readers with a complete and reliable narrative of the terrible conflict at Osawattamie.

The town of Osawattamie was composed of from 30 to 40 houses, and was a thriving place before the Kansas difficulties, and had a population of about 200. It is situated immediately between the forks of a branch of the Osage River and the Potawattamie River. This distracted state of the country had occasioned an almost total desertion of the town by the families living in it, and at the time of the fight it was occupied by about 50 armed Free-State men and a few women and children.