

Oh, State, pray founded never hung... Such power to bless or harm...

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

We invite attention to the following leading editorial from the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer of Friday, August 29th:

"LOOK THE FUTURE IN THE FACE."

"Every one's experience attest the truth of the maxim that, very often, the way to arrest danger is to meet it half way."

"Forewarned, forearmed." We see the numbers, the character, the designs of our enemies. Let us prepare to resist them and drive them back.

"The election of Mr. Buchanan may, and probably will, originate a reaction in public opinion that will encourage the extension of the conservative institution of Slavery."

"The election of Mr. Buchanan may, and probably will, originate a reaction in public opinion that will encourage the extension of the conservative institution of Slavery."

"The election of Mr. Buchanan may, and probably will, originate a reaction in public opinion that will encourage the extension of the conservative institution of Slavery."

"The election of Mr. Buchanan may, and probably will, originate a reaction in public opinion that will encourage the extension of the conservative institution of Slavery."

"The election of Mr. Buchanan may, and probably will, originate a reaction in public opinion that will encourage the extension of the conservative institution of Slavery."

"The election of Mr. Buchanan may, and probably will, originate a reaction in public opinion that will encourage the extension of the conservative institution of Slavery."

"The election of Mr. Buchanan may, and probably will, originate a reaction in public opinion that will encourage the extension of the conservative institution of Slavery."

"The election of Mr. Buchanan may, and probably will, originate a reaction in public opinion that will encourage the extension of the conservative institution of Slavery."

"The election of Mr. Buchanan may, and probably will, originate a reaction in public opinion that will encourage the extension of the conservative institution of Slavery."

THE AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Rights of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

COBB, STURROCK & CO. PUBLISHERS & PROPRIETORS.

WELLSBOROUGH, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1856.

NO. 11.

sed by union with the conservative South, will burst forth in a carnival of blood...

Here is a programme for the Presidential campaign, set forth by the leading organ of the dominant wing of the Buchanan party...

The South, moreover, is to enter into negotiations with other States and Nations for the promotion of this great design...

From the best information we can gain, the parties in this State at the present moment, are very nearly equally divided...

The people are tired of the shackles of party; they have found by sad experience that politicians labor only for the spoils of office...

From our position of independence we could view the approaching contest with indifference, were it not that questions of grave import to California are involved in the struggle...

An INTERESTING REVELATION.—A very respectable farmer from Litchfield County, by the name of Avory, says that on Thursday last, on his way home from New-York...

The Hon. John M. Botts, a veteran politician of Virginia, lately delivered a speech at Richmond, Va., in which he repudiated the idea that the South would dissolve the Union...

Oct. 18.—Goes out on fourth expedition at his own expense, aided by citizens of St. Louis.

PRESIDENTIAL Chronological Table of Fremont's Life.

1814—Born in Savannah Georgia. 1818—His father dies and leaves him at five years of age with his mother, a brother and a sister.

1820—At school in Virginia. 1823—At school in Charleston. 1826—Taken in charge for better education by John W. Mitchell, Esq., a South Carolina lawyer.

1827—Dr. Robinson, now a classical teacher in Philadelphia, takes great interest in his genius. 1828—Enters Junior Class, Charleston College.

1829—Graduates and leaves College. 1830—Is confirmed in Protestant Episcopal Church at Charleston. 1830—Teaches at Charleston.

1831—Labs as private surveyor. 1832—Surveys one of the first railroads in the United States, from Charleston to Hamburg. 1833—First public service under Jackson's administration, in slope-of-war Natchez, sent to Charleston to put down nullification.

1835—Commissioned as Professor of Mathematics in the Navy. 1835—Made Master of Arts by Charleston College, without his solicitation. 1836—Resigns his commission in the Navy, and selected by Jackson to serve under Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer.

1837—Surveys mountain ranges of Carolina and Tennessee. 1838—Surveys Cherokee County for military map. July 7. Commissioned as Second Lieutenant Topographical Engineers.

1838—1839—Engaged in the Explorations. 1840—Makes maps of surveys, and surveys Des Moines river, Iowa. 1841—Oct. 19. Marries Jessie, second daughter of Senator Benton, who was in her 17th year.

1842—First exploration to the Rocky Mountains. Makes his celebrated speech to the Indian Council at Fort Laramie. August. Stands on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, 13,570 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, and unfurls the Star Spangled Banner.

1843—Starts on his second expedition. Discovers central plate or basin of the North American Continent, and corrects the previous maps by showing that no streams flow from Salt Lake.

1844—Appointed by President Taylor Commissioner for running boundary between Mexico and California.

His influence with the members of the Constitutional Convention makes California a Free State. Is elected a Senator in United States.

1850—Sept. 10. Takes his seat as United States Senator, and the next day submits 17 post routes and 18 bills for relief of California.

Sept. 12. Introduces bill for a Pacific wagon road. Opposes taxation of mining California, and speaks for free labor. The Royal Geographical Society, London, award him the founder's medal.

1851—Jan. 3. Col. Benton, at request of Mr. Fremont, introduces a bill to settle land claims in California, and let he should be accused of selfish ends, except Col. Fremont's claim from the bill. Is detained in California, under illness of Panama fever.

Is supported for new term by the Free State Party, but, after 140 ballots, defeated; every native Californian in the Legislature voting for him. 1852—1853—Travels in Europe, (at the time he is cited by Alderman Palmer to be at the Catholic Cathedral in Washington, and is everywhere received with flattering attention.

1853—Makes a fifth expedition, at joint expense with Col. Benton, to test the practicability of railroad route for winter travel. Suffers incredible hardships from hunger, and is supposed, to be lost for five months.

1854—His Mariposa title confirmed by the December Term United States Supreme Court, after strenuous arguments by Attorney General Caleb Cushing against it—Chief Justice Taney giving the opinion, and indorsing his conduct in every respect. Reported 17 Howard, p. 542. 1855—December. Talked of for President by Speaker Banks.

1856—May 18. The people nominate him. June 18. Two Conventions record this nomination—this being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, when allied armies commenced the discomfiture of Napoleon, the forerunner of James Buchanan in plundering a la Ostend.

Hurlingame in Pennsylvania. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 26, 1856. ANTHONY HURLINGAME spoke to-day to the people of Lehigh County...

Gov. Robinson of Kansas has written a letter to a friend in Fitchburg, Mass., which after alluding to his confinement, and the infamous character and causes that keep him there, closes thus: "Put politics aside, Fremont is of all others just the man for the times... A man who could say 'if slavery is introduced into California I will leave the State,' and that too, when he knew that speech would cost him a seat in the Senate of the United States, can never be corrupted to sacrifice liberty on the shrine of slavery."

Communications.

The Issue. I would say a few words upon the approaching Presidential election. It is very evident that there is but one issue in the coming canvass—it is admitted by all parties.

The pro-slavery men of the South and the anti-slavery men of the north have accepted the issue; and that issue is slavery nationalization or vice versa. Every political speech that has been made during the last two years sustains me in this position.

Sept. 12. Introduces bill for a Pacific wagon road. Opposes taxation of mining California, and speaks for free labor. The Royal Geographical Society, London, award him the founder's medal.

1851—Jan. 3. Col. Benton, at request of Mr. Fremont, introduces a bill to settle land claims in California, and let he should be accused of selfish ends, except Col. Fremont's claim from the bill. Is detained in California, under illness of Panama fever.

Is supported for new term by the Free State Party, but, after 140 ballots, defeated; every native Californian in the Legislature voting for him. 1852—1853—Travels in Europe, (at the time he is cited by Alderman Palmer to be at the Catholic Cathedral in Washington, and is everywhere received with flattering attention.

1853—Makes a fifth expedition, at joint expense with Col. Benton, to test the practicability of railroad route for winter travel. Suffers incredible hardships from hunger, and is supposed, to be lost for five months.

1854—His Mariposa title confirmed by the December Term United States Supreme Court, after strenuous arguments by Attorney General Caleb Cushing against it—Chief Justice Taney giving the opinion, and indorsing his conduct in every respect. Reported 17 Howard, p. 542. 1855—December. Talked of for President by Speaker Banks.

1856—May 18. The people nominate him. June 18. Two Conventions record this nomination—this being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, when allied armies commenced the discomfiture of Napoleon, the forerunner of James Buchanan in plundering a la Ostend.

Hurlingame in Pennsylvania. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 26, 1856. ANTHONY HURLINGAME spoke to-day to the people of Lehigh County...

Gov. Robinson of Kansas has written a letter to a friend in Fitchburg, Mass., which after alluding to his confinement, and the infamous character and causes that keep him there, closes thus: "Put politics aside, Fremont is of all others just the man for the times... A man who could say 'if slavery is introduced into California I will leave the State,' and that too, when he knew that speech would cost him a seat in the Senate of the United States, can never be corrupted to sacrifice liberty on the shrine of slavery."

upon the head of Senator Sumner—that the blood of the most eloquent man of the States flowed freely upon the floor of the Senate, and from the effects of the injuries then received he has not yet recovered. That vile wretch was no less a personage than the Hon. P. S. Brooks, and who will be support for President? He says he can heartily support James Buchanan, and that his voice and influence shall ever be ready to advance his claims.

BEVERLY, Illinois, Sept. 12, '56. FRIEND COBS: I have been a reader of your paper while a resident of Tioga, and having received a copy of it from a friend not long since, and learning from it something of the state of political affairs in Tioga County—the change that had taken place there and was taking place for universal Freedom, I could not but rejoice and be glad in the recognition of the truth that old Tioga—she that heretofore has been recreant to the noble trust confided to her charge—she that has been suicidal to her own interests, is rising in her might, determined to disenthrall herself and give apostate Democracy such a just rebuke in November next by casting her vote almost unanimously for free speech and free Kansas as shall redeem her lost character and establish a precedent to contiguous counties by which their destinies shall be controlled.

I am now a resident of Illinois—the State that can boast of a Douglas; but only as Rome could, of her Cataline. For he has been thoroughly analyzed here by 'the most honest and celebrated political chemists, and it has been ascertained that the principal ingredient of his nature is "Border Ruffianism," which will meet with such a rebuke in this State in November next, particularly in the northern part, as will make northern traitors and southern chivalry tremble like Balaazar of old, when the unknown fingers wrote upon the wall. It will not require a Daniel to interpret it however, for any school boy can do that. Douglas and his moonshine sophistry is repudiated and spit upon here, and if in any section his name is associated with any thing virtuous,—if in any localities he is listened to with a willing sympathy, or his influence enough to call out an audience, 'tis because he is not known as well as he is at home.

With the present state of feeling in northern Illinois he could not speak, unless he spoke to the rebuking walls or to the nodding trees that in mild but proud accents would shake down upon him their scorn and contempt. We are better acquainted here with the wrongs and outrages perpetrated on the fabled plains of Kansas than if we were obliged to draw all our information from the newspaper reports. We know honest men that are there; we frequently talk with them who have returned from there, having witnessed scenes that would chill the blood and make it course reluctant thro' the veins— atrocities that would make still blacker the greatest crimes that ever dressed in mourning the page of any history— crimes that if compared with those of "Caligula," who wished "that the whole Roman people had but one head that he might cut it off at a single blow"—would tower above them all in the magnitude of their cruelties.

We have seen the glorious, sublime principles of "squatter sovereignty," worked thro' to its solution. We have seen it supported by the administration and carried out to a punctilio by its cohorts. We have seen a desperate attempt made and being made, to enforce spurious laws upon a free people by a bogus Legislature. We see all those things advocated and upheld by the very bipeds that are now exhausting the last vestige of their intrigue in the effort to elect James Buchanan (alias Cincinnati Platform) to the Presidency. If elected what more can we expect from his administration than we now have from Pierce's. But I cannot think that the people can be so blinded to truth, so duped and deceived by intriguing politicians as to allow this to be the case. We will not in the State of Illinois, notwithstanding the desperate effort that is being put forth here by slavery extensionists. Colonel Richardson, the candidate of the pro-slavery party for Governor of Illinois, spoke at Belvidere, Boone Co., a few days ago. I heard him. It was admitted that he was so drunk that he did not know half the time whether he was talking for himself or Bissell his opponent. Boone county that barely tied Scott's vote with Pierce's in '52 will now beyond the question of a doubt, through a small county, give Fremont 1100 majority. Such a change as that, has taken place throughout the northern counties, but not quite to the same extent in the southern. Through this vicinity six to one is the average, and in some of the trains of cars, as high as twelve for freedom to one for Buck. I took a vote myself not long since on a train from Galena to Chicago, the result of which was ten Fremont to one Buchanan. I've been speaking in three counties and have had an opportunity of knowing the condition of things. When you hear any one questioning the fidelity of Illinois to Freedom, Fremont and Free Kansas, tell them they had better take a dose of strychnine to sharpen up their perceptive faculties so that they can judge with a mathematical precision. From all appearances, this State is now a trisium for Fremont by at least 10,000. Know-Nothingism we know nothing about here, and God forbid that we ever should know anything more about it than we have seen and known. Our soil is too pure here—our people too intelligent and noble, our institutions of learning too flourishing and based upon too broad a foundation, for that to take root and flourish ever!

I will try and transcribe to you from time to time, such information as we think will be adapted to your columns if you can find room for it.

O. H. W.

The Pulaski Democrat, alluding to the defeat of the Buchaners in Maine, says it was "owing to various causes, but principally to a deficiency of the democratic votes."

Punch says that the man who intends getting round his wife must start early in the morning.