

FREE-SOIL SONG.

BY L. MARIA CHILD.

The People are roused! They're slumbered long. While Freedom grew weak, and Tyranny strong.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

LETTER FROM THE HON. S. D. INGHAM. TRENTON, Oct. 4, 1856.

THE HON. JOHN LAPOORTE—My dear Sir: You may have noticed that I am again to some extent in public view.

The principles involved appeared to me sufficient to determine my judgment, aside from the immense National interests at stake.

But the vehement charge is that we would exclude Virginians and others of the South from Kansas. Nothing can be more untrue.

Such are my views, and they are confirmed by the Democratic principles I have always cherished.

One of the workmen upon Greene's rifles at the Massachusetts Arms Company's works was so unfortunate, a day or two since, as to sit the thumb of his right hand upon a circular saw.

THE AGITATOR.

Dedicated to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

COBB, STURROCK & CO.,

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NO. 14.

The Position of the Non-Slaveholders in Maryland.

SIR: I have the pleasure of reporting the fact of a Fremont Electoral Ticket in Maryland, headed with the name of Francis P. Blair—a man whose strong common sense, earnest love of Freedom, and indomitable courage, were so strikingly exhibited in his letter to his neighbors, and whose true Democracy was attested by his selection by Andrew Jackson as his editorial organ, during his memorable Administration. Here are the names of the ticket:

There are now in the field Fremont Electoral tickets in at least four Slave States, viz: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky.

"Are these all the Slave States that will have tickets?" it will be asked. I answer by putting this question: "Is it not remarkable that any one can be found willing to serve as an elector for Fremont and Dayton in a single Slave State, in the face of the fiendish persecution awaiting him?"

Am I asked for my reasons for writing so confidently on this subject? I will answer that these are among my reasons: First, my knowledge of the condition, feelings, wishes, purposes and plans of the non-slaveholders, gathered during a life-long residence in the South; second, the number and urgency of the private letters which come from slaveholding States, with appeals to Republicans in Free States to "stand firm," for their sakes—hauling them as their deliverers; in the third place, I infer what this class of men would do in the South were this terrorism removed by what they proclaim their purpose to do wherever I meet them as the untrammelled residents of Free States. And here I wish to draw attention to a significant fact: My presence, as a humble advocate of the claims of the Republican standard bearers, wherever I have spoken, has not unnaturally attracted former residents of the South to the meetings; and these, with scarcely an exception, have proclaimed their inflexible purpose to vote for Fremont—adding that their recollections of the influences of Slavery on the laboring classes, even under the old programme of "Slavery for black men," would be enough to determine them to vote for the only reliable non-extension candidate, JOHN C. FREMONT—a man who has also learned his lesson in the South, and from the same book of observation with themselves.

The account of President Pierce's reception at Concord N. H., mentioned the singular fact that just as he reached the triumphal arch, a monster U. S. flag above his head was rent by the wind from top to bottom, and the names of Buchanan and Breckenridge were torn off. The evil omen was repeated; a new flag to which the President contributed \$200, larger and more beautiful than the other, was hoisted as he came from the depot, on his return from Andover, Monday morning, but when it was about half up an indignant northern breeze seized it and dashed it against an iron awning, tearing it into several strips and completely removing the candidates' names as from the other. In both cases the words "The Constitution and the Union" on the top of the flag were left floating unharmed.

MORE PROOF.—The proof of FREMONT being a Catholic is increasing!!! A gentleman who visited him a few days ago says that everything that looks suspicious is concealed and he would have gone away without discovering anything had he not met the cook at the door. He scrutinized her carefully, and, although she endeavored to conceal the fact, he discovered that she was CROSS-EYED!!!

An Appeal for Kansas.

WITH PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS RELIEF. TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGITATOR.

SIR: In this day's TRIBUNE correspondence from Kansas I read the following: "I saw a man to-day whom I had known in New England. He said to me: 'I came to Kansas with \$1,500 in money; I have served through the whole war; I have a wife and nine children; they have lived for a fortnight on green corn and squash; there is in my house neither meat, nor potatoes, nor meal, nor flour, nor money; nor do I know where to look for any. But I shall live and die in Kansas.'"

"If money is to be or can be raised in behalf of suffering Free Kansas, let it rather be employed in sustaining the suffering and impoverished here, than in sending other emigrants."

Kansas needs more men, let me add, but such only should go as can support themselves. Three men well fed and clothed are better than ten famishing ones.

This is the 10th of October. Beyond the limits of civilization, four hundred weary miles of prairie intervene between us and the perishing!

This is the 10th of October! and soon those broad wastes will lie buried beneath acres of snow!

When that time shall have come, our brave but suffering people will be cut off, as by a wall, from the entire North, and unless previously provided for, will be left a prey to all villainies and devilish atrocities of the monsters who have thus far scourged them.—Who, then, shall succor the widow in her desolation? What hand shall feed her innocents, perishing by cold and hunger? In that and hour where shall the brave defenders of Freedom look for relief?

Upon the exertions of TO-DAY depend the issues of ages!

The time may seem short to us, oh, friends! between now and November; and the time may seem short to us between this and the Crowning of March! We are all looking, and I trust all working, for the election of our beloved Fremont, the hope and morning star of crushed and suffering Kansas. But consider, oh, ye well fed ones! consider, oh, ye comfortably clad ones! consider, oh, ye well sheltered ones! that time wastes slowly for those who are waiting their hour of deliverance. To the perishing, hours are like days, and days like weary years!

This is the 10th of October. Despotism and its agents in Freedom only the desert for a highway.

There is no Missouri for us! The rivers of America are no longer open to freemen. By and by they will be opened. By and by when our noble "Pathfinder" shall be our brave Path-opener! then shall freemen once more smile. Then shall Kansas be saved!

But, while watching and waiting and praying and working for this great consummation, let us likewise seize the passing moments to fortify and sustain Liberty's brave defenders on Kansas soil. Friend, my heart is full, and I could say much, but will say no more. You will heed this appeal. It must be so.

You ask now for information. Listen: On the 4th of last July the citizens of Kansas appointed a "Central Kansas Committee" within the Territory, thirteen in number, chosen one from each district of the twelve into which Kansas is divided, and a thirteenth man from Lawrence.

On the 9th of July, at Buffalo, the friends of Kansas in Convention chose a National Kansas Committee without the Territory, sixteen in number, one from each of the Free States, with supplementary working members from Illinois and Kansas.

The headquarters of this organization is at Chicago. W. F. M. Arny, at that point, is our indefatigable and faithful transportation agent.

The National Committee act in concert with the Central Committee. The first relief train has just entered Kansas. The National Committee now possess facilities for forwarding supplies. Let no time be lost in sending them in. Where it can be done, it is best to mark and send direct to W. F. M. Arny, Chicago, paying freight for the same where you can afford it. In such cases, mark your consignments "paid," and by letter apprise Mr. Arny of this fact. As the expense of transportation is great, send new rather than half-worn clothing. Clothing packed in barrels lined with "tar-paper," will go without risk of injury from dampness. The interstices around and among the goods may be filled with rice, beans, and such like food as will not be injured by impregnation from the garments of tar-paper. Blanket-shawls and blankets will be very acceptable to the shivering settlers this Winter. Pins, needles, thread buttons and such small things should not be overlooked. Where you can, send gray or green flannel, rather than red or white. The reasons for this are important.

Any further information may be obtained by writing to W. F. M. Arny, Chicago; or to THADDEUS HYATT, President of the National Kansas Committee, New York.

One of the prettiest items of the recent Fremont procession at Sandusky, Ohio, was over 100 girls in an immense carriage drawn by 40 horses. The girls were all in white dresses, with blue sashes, and they carried a banner with the inscription, Of the Tribe of Jessie.

A man who dislikes mop-handles should be careful how he spits tobacco-juice on a red-headed woman's carpet.

Reasons for Acting with the Republican Party.

The following is an article written by Henry C. Carey, Esq., giving reasons why the Republican party should be sustained:

1st. Because it is in favor of FREE SPEECH, and opposed to club law on the floor of Congress, and to Border-Ruffian law on the soil of Kansas.

2d. Because it is in favor of FREE LABOR, and opposed to the policy which fills our market with the product of foreign workshops, while our own workmen, their wives and children, are unemployed.

3d. Because it is in favor of FREE MEN, and opposed to the system which gives 60,000 oligarchs, owners of hosts of slaves, the sole direction of the policy of the country.

4th. Because it is in favor of FREE SOIL, and desires that the vast plains of Kansas and Nebraska, sufficient to make twelve such States as Pennsylvania, should be divided among the free men of the country, their wives and children.

5th. Because it is in favor of FREE GOVERNMENT, and opposed to the system which gives to the people of Kansas no choice except between martial law and the mob law of the Border Ruffians of Missouri.

6th. Because it desires to rescue the LIBERTIES of the citizens, and is therefore opposed to the doctrine of constructive treasons and contempts, by means of which a corrupt Government, and corrupt Judges, now seek their subversion.

7th. Because it desires to settle all questions by means of the BALLOT-BOX, leaving to the advocates of Slavery the use of the revolver and the bowie-knife.

8th. Because it has no affinity with the party whose leading organs teach their readers that "SLAVERY," whether for the black man or the white, is a "legitimate, useful and expedient institution," and that therefore, they should seek "not merely to retain it where it is, but to extend it to regions where it is unknown."

9th. Because, in seeking to protect the national property from the defilement of slavery, it acts in strict accordance with the principles of that Great Ordinance of Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-seven, which with the single exception of one northern member received the unanimous vote of Congress, and has since been confirmed by acts of Congress, bearing the signature of every President from Washington to Polk.

10. Because it protests against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to which in 1848, Mr. Buchanan clung, with more tenacity than ever."

11. Because in advocating the cause of FREE LABOR IN KANSAS it acts in full accordance with that Compact of Peace which set limits beyond which Slavery should not be extended, and within which it was not to be interfered with.

12th. Because it is purely National and Anti-Sectional—holding that the North has rights as well as the South; and that those of all should be equally respected.

13th. Because it is emphatically the Party of the UNION—being the only one that has never threatened dissolution of the connection because of success or failure in the approaching election.

14th. Because it has incurred the hatred of all sectionalists; as well those living north of Mason and Dixon's line as those living south of it.

15th. Because it is the party which follows in the train of the PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION—all of its doctrines on the subject of free and slave labor being derived from Washington, Jefferson, and other eminent men of the South.

16th. Because it stands by the CONSTITUTION as interpreted by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, the younger Adams, Jackson, VanBuren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor—and by Buchanan himself, until the passage of the infamous Kansas Nebraska act—all of them having held that Congress had full power for the government of all the national territory, and might exclude slavery at its pleasure.

17th. Because it is the Peace Party—reputing altogether the highwayman's plea, embodied in the Ostend circular.

18th. Because it is the Sound Currency Party—advocating the adoption of measures that will cause to be retained at home the gold now sent abroad to be applied to the maintenance of the currency of other countries.

19th. Because it is the HIGHER WAGES PARTY—wholly opposed to the idea that reduction in the price of human labor, or the reduction of the free laborer to the condition of the slave is the measure required to enable us to compete with the pauper laborer of Europe.

20th. Because it is the party of FREEDOM everywhere; anxious to relieve the millions of poor and down-trodden whites of the South from the degrading and debasing tyranny to which they are now subjected.

21st. Because, holding that FREEDOM is National, and Slavery only sectional, it objects to all measures tending toward enabling Southern planters to "call the roll of their slaves at Bonker Hill."

22d. Because it is the party of SOUND MORALS—being opposed to the introduction of either Slavery or Polygamy into the Territories of the Union.

23d. Because it has for its chief standard-bearer, JOHN C. FREMONT, a man of high intellect, spotless integrity, and unshrinking firmness—altogether worthy to be the successor of Washington and Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, in the Presidential chair.

this free country, and creates that intelligent power in the masses alone to be relied on as THE BULWARK OF FREE INSTITUTIONS."

25th. Because in him we have a MAN, and not a mere Pro-Slavery Platform.

A Sight for Buchanansites.

From the Indianapolis Journal of the 20th.

We saw a scene in the Union Depot yesterday morning, that we think, preached a more powerful Fremont sermon than all the eloquence of the stump or the Senate has yet produced. Seated along the wall, on a bench, was a family of thirteen, the father, mother and eleven children, weary, dirty, destitute and wretched beyond all parallel in this prosperous city. At one end was a well grown boy of sixteen, without a shirt, his skin blue with the cold, exposed, except where scanty garments of thin and coarse linen covered it. He had been sick, and was wrapped in a coarse coverlet. Near him sat a young woman, a sister, with her husband. She was bare-headed and hardly covered with rags that had not touched water apparently, since they were made. A pale and puny baby lay in her arms. Three or four little boys sat next, long-looking creatures, as white as their little wool hats, except where the dirt gave an appearance of health to the flesh.

They were ragged and shivering with cold, but they didn't speak nor cry; so utterly unlike the cheerfulness and vivacity of boys were their silence and quietude, that it made one's heart ache to see them. One of them once passed his hand caressingly over the face of the little baby which lay in its mother's lap, but there was no smile nor glimmer of affection in his pale face. The mother was bare-headed, unwashed and pale, as were all the family. She, like her daughter, nursed a little, sickly child that lay noiseless, but staring with its round eyes at the crowd of pitying spectators. A son, dressed or rather undressed, like all the rest, sat in the middle, shivering with a chill. He writhed from side to side, and groaned sometimes, but never spoke. The father, a man of apparently forty-five years, had wrapped a small quilt about his shoulders, and either under the cheering influence of so much greater warmth than the rest enjoyed, or because he felt it incumbent on him as the head of the family, was the only one that spoke while we were within hearing. He had been driven from Kansas, he said, by the Buchanan men, as so many other poor settlers have been, and robbed of every dollar he had in the world. His cattle had been stolen by Buford's thieves, and he expelled from the territory because he would not take arms against the "traitor Lane," as he of the "Sentinel" calls him. He moved from near Lexington, Ky., and his name was Ritchie. They had no property, no money, no provisions, no medicines, and several of them were sick, almost without exception. So forlorn and wretched a family we never saw, and they were made so by the infamous scoundrels whom the Administration hired as "Kansas militia," to execute the Kansas laws. They were one of the productions of Democratic policy.

The spectators contributed liberally to help them on their road to Lexington. Mr. David Hays, of the city police, exerted himself most efficiently on their behalf, and raised some ten or twelve dollars. Nearly every man or boy who approached, left some contribution for them. We saw sturdy railroad engineers and firemen emptying their pocket books, news boys gathering their coppers into a convenient heap, kind-hearted citizens unrolling bills. Every body seemed touched by their silent, uncomplaining distress. Now and then we could hear men saying: "There is something for an old liner to look at!" One little gentleman of the Buchanan stripe passed up and down the depot with an indignant strut, grumbling and cursing bitterly, as he would hear some sturdy Fremont say, "Come up here, and see what your party in Kansas have done." It was quite a scene—altogether.

FRAUD! FRAUD! ELECTION FRAUD! It is believed that eight thousand fraudulent voters were received in Philadelphia at the late election, given by foreigners and non-residents, colonized for that purpose by the Shamocratic cheating Democracy. The same game was played in this county. Some of the Foreign adherents to the Pope who voted in several districts have been arrested and bound over for trial. They will only escape punishment by forfeiting their bail. At the Sadsbury poll a company of Irish Catholics put in their votes early in the morning and immediately took the cars east. One of the party, a little more intoxicated than the others, boasted at Christiansa that they would vote again in Philadelphia; and no doubt they did so.—This scheme of villainy and fraud was carried on to an unknown and probably unlimited extent all over the State—and especially in the city of Philadelphia, in Berks and the counties bordering upon New Jersey. If honest and legal votes only had been received, no one can doubt that the Union State Ticket would have been elected. As it is, the fraud schemers have it only by a small majority—probably under three thousand, which is less than one per cent. on the vote polled.

With these facts who can doubt that the Union Electoral Ticket is sure of obtaining a majority, if the friends of Fremont and Fillmore do their duty, unitedly and harmoniously. Let every one resolve that the State shall not be lost for the want of his exertions, and act accordingly, and victory is certain to crown the effort.—Independent Whig.

The South now maintains that Slavery is right, natural and necessary, and does not depend upon difference of complexion. The laws of the Slave States justify the holding of WHITE MEN in bondage.—Richmond Enq.

The Result in Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1856.

The vote polled at the election in this city last Spring for Mayor, was 55,358. The vote at the election which has just taken place, foreshadowed, by the official return, 68,642—but as a number of precincts were thrown out by the judges, the entire vote will not get up not less than 75,000—making an increase of a little less than 15,000 votes in five months! Now, after making due allowance for every possible cause which may have contributed to swell the vote, no man in his senses will believe that the increase just quoted is fair and legitimate. On the contrary, the opinion is universally expressed here that at least 10,000 votes out of the above number were spurious—a conclusion which, after a careful survey of the facts, it is impossible to escape. Several individual instances of wholesale fraud have already come to light, and the Union candidate for District-Attorney, Wm. B. Mann, has taken preliminary steps to contest the election.

Up to a late hour on Thursday evening, however, it was evident that the system of fraud, so widespread as it was, which had been so successfully carried out, was yet insufficient to overcome the vast majorities which the friends of freedom had rolled up in the western counties, and something more must be done. Up to that time no Democrat had claimed a majority in this city of over 2,000, and the most careful estimates, based on the returns given by the election officers to the agents of the press, made it about 2,500.—But when the Democratic Board of Return Judges met, we find that we have made a mistake of a thousand, and that their average majority is 3,500—enough to defeat Mann, who ran ahead of his ticket; and, by the help of similar suddenly increased majorities in several strong Democratic counties, insure the success of the Border Ruffians in the State. It is remarkable, to say the least, that such a wide discrepancy should exist between all previous reports, and the returns of the judges, and more remarkable that the same phenomenon should appear simultaneously in so many places. So far as this city is concerned the facilities for arriving at a correct result are such as to render impossible a mistake in the estimate of six hundred or a thousand.

The facilities for frauds under our present election arrangements are ample. The Ledger to the contrary notwithstanding.—The ballot-boxes, instead of being locked and having a small hole in the lid, are made with sliding covers, which are left partly open to deposit the ballots, so that if a judge or inspector desires to stuff in a handful of votes for his favorite candidate, he has only to watch his opportunity. Take in connection with this, the fact that in many precincts the polls were entirely in the hands of Democrats, and the 14,000 extra assessments made a few days previous to the election, and you have data enough to account for an increase of 15,000 votes in five months. The vote of Tuesday was larger than any vote ever before cast in any city of the Union, New York not excepted, and if honest, would show our population to be not less than 600,000.

W. R. H.

The Declaration of American Independence Repudiated by the Buchanians.

Since the Republican platform was laid at Philadelphia, made up largely, as it is, from the Declaration of Independence, the Buchanians have made a dead set at that instrument, determined, apparently, to have it erased from the hearts, if not from the history, of the American people.

Rufus Choate, in his letter to the Buchanan allies in Maine the other day, spoke of "glittering generalities." Old John Pettit, of Indiana, has said, "the self-evident truths in the Declaration were nothing but self-evident lies," and now we find John C. Breckinridge the candidate of the Buchanians for Vice President, expressing himself with equal or even greater freedom in regard to its dangerous heresies. At a speech delivered in Butler county, Ohio, a week or two since, he thus repudiated the glorious truths of the Declaration of Independence, to sustain which the Republicans of 1775 "pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

"We are told that the Declaration of Independence is embodied in the Constitution of the United States! The Declaration is an abstraction. Put it in the Constitution, and what would follow? It would follow, that the Constitution must protect every man in his right to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'—You would find it interfering with the institutions of the State, and it would lead our country rapidly to destruction. But why do I speculate upon what it would do? Long before this, our Union would be obliterated forever. It would become as intolerable and hateful, as its past has been beneficent and glorious."

The less Mr. Breckinridge and his confederates think of that instrument, the more the people of the North are disposed to prize it.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

"LOUDER!"—A man lately went to the Post-Office, and putting his mouth up to the delivery-box, cried out, "Louder!" The clerk, supposing the man to be deaf, and that he was making a request of him to speak louder so that he could hear, asked him in a very loud tone the name of the person for whom he wanted the letter.

"Louder!" cried the man.

"What name?" yelled the clerk.

"Louder!" again bawled the man, who now supposed the clerk to be deaf.

The clerk took a long breath, and with all his might again bawled out in the man's face the same question, "What name?" This was done in so loud a tone that the echo seemed to return from the far-off hills.

The man started back in alarm, shouting to the very top of his high lungs: "Louder, Sir, Louder! I told you Louder! My name is nothing else!"

"Oh, ah! oh, ho!" said the clerk, "your name is Louder, eh! Didn't think of that; here's your letter; Mr. Louder, here's your letter."—Washington Star.

No man can lay his head in safety upon his pillow in the midst of slavery.—Thos. Jefferson.

We should transmit to posterity our abhorrence of Slavery.—Patrick Henry.