

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 17, 1859.

All Business and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to receive attention.

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PRESIDENT-MAKING.

Several of the city newspapers have for some time past been amusing themselves and their readers by speculating upon the chances of certain prominent men for the succession to the Presidency of these United States. They have been followed by like speculations by several of the country newspapers, some of which have even went so far as to indicate to whom the preference would be given by their respective editors. These speculations are by no means confined to one party, for they have been published in by all parties. This is all useless, premature and uncalled for. The reading, thinking, and voting masses care but very little for the preferences of men who express them two years before the elections. Every intelligent man has his favorite statesman—a statesman who is the greatest exponent of his own political principles—one who, he thinks, would administer the government in accordance with his views, and of course he would be glad to see him made President. But the popular feeling for or against a man is very changeable, and it has been proved that a statesman may be very popular to-day, and unpopular to-morrow. What causes these changes in the popular mind? Great as is the power of the Press, and irresistible almost, as is its influence; yet with all its influence and power it is impotent to crush the Right, or those who are its fearless and consistent exponents. The acts of a man in the national legislature for one hour may damn him deeper politically, than a thousand newspaper articles. After all, the people in judging a man look neither at the praises of his friends nor the censures of his enemies, but at his acts.

In view of this, we think it is labor thrown away to indicate our own preferences too soon, or to attempt to create public opinion in favor of certain men. Let us wait till the hour comes, and the man will come with it.

The issues of 1860 will be new to the people and the country. First and foremost among these will be the revival of the African Slave Trade, a traffic at present held by law to be piracy. The Democratic Party of the North will be astonished at this demand of the Slave Power. They will say, "this is asking too much: we cannot assist you in this horrible work." "You will break down our party." But the Slave Power knows its allies. It knows that though the North opposed the Kansas Nebraska Bill while it was pending, it justified it as an act of wisdom after it became a law, and justified all the outrages committed in its name. Although the revival of this traffic will ruin the present inter-state slave trade, and although it will ruin Virginia and some other Northern slave breeding States by reducing the price of slaves, yet the Democratic Party South demands it and the Democratic Party North will submit. The South has already virtually re-opened this African Slave Trade. The cargo of the yacht Wanderer has not been restored, and the Administration has not been vigorous in trying and punishing the offenders. It is reasonable then to suppose that this infamous and inhuman traffic will be prosecuted in defiance of the Government. The Slave Power in the South thwarts the ends of justice by its influence on grand juries, and even if an indictment could be found, no traverse jury could be found to convict. But once get the Government out of the hands of the Slave Power and the laws against piracy would be enforced and obeyed.

Another issue in the campaign of 1860 will be the acquisition of Cuba, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery. Already in the Democratic State Convention recently held in Connecticut, a resolution has been passed endorsing the policy of acquiring Cuba. Other Democratic State Conventions will follow suit, and before this time next year it will be the settled policy of that party, all over the country.

The Tariff question will enter largely into the next Presidential campaign. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Buchanan and the entire Democracy of Pennsylvania are in favor of specific duties on foreign imports, and of discriminating Protection, yet in no other State in the Union, so far as we know, will these views meet the approval and support of that party. The interests of the South require a Free Trade policy. A short time since one of her ablest statesmen expressed his opinion that Protection was but another form of Abolitionism and the South would not stand it.

It is true that we cannot tell what a day may bring forth. Some new questions of national interest may be broached before or during the next session of Congress. The South may urge upon the country some new demand for the protection of slavery, as for example a National Territorial Slave Code which is already talked of. With all these facts before our eyes is not the work of President making two years in advance unwise and impolitic? Politicians of the Pro-slavery party should spend their time in healing up internal dissensions, while those of our own party should busy themselves in getting the great central fact of Pro-slavery Democratic corruption before the honest masses of all parties. In this way the people will be prepared by their own intelligence for the great fight, and when the hour comes the times will indicate who the man is, who will lead the forces of Freedom to a glorious victory. Let us wait.

Nothing of special interest has transpired at Harrisburg since our last issue.

Novel Reading. "What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet," for which overhauled Wm. Shakespeare, and as Captain Cattle remarked to Walter, when found made a note of it. There is a good deal in a name after all, and no class of people understand this better than novelists. Did you ever see an "intensely thrilling romance" in which the principal hero—"with dark eyes and waving hair which fell over broad and well-formed shoulders &c."—was surmamed Scroggs? No, of course not. Did you ever read of a heroine—"with blue eyes &c."—whose name was Jezebel Muggins? No? You are right. They all understand the use of the orthographic liquids, and their adaptation to the wants of our refined minds. They also understand the beauties of alliteration. Hence we have the "Hidden Hand." Ah, Bonner! Your advertising enterprise is as inexhaustible as is the genius of your own Sylvanus Jr. The Hidden Hand! who hid it? what was it hidden in? why was it hidden? are questions which address themselves to our inquiring minds. Curious young man, inquisitive young woman, have you got four paltry cents? If not you will be flogged and bothered all your life like Grandpa Buchanan with a plaguey "mystery." If you have, buy a Ledger and you will read all about it. You can also read about Florence Percy (pretty name, isn't it?) Marion Merton, Flora Fontanelle, Gilbert Godwin, Sylva Summers, Augustine Atherton and a host of other dear sweet creatures! Do not spend your money and your time in reading about Joan of Arc or Grace Darling, or Marie Antoinette or Florence Nightingale or Josephine or any of the great women of history. Do not read the lives or the history of the great men of even your own country. But always remember that "Everett writes for the Ledger." Why should you read such old fellows as Milton, Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Byron, Moore, or Burns when you can enjoy for four cents the soul-melting influence of the tender passion as exemplified in the person (ugly enough God wot) of James Gordon Bennett and his Mary Ann.

But let us be serious. Story reading has become a serious drawback to the youth of our country. It is a passion with many, and its cultivation is at the cost of much time and money which could be more profitably spent in a better way. We do not point our remarks at the New York Ledger, because we believe it is the best of its class. But we object to the class, believing that historical novels such as those of Sir Walter Scott, or those novels which give higher views of the ends and aims of life and of our common humanity such as the works of Chas. Dickens, Rev. Chas. Kingsley, Madam de Staël or Charlotte Brontë;—and the novelettes of T. S. Arthur, are in nowise injurious to the mind or heart unless pursued to the neglect of daily duties. But the novels of to-day are made to sell, without reference to the good or evil sentiments they instil, and if they fill the coffers of the author and publisher, their purpose is accomplished. Young men and young women had much better read something which will help them to struggle with life as it is, than to read imaginative pictures of life as it never was, and never will be.

COMMUNICATIONS. For the Agitator. The Lecture. MR. EDITOR: Not the least notable among the good things in the lecture of Mr. GUYER before the Literary Association last Thursday evening, was an allusion to Mahomet, in which that remarkable man was treated with a measure of candor and fairness as unexpected as it was agreeable to liberal-minded men. It is usual to hear Mahomet characterized as a low impostor when allusion is made to him at all. That ambitious sectaries and dogmatists should heap obloquy upon the character of every founder of a powerful sect, except their own, is not a thing to wonder at. So, religionists have failed, almost invariably, to ascribe any but the most unworthy motives to the founder of the Moslem faith. The disinterested readers of history (by which I mean such as have no pious axes to grind) will find more to admire than to condemn in the character of Mahomet. It would be well if Christian divines were to remember that no faith or doctrine can thrive on stereotyped labels of any other faith or doctrine. If Mahomet taught the desert tribes knowledge of the "one living and true God" he did what neither Moses nor the Prophets succeeded in doing. Let me close with the familiar quotation, that truth—

It is truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground. The plant's divine wherever it grows. LIBER.

The W. L. and L. Association. FEBRUARY 10, 1859. The W. L. and L. Association meet at the usual hour, Col. J. Emery in the chair, who introduced to the meeting, Mr. E. Guyer, who at once proceeded to deliver a lecture upon "The tendency of the Times." After which C. G. Williams was Elected President, A. S. Roberts Vice, President, A. L. Ensworth, Secretary and J. Walbridge Treasurer; all of which are to serve during the coming term! It was unanimously voted that Dr. E. Pratt be invited to deliver a lecture before the Society. On motion, the question now before the society was laid over two weeks after which the Association was adjourned one week. J. B. NILES, Sec'y.

A HARD CASE.—Day before yesterday, Mrs. Michael Ingal of Charleston, Tioga County, Pa., while on her way to this city with \$125 to send to her sister in Mindon, Prussia, to enable her to come to this country, either lost or was robbed of it at Deposit. Mr. Ingal and his wife are poor, but have been in the habit from time to time of sending such small sums as they could spare from their earnings to this indigent sister, and had now by extra exertions raised the above sum with which to enable her to come to this country. The loss being made known, Mr. Henry Brans of Deposit, who was a passenger in the same car, and another gentleman, passed through the train, and collected from the passengers \$13 for Mrs. Ingal to enable her to return home.—N. Y. Tribune.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. We feel grateful to our brethren of the press for their kind words. For myself, and in behalf of our predecessor under whose guardianship the Agitator got its "new jacket," we tender you our sincere thanks. In order to show our readers the estimation in which their County paper is held by the editorial craft abroad, we publish some of their notices below. We do this as a simple act of justice to Mr. Cobb, its founder, and to those who so nobly sustained him while he was its editor: NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The last number of the Agitator contained the valedictory of M. H. Cobb, who, for more than four years, has been its editor. We understand that he intends to remove from the county, and we are free to say that we very much regret it. While we have enjoyed his presence on our paper, we have enjoyed his expression of opinion, and regarded him as the advocate of extreme and unchristian doctrines, we have felt that he was sincere and earnest, and that he acted from no selfish or narrow motive. As an editor, he possesses more than ordinary ability, and has acquired for the Agitator a reputation which will not be easily lost. He is succeeded by HUGH YOUNG, Esq., who gives token of ability and adaptation for the position, and whose experience in Kansas is a guaranty of his devotion to Republican principles. Mr. Cobb intimates that he shall resume his editorial labors elsewhere, and we make haste to speak an exchange in advance.—Montrose Republican. In the issue before last, the Tioga Agitator came out in a bran new, plain, and therefore pretty suit. It is one of the best papers published outside of the large cities elsewhere, and we make haste to speak an exchange in advance.—Montrose Republican. The issue before last, the Tioga Agitator came out in a bran new, plain, and therefore pretty suit. It is one of the best papers published outside of the large cities elsewhere, and we make haste to speak an exchange in advance.—Montrose Republican. The issue before last, the Tioga Agitator came out in a bran new, plain, and therefore pretty suit. It is one of the best papers published outside of the large cities elsewhere, and we make haste to speak an exchange in advance.—Montrose Republican.

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TIMOTHY TITCOMB.—Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, one of the Editors of the Springfield (Mass) Republican, has consented, by urgent invitation to deliver a Lecture at Painted Post on Feb. 22d, and in this village on the evening of Feb. 23d. Subject of his Lecture in Corning, will be "American Social Life." Dr. H. is well known as the author of the valuable series of letters addressed to Young Men and Women, and to Young Married People, by "Timothy Titcomb," and also as the author of Dittier Sweet, a poem more recently published. As a writer he is distinguished for originality and good sense. His Letters to Young People are destined to exert a more beneficial influence in the promotion of social and domestic happiness than any recent work.—These untiring efforts, fascinating by their simplicity and novelty, abound with suggestions that cannot fail to lead to a higher appreciation of the privileges and duties of Life.—Corning Journal.

Why cannot the Literary Association of our Borough secure Dr. Holland to lecture here on the 24th? A "PROTECTORATE" UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Evening Post denies the constitutional right of this Government to undertake a "Protectorate" over Sonora, Chihuahua, or any other part of Mexico, and in support of its position quotes from the Supreme Court Dred Scott decision the following remarkable sentences: "There is certainly no power given by the Constitution, to the federal government, to establish and maintain colonies bordering on the United States or at a distance, to be ruled and governed at its own pleasure; nor to enlarge its territorial limits in any way, except by the admission of new states. That power is plainly given and if a new state is admitted, it needs no further legislation by Congress, because the constitution itself defines the relative rights and powers, and duties of the state, and the citizens of the state, and the federal government. But no power is given to acquire a territory to be held and governed permanently in that character."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1859: Last evening a crowd of Slavery-hating Democrats of this city, accompanied by a band of music, paraded in honor of the passage of the Oregon bill, and called upon Gen. Lane, Senator elect from Oregon, upon Senator Green of Missouri, Mr. Letcher of Virginia, Mr. Scott of California, Messrs. Thayer and Comins of Massachusetts, and other friends of the Administration, and upon Mr. Buchanan. The President said he was glad that Oregon was admitted, because she is filled with Democrats, and the admission elevates Gen. Lane. He announced that expansion is in future the policy of our country, and towards alone will oppose it. It is reported that if the Senate amendments to the bill for Agricultural Colleges pass the House, the President will veto it. Madame Mario's lecture on Europe last evening was so successful that she has been requested to repeat it, and has consented. The Rev. Mr. Bassett, Congregationalist of this city, preached a strong Anti-Slavery sermon to-day, in which he censured the Republican party for not urging the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. That enemy of Mankind, Consumption! can be cured, but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy such as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry affords.

Buy none unless it has the written signature of "J. Butts" on the wrapper. The House of Representatives on Saturday passed without amendment the Senate bill admitting Oregon as a State of the Union (the thirty-third) by the following vote: Yeas—114; Nays—103.—New York Tribune February 14.

Excitatory Notice. I ETTERS Testamentary having been given by the deceased late of this county, the said letters are requested to make all proper returns to the said letters, which will be returned to the said late of this county, on the 28th day of February, next, at 10 o'clock P.M. day for the purpose of electing officers for said county. February 14th, 1859. J. P. COLE, executor.

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