The Sickles Trial.

The trial of Daniel E. Sickles for the mur der of Philip Barton Key, commenced on Monday (8th., inst) and is still going on before Julige Crawford in Washington. Sickles pleads-"Not Guilty" to the indictment. Although the homicide was thus formally denied by the defence, the prosecution had no difficulty in proving the main facts in the case. Eight or nine eminent lawyers are engaged on the part of the defendent, and but two on the part of the prosecution, and it is quite possible that the prisoner may be acquitted. On Friday last, the prosecution had got in all their evidence, and

A correspondent of the Tribune, who has watched the preceedings of the case closely, thus anticipates the theory of defence:

"The evidence of Key's criminality with Mrs-Sickles will be offered by the defense-not, however, as a justification, but as showing the state of mind in which the deed was done which sent Key so suddenly to his account. It will be contended that Mr. Sickles was in a state of frenzy, bordering upon insanity; not, indeed, to such an extent as to absolve him from moral accountability, but sufficiently to make the killing manslaughter in the first, second or third degree. Upon this ground the admissibility of the testimony on this point will be pressed .-When it is once in it will be made to bear upon the question of guilt or innocence in the judgment of the twelve men who are to decide, will be more direct. Practically it will be used as n justification, though introduced as matter in mitigation of the offense charged.

"Having dealt with the adultery and per-haps, met the prosecution upon incidental questions of fact, the defense will rest.

"The District Attorney will, of course, be permitted to introduce evidence upon the point raised on behalf of the prisoner, evidence bearing upon the question of the dead man's criminality and the effect produced upon the killer's mind by the discovery of the facts and by the appearance of the adulterer near his house.

But further than this he will not go, without a long and a tough struggle with his oppo-"What bearing," they will ask, Mr. Sickles's conduct in early youth, or in latter days, his general moral character, even his proclivity to vice of the very species the indulgence of which by Mr. Key he punished so epeedily-grant that they can be provenwhat have they to do with the state of mind in which the accused committed the crime charged? They are no part of the res gestæ. You have no right to raise a new issue under the pretence of introducing rebutting testimony .-We have not felt it necessary to prove a good character: you have no right to attempt to prove a bad one, when such proof has no bear ing upon the fact of killing."

"If, however, the evidence touching these points is admitted, to give which it is understood that a large number of witnesses from New-York are to be in attendance—the defense professes to be ready to meet and overcome it. Mr. Sickles and his friends, however, feel sanguine of success in the exclusion of this species of testimony.

"This. I understand from those intimately connected with the defense, to be the theory of the trial held by that side. In this view, it would appear that the course which things take, if not the result of the trial, must depend upon the rulings of the Judge upon matters of

## From the Harrisburg Telegraph. A Good Representative.

Among the members of the House of Representatives, whose course during the past winter we regard as eminently deserving of com-mendation, is "the gentleman from Tioga," Mr. WILLISTON. With ability of a high order, and several year's legislative experience, he has discharged his duties in such a way as to gain new laurels for himself, and do honor to the intelli gent constituency he so faithfully represents. He has not only been a reliable, consistent and zealous partizan-(which is more than can be truly said of some Ropublicans in the House' -but he has been true to all the great interests of the Commonwealth, and acted with an eye single to her welfare and prosperity, and the greatest good of the people. Keeping carefully aloof, from all entangling alliances with the corrupt horers and schemers whose pernicious influence is too often felt in the halls of legislation, Mr. Williston has pursued an open, manly and honorable course, advocating the right and denouncing the wrong, establishing for himself a reputation for honesty and integrity which no man dare call in questian. Of the various public measures originated and advocated by him, perhaps the Free Banking Bill, now under consideration, is among the most important; and should be succeed in inaugurating a proper system of banking, upon the principle of his bill, it will be a consummation devoutly wished for by the people at large. Ir every respect, Mr. WILLISTON has done his whole duty to his constituents, to his party, and to the Commonwealth; and we have no doub when he returns home after the termination of his labors here, the people of old Tioga will greet him with the welcome plaudit: done, good and faithful servant."

From the Harrisburg correspondence of the Pittsburg (Loc Foco) Post.

"This evening was set apart for the consideration of Mr. Irish's bill, relating to the Fugitive Slave Law, after an attempt on the part of Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, to stave of the consideration of the bill. The House would not agree to suspend the rules, and the regard order of the evening was proceeded with .-After the first section was read.

"Mr. Irish, of your county, took the ficor and made a well digested speech which was listened to with profound attention. His remarks were dogent, strong and properly delivered .-With practice, he will make a good speaker being deliberate, with great self-command. He will be a tolerable member with more experience. No doubt the speech will be published, as the gentleman has written it out.

Mr. Williston, of Tioga, followed in a masterly effort on the same side. This Representative is a man of thought and much reflection. He is a sound lawyer, and, when occasion requires, truly eloquent. He dealt heavy blows on the devoted heads of the Democracy, and gave striking hits all round. The speech was in his best and most happy vein, and may be ranked as the best of the session by all odds.

A GOOD HIT AT THE CHIVALRY .- A Southern Senator having remarked in the debate on the of North Carolina and Georgia were established for the benefit of the poorer classes of the miners of Surface mines, Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, dryly remarked "that this was the first time that he had ever heard there were sylvania soil, and let us rejoice, that for once, poor men in the South."

## $THE\_AGITATOR.$ HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor.

- WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, April 14, '59,

## The Harrisburg Slave Case.

We do not wish to be considered as the originator of the expression that we live in a progressive age. We simply reiterate the proposition because we have lately had new evidence of its truth. For once in the history of Slavehunting on Free Soil, a negro has been taken by human blood hounds, and—would you believe it-released. For once has the Fugitive Slave Law been administered with at least a show of fairness. Surely this is a progressive age.

On Saturday morning the second day of April an Assistant United States Marshal from Philadelphia, assisted by several officers, arrested Daniel Webster, a negro living in Harrisburg, charged him with being a runaway slave, and hurried him off, manacled to Philadelphia, that being the nearest point to a Slave Commissioner. The arrest was made on warrant issued by Mr. Longstreth, who performs, in the name of the United States, the functions of that delightful, not to say very honorable, but exceedingly unprofitable office. Armed with this warrant and a revolver or two, (and who ever heard of a warrant for a slave without instruments of death to enforce it?) it was an easy matter for two or three men to handcuff and drag away another, from his wife and children and friends almost without their knowing it. But a few heard of the arrest, followed the parties to the cars, and insisted upon seeing the warrant. As soon as it was known to the citizens generally, there was quite an excitement in Harrisburg. Even the Legislature was the scene of more than ordinary activity, and quite a warm discussion on the Personal Liberty Bill grew out of it. But notwithstanding the indignation of the citizens, the cars moved, and Daniel Webster the slave, was on his way to the city where it was first declared that all men were created equal, and had certain inalienable rights-such as the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness-there to be tried, not by a jury of his countrymen, but by the Slave Commissioner Longstreth aforesaid.

The case came up on Monday. The excitement in Philadelphia was even greater than at Harrisburg, the office of the Commissioner being crowded, and a greater crowd outside. Some Quaker ladies were present, and three good lawyers were employed to defend the slave, and one for the claimant. It appeared from the evidence on the part of the claimant, that Mr. French Simpson of Virginia, owned a negro man named Daniel Dangerfield; that Daniel upon "arriving at his majority" traveled North on a tour of observation, and liking Harrisburg pretty well, had remained there ever since; that he had dropped the name of Dangerfield and was known as Webster-Daniel Webstera name which was famous enough, about the time the Fugitive Slave Bill was passed in 1850 -and destined as it now appears, to be mentioned in connection with it in 1859; that he had, unmindful of the claims of his master, taken upon himself the responsibilities of a husband and father, and expended the earnings upon his wife and children, which, according to the laws of Virginia, did properly belong to his master: that he began the tour of observation, in the Fall of 1854; and finally that he was personally known to every witness on the stand, and to some of them from childhood.

One man-hunter from Virginia on being called to the witness stand, refused to take an oath. from conscientous scruples! He was therefore allowed to affirm. He was at Harrisburg and helped to arrest Daniel, and admitted that he endeavored to convey the idea that Daniel was a criminal, for fear of the mob. What a conscience! What a very tender conscience for a saintly slave-catcher to have!

Evidence was given on behalf of the slave. One man swore that he met him as a free man in 1848.

On Wednesday afternoon the Commissioner gave his decision, the evidence having been brought to a close. He said there were three things to be proved by the claimant, namely, debt of labor, the escape of the slave, and his identity. The testimony on both sides was then closely reviewed, and he said that the two first points were clearly proven. The third point-the identity of Daniel Dangerfield and Daniel Webster-was not so clear, in fact was not proved. Whereupon the slave was declared discharged from arrest, and, of course, was once more free. The decision was received with shouts of applause, and Daniel was carried from the office on the shoulders of his friends.

This is the story, in brief. The whole story No; the whole story can never be written. The story of the anguish and suffering of the wife and children from whom the slave was torn, by the ruthless blood-hounds of the law, can never be written. The story of delight and joy experienced by the slave and his wife. upon his restoration once more to Freedom, can never be written. The ineffable cowardice and meanness, the truckling subserviency of those who, in the name of any human law, attempted this villainy; the sympathy on the other hand, of those who could brave the sneers of the debased wretches who hover around the courts to do the dirty work of slave drivers; the private life of that vampire of a witness whose conscience would not permit him to take an oath in a Court of Justice, but who could deliberately lie to the excited people of Harrisburg; the inhumanity, hypocrisy, avarice, prejudice-the disinterestedness, humanity kindness, and the other good qualities of heart and mind, which this case called into action for the appropriation bill, the other day, that the mints | time being-the story of these can never be written. Yet they will live, and their influonce will be felt for all time to come. Let us little disturbed even in this district, and that hope that this is the last slave hunt, on Penn-

nt least a Slave-Commissioner has failed to do

Longstreth will be removed by "J. B." for thus imperiling the safety of the Union by a decision in favor of the slave as against the slave stealer. Let us see.

The Happy Family. eaders posted in the facts of the great Kilkenny-cat fight going on between the "clans." We make the following extracts from our exchanges to show the spirit with which it is kept up. Forney is very zealous in adding names to the call for the Anti-Buck Convention, and the Buchaneers have been amusing themselves by sending him bogus names to be appended to it. The Harrisburg Union makes the following revelation:

SHOWING HOW FORNEY WAS "SOLD."

"On the list of the indignant Democrats who sympathize with Forney and his condiutors, in heir revolutionary movement, are to be found the following names, furnished from the county of Schuylkill, viz: Dr. D. C. Bobb, a crazy negro, who resides in Pottsville; Jacob C. Dones, a crazy white man, the butt of the town of Pottsville, Soloman Williams is a negro, who lives in Ashland; Samuel Zeobe, Christian Vontsberger, and Arnold B. Spetzel, are myths, and have no existence, either in Schuvlkill county or anywhere else, according to the recollections of the 'oldest inhabitant."

This is cruel, to play off jokes upon men who but a short time since, were the most admired of the Pennsylvania Democracy; but it shows that in the midst of all its misfortunes and miseries Loco Focoism loves a little fun. We are of opinion that the Administration does not laugh much at the idea of two Democratic parties in Pennsylvania. Our readers, will be glad to know that the Greensburg Argus (Douglas Dem.) is

WILLING TO TAKE OLD BUCK INTO THE FOLD

"We had hoped that common sense would have dictated a wiser course than the convention has pursued. We are anxious to prevent a second defeat, for that will be followed by a third. We were willing to receive back into the Democratic fold, the cringing spaniels who betrayed us in the State convention last winter -but not to "doubtful disputations." Yea, we were willing to receive Mr. Buchanan back again to the Democratic fireside-if he came as a repentant old sinner. But we will never dishonor the glorious old Democratic flag we have so long fought under-nor yield one inch of the rights of the people to govern themselves. No, not to secure victory. We are pleased to learn that a call for a State convention has been made to meet at Harrisburg on the 13th of April to adopt a platform on which all honorable and true Democrats can stand. We heartily concur in the movement, but we fear the day named s too early to secure a full representation.-The Democracy of the State must take early and energetic measures to counteract the federal influence that has beclouded the Democratic horizon.'

THE CLINTON DEMOCRAT GROWS SICE, BUT HAS ITS SAY.

"Our annual political State Conventions are a curse to the party and to the country. They enable selfish politicians to form and keep up combinations to promote their personal interests. and hence the names of the leading spirits of our Conventions of one year are the names of the same controlling power in all other Conventions—the very same names continually occurring in every Convention. This of course would cause sameness in the purposes of the proceedings-idiocy-selfishness-a greedy desire for profit, for personal aggrandisement-and continued success would certainly, as it has, induce insolence, dictation, a cowardly trampling down of rivals and competitors. It keeps the party organization in the hands of old men who do not know the people or the wants of the times-in the hands of fossil remains of the past ages, like Arnold Plumer and Judge Gillis, clever men but superaunuated, selfish, factious, and full of old sores, office-hunters by occupation, genuine, unadulterated, unmitigated old fogics. Under such lead no party can ever be successful-no good can ever be done. We want the young men of to day-the vigor, and talent, and genius of the times-the men of the times to manage things for themselves .-Legislating and managing for posterity is a humbug, a supercilious grannyish absurdity. We want none of it.

The thing for the Democratic party to do, then, before it can regain its ancient power and prestige, is to rid itself of its grannies, and place in command younger men, of more vigor and power-men who are of the age, and are thoroughly imbued with its spirit."

THE LYCOMING GAZETTE (PACKER) PITCHES INTO THE HARRISBURG UNION (HALDEMAN) AND ANNIHILATES THAT SHEET, THUS:

"For nearly two weeks past the Harrisburg Patriot and Union has teemed with the foulest abuse of Governor Packer. The editor, true to his natural instincts, has dived to the bottom of the filthiest pool of vulgarity, with which he is so familiar, and stirred it over and over again to find expressions to suit his taste, until the journal in which he exposes himself has become a stench in the nostril of decent peo-

MR. MARK TAPLEY, EDITOR OF THE ALLEN TOWN DEMOCRAT, FEELS JOLLY:

"Mr. Nolf, who represented this county, and Peter Kemerer and George W. Shawde, of our neighboring county of Northampton, we are proud to see, washed their hands of this foul insult. If the Democratic party is prostrated, and her candidates ignominously the approaching campaign, they at least can point to their votes as a proud evidence that they had no part in it. They can well exclaim

in looking at the hideous spectacle.

"Shake not your gory locks at me—
Thou can'st not say I did it." THE HARRISBURG SENTIEL (GOV. PACKER'S ORGAN) TALKS OF WAR AND GLORY:

"The next number of our paper will open up a new chapter in its history. We have ta-ken off our coat for the war and intend to carry it even to the very threshold of the Lecompton Camp! The time honored principles of Democracy must be preserved, and the glorious old flag of our party snatched from the hands of the Traitors who have already well nigh despoiled it of its glory."

We cannot find space at present to add to these extracts. We will give but one more from the Warren Ledger (Douglas Dem.)which shows the Democratic elements are a JUDGE LYMAN IS REPUDIATED, AND JUDGE IVES ENDORSED:

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, and papers

all that was expected of him. We predict that of that ilk who sustain the action of the late office-holders' Convention, continually assert that the delegates to that Convention were fresh from "the people," and fully represented them. If we may judge the balance of the State by this section, we have no hesitation in declaring that the delegates mis—represented the people. We will commence with this Sen-We have endeavored, thus fur, to keep our atorial District. CHARLES LYMAN acted as the delegate. Mr. L. is the mail agent on the Corning and Blossburg Railroad and has resided at Corning, in the State of New York for five years past. He never was chosen Senatorial delegate by the Democrats of this district, and living in New York he did not "represent the people." . \* \* \* \* \*

Judge Ives, of Potter county, was selected as a delegate by the Democrats of that county. He went to Harrisburg and voted to sustain GOV. PACKER, RASSELAS BROWN, Esq., was the regularly chosen delegate from this County .-He voted to sustain Gov. PACKER, and he fully "represented the people." Neither Judge Ives nor Mr. Brown are Government officials-consequently they were not obliged to misrepresent "the people," as did LYMAN, WHALLON and GILLIS.

What a happy family! Now let us look a moment at their "harmonious" views on the Tariff question :

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY in their late convention declare that they "have always advocated and still advocate adequateencouragement and discriminating protection of iron and coal and the industrial interests of the State," and pledge themselves "to aid and strongthen" Mr. Buchanan "in his future endeavors to procure a revision of the tariff act of 1857, by the next Congress, on the principle set forth in his last annual message.'

THE DEMOCRACY OF TENNESSEE, in State Convention, assembled, assert that "a tariff for revenue alone is the true policy of the country, and a correct exposition of the power of Congresson the subject of indirect taxation.'

"FINALLY MY BRETHERING" the editor of the Washington States, who claims to be a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, and who certainly is one of the ablest and most intelligent expounders of Democracy in the country, says, "if there be any one measure of public policy upon which the party has planted itself more distinctly and obstinately than another, it is this very proposition of free trade and moderate taxation," and he declares that "opposi tion to specific and protective duties is a distinctive test of Democratic orthodoxy."

Our friend Dr. Pratt of the Corning Journal has been on a journey, and gives, his readers the benefit of his observations. We regret that we cannot give more than a paragraph. He visited Thurlow Weed, the most remarkable politician perhaps in the worldromarkable because in him is united the man of honor and of feeling with the far-sightedness acumen, industry, and peculiar talent necessary to the politician:

"With our traveling companion, the Attorney, we called to see Thurlow WEED, at his 'sanctum" which is in his library at his residence on Beaver St. We write his name without the prefix "Hon.," or any other title, as he never held any official position, having repeatedly refused tempting offers of preferment, but he has made scores of obscure men famous and principally contributed to confer honors upon many of the distinguished men of his party during the last thirty years. Mr. WEED is one of the most remarkable men of the age, and one for the third of a century has been noted for the wtsdom of his political management. His tact, perseverance, unselfishness and the tenacity with which he clings to the principles he advocates and the friends who uphold them, have no parallel in the history of any "politician" in the old or new world .-We were interested in observing on the walls of his study, a broad caricature gotten up nearly a score of years ago, representing Mr. Weed as the "Jolly Drummer," Gov. Seward, Bishop Hughes and several State officers following close at his heels. A small gilt frame held another relic of the past which was particularly suggestive. It was a special invitation to dine with Gov. CLINTON, dated in 1825. De Witt Clinton discovered the merits of the man and his capabilities. This memonto showed Mr. Weed to be a man of deep feelings and abiding attachments and was doubtless cherished as a compliment peculiarly grateful at the time, from being extended to one who was ther a young and comparatively -unknown Country Editor, and not as he is now, a "power" in the State and Nation."

-The Lewisburg Chronicle proposes the name of Darwin Phelps, for Auditor General, and Thomas E. Cochran, for Surveyor General, subject to the decision of the Opposition Con-

vention and says: "They are not only honest and competent men-well qualified in every respect-but also popular, and well deserving. It will be reembered that three years ago Mr. Puerrs was cheated out of the office of Auditor General, and Mr. Cochran was defrauded from being Canal Commissioner, by ballot-box stuffing in Philadelphia, and by the false cry of "Buchanan and Free Kansas." Mr. LAPORTE was defeated also, but as the election of Col. SLIFER for State Treasurer is generally considered as a success of the North, the selection of Messrs. Phelps and Cochran-representing the West and the East-seems most advisable."

--- Later intelligence from the Sandwich Islands states that the volcanic cruption, previously noticed, is the most extraordinary phenomena that has been witnessed in that region for fifty years. The Honolulu papers announce the arrival of the missionary brig Morning Star at that port for repairs. This is the vessel built by the contributions of the Sunday School children of the Atlantic States, and sent out to the Micronesian Islands. It appears she is a wretched swindle; her timbers being rotten, and the materials in her construction being the refuse of the ship yards.

- The following is a copy of a letter picked up in a street at Des Moines:-"des Moines own nov. 12, 1857-my dear miss -the pleasing prospect I have of taking you out a slaying the first good snow that comes is enough to lift my sole above the sordid vanities of this world with such an intelligent young lady as you are. yours in love purity and fidelity. E. S ...

-The vield of maple-sugar in Michigan has been so extraordinary this season, that farmers are selling it for from six to eight cents per pound. More sugar has been made in the Western counties of Pennsylvania this season than for many years past.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

It has become quite common in these latter days for political opponents to call each other hard names. In fact, some appear to think that ungentlemanly vituperation and blackguardism is equivalent to a conclusive argument. Should we form an opinion of the object of the Republican party from the speeches of Brown, Toombs, &c., we would of course think that the leaders of this party had only treason in their hearts that they would lay Vandal hands upon the liberties of this people—that their political belief is in direct opposition with that of the early fathers, and that unless they are politically annihilated they will surely see this glorious Union torn in fragments, and civil liberty, of course, fall beneath its ruins! Now, it is my purpose in this article to vindicate the Republican Party from the charge of treason to the Constitution, or unbelief in the doctrines of our govermental fathers.

Our self-styled Democrats alledge that all that

love freedom and hate slavery are opposed to the spirit of our institutions. But can they who are so blatant about the "Union," being irrevocably wedded to slavery, find anything upon which to predicate their belief upon the acts or words of the early fathers? I will first adduce the testimony of the first great American triumvirate, which, upon earth to-day, could not hold the most insignificant office under the present administration! Said Washington,-There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery, but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority! and this, so far as my suffrage will go shall never be wanting." Again to J. F. Mercer, he says, "It is among my first wishes That one in fifty of these remains 72, to see some plan adopted by which slavery 'may be abolished in this country, by law."-Said Jefferson, the father of the Democratic party, "With what execration should the states- think it would be best that the ground, man be loaded, who, permitting one-half of mentioned should be divided into log re its citizens thus to trample upon the rights of at very moderate prices, for the purpose the other, transforms those into despots, and taining money to level and fence it these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part and the amor patrice of the other." Again, "The abolition of domestic Slavery is the greatest object of desire in these colonies where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state." Benj. Franklin, in a memorial to the National Congress, "Under these impressions they earnestly entreat your attention on the subject of slavery; that you will be pleased to countenance the restoration to liberty of those unhappy men, who, already, in this land of freedom, are degraded into perpetual bondage, and who, amid the general joy of surroundidg freemen, are groaning in servile subjection." "On another occasion he "On another occasion he ays, "Slavery is an atrocious debasement of human nature." Said Hamilton, "The sacred 'rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for, among old parchments or musty records. Chief Justice Juy, said, "I concur in the opin-'ion that Slavery ought not to be introduced 'into any of the new States, and that it ought to be gradually diminished, and finally abol-'ished in ail of them."

Though the testimony of those who lived in the "days which tried men's souls" might be brought forward almost by hundreds. I forbear at this time, by mentioning this fact that at the time of the framing of the Declaration, of disease. Hence we are glad to find that not one statesman of any note, was in favor of perpetuating or extending Slavery—that they alterative, which can be relied on, an all considered it to be a temporary thing, which was soon to be abolished. The Declaration itself, is evidence conclusive upon this point, which was signed by Southern as well as Northern men. Every one of the Colonies, through their Representatives in the Continental Congress, declare that "all men (not a few white ones) are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with the inalicnable right of life, liberty, (not slavery) and the pursuit of happiness." 'Where such men lead I am content to follow." If the Republicans of to-day are abolitionists, fanatics and extremists, so were our fathers of the Revolution. If the Democratic party of today is right in using the strong arm of the federal government in upholding, protecting, and extending Slavery, then George III. was right in prostituting his negative for suppressing everv attempt to prohibit the African slave trade. And, every one who is familiar with the his-

tory of his country, knows full well, that the power of Congress to interdict Slavery in any Territory had never been questioned until Lewis Cass made his famous bid for the Presidency n 1848, in his noted letter to Mr. Nicholson of Tennesee. Every President from Washington to Polk had signed bills restricting, modifying, or prohibiting Slavery. This right never had been doubted. It had become the settled policy of the country. It had been repeatedly affirmed and re-affirmed. In 1787, Thomas Jefferson introduced his famous ordnance, which prohibited forever, involuntary servitude in all of the North-west Territory, comprising what are now the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The first Congress which assembled after the formation of the Constitution recognized and re-affirmed this act, and ever since has been the law of the land. And while Indiana was a Territory, she prayed Congress to give her the right to hold slaves, only for ten years, and the request was denied her! In those days "squatter sovereignty" had not been seen even in the dim future, and it remained for the fertile brain of Lewis Cass to develop a doctrine which should overthrow precedents of two-thirds of a century's standing. And will our Democratic friends who so loudly denounce us for opposing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who have so much to say about its unconstitutionality remember that it was passed by a Democratic President, and upheld by a Democratic Cabinet. And even down to the late hour when Oregon was organized into a Territorial government, James K. Polk signed a bill interdicting Slavery in that Territory !-And in the face of all these precedents from their own party, they declare all traitors to the "Constitution and the Union" who merely propose to do what the Democratic party have been doing for the last seventy years. Now, in conclusion, I again ask the question,

"Who is right?" Which party occupies the ground occupied by the Democratic party on the Slavery question in the days of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, the present Republican or Democratic party? Is the Democracy lof today like unto that which led the Democratic party forth unto battle and victory in by-gone years? Have they not entirely changed their position in relation to this point? Its leaders know nothing but to do the bidding of their pet institution. They are ever ready to how themselves in the dust, not caring to loose their manhood to give life to the accursed traffic in the souls and bodies of men. Nothing with it is national, except it proposes to benefit Slavery. No territory can be purchased with national

funds except it be given over to the benefit of our Southern humanitarian the cry was, "Not one cent for tribute lions for defence." Under the late De version it reads, "Not one cent for Fred millions for Slavery!" No measure can the assent of President, Senate, or the Judiciary, which does not give the lical, to the Southron's god. If a bill is to which would give a home to the bardy of the wilderness, it is kicked out of the in haughty indignation by Democratic, But at the same time they would give in dred millions, if need be, to acquire merely to perpetuate their political as-Again, which party occupies the old D ic position upon the Slavery question, to have turned their backs upon their life. tecedents? Who is right? Middlebury, April 4th, '59.

The Old Grave Yard,

I have recently been informed that he posed that the ground lying next and surrounding the old grave yard, should be to it. Before any steps are taken in the it will be well to ascertain, if practically feelings of our citizens in regard to it. It can scarcely be expected that a ville ours will keep two burial grounds in a state, and the question presents itself

we give up the old or the new one? It is difficult to understand why no stand nade to obtain this land at the time in Cemetery was located. I have continued many persons on the subject, and I im met with one, who would not have enlarging and retaining the old grave There are indeed few families in the plan have not committed some of their hearing est treasures to the earth, on that silent moved, I do not for one moment supper it will perhaps prevent a long regret, it as wishes of our people now find express dicious management, this would not not great outlay.

Please suggest the best manner of obst

the opinions of the people, in this matter.

. [We shall gladly give place in our col o any other suggestions on this subject. best method of obtaining the views of the ple in regard to this matter, is throughan meeting: Of course our citizens will gin suggestions above, their careful consider and act accordingly.-ED, AGITATOR.

SARZA.-We have long supposed this des ted drug, had come to be an exploded huz but we are assured by those skilled in the ing art, that not the Sarsaparilla itself us blamed for this conclusion, but the mice worthless preparations of it, that have a palmed off upon the community-prepara which contain about as much of its virze they do of gold dust. It is a commercia that almost all of the Sarsaparilla gather the world, is consumed in the old countri Europe, where the science of medicine reached its highest perfection, and when it know the best what to employ for the me are now to have a compound of this example. community will not need be assured, in thing Doct. Aver makes, is worthy confidence. He has been for years engine eliminating this remedy (see adv'g signing to make it his "chef d' ourd to should add the crowning glory to his in enviable reputation. American Cell No.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT .- A danger terfeit has just been detected at the In Department, in Washington, in the SMAN \$5 piece, the exterior of which is pure plated upon an alloy, of which gold and be the base, The coin contains about dollar's worth of pure gold, and is really superior execution as to make : readily for genuine. It was detected : treasury experts in consequence of flatness at the edges, but which would unnoticed in its ordinary circulation.

-M-A-R-R-I-E-D-In Keeneyville, on the 10th inst. br 647 Keeney Esq., Mr. WELLINGTON NEW E Miss JERUSHA KEENEY, all of Middless?

-D-I-E-D-

In Elk township, December 7, 1858, MARIE SON, aged 2 years.

In Elk township, March 20, JOICE 149501 11 years:

The Great English Remedy. Sin James Clarre's Celegration havis had rom a prescreption of Sir J. Clarte, M. D. Portridinary to the Queen.—This well known medical for female in position, but a sure and safe remedy for femile Da and Obstructions, from any cause whaters, and all a powerful remedy they contain nothing largely a stitution.

a powerint remedy they contain bottoms stitution.

To Marrier Ladies it is peculiarly smith. It is to Marrier Ladies it is peculiarly smith. It is these Pills have never been known to fail wherein tions on the 2d page of the pamping are all obsertions on the 2d page of the pamping are all obsertions. For full particulars get a pampill, it free of the smith of the particulars get a pampill, it free of the smith of the particular is a page to pampill, it is not shown in the particular and the postage stamps enclosed in arrange of the page of

For sale by John A. Roy, Wellsborg, H. H. Better, C. W. Nesbitt, Mansfield; G. W. Miller, Larrier, J. G. Parkhurst, Elkland; A. & J. Dearman, Kry. Charles Goodspeed, Westfield.

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357 Students Attending pall
Barch, 1859.
Usual time to complete a full course, in the weeks. Every Student, upon graduants, teed to be competent to manage the business, and qualified to earn a salary of first business, and qualified to earn a salary of first business, and qualified to earn a salary of first business, and qualified to earn a salary of first business, and qualified to earn a salary of first business.

\$500 to \$1000. Students enter at any time-No Vacation

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April 14, 39-Sept. 25, '55, 15-