

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1861.

innocent pleasures, and gives to its subjects a command over their passions, and a disposition habitually to control them. It acquaints them with their duty, and enables them to find its highest pleasure in its discharge. They order their pursuits and choose their employments with reference to their own advantage, it is true; but still, a higher, and the controlling motive with them is, the promotion of the best good of the community in which they live.

PENAL CODE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following sections of the Penal Code are published by order of the House of Representatives:

Sec. 95. If any person or persons shall, by force or violence, take and carry away, or cause to be taken or carried away, or shall, by fraud or false pretence, entice or cause to be enticed, or shall attempt so to take, carry away or entice, any free negro or mulatto from any part of this commonwealth, to any other place whatsoever out of this commonwealth, with a design and intention of selling and disposing of, or of causing to be sold, or of keeping and detaining, or of causing to be kept and detained, such free negro or mulatto, as a slave or servant for life, or for any term whatsoever; every such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, one-half whereof shall be paid to the person or persons who shall prosecute for the same, and the other half to this commonwealth, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding twelve years.

OUR PROTEST.

We have no fears whatever that the Crittenden Amendments to the Constitution, will meet with any favor from the Representatives in Congress of the people of the Free North. By these amendments, slavery is sought to be not only established and protected in all the territory south of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes which we now possess, but also in all territory which we may as a nation hereafter acquire south of that line. So obvious is even the toleration of slavery at all, to the whole civilized world, that the idea of its protection by fundamental law is simply ridiculous and absurd. We believe that there is enough patriotism and humanity left in the hearts of the people to prevent such an outrage upon all that is good in our institutions, and that self-protection will urge men of all parties in the North, against its consummation. We believe, furthermore, that if these propositions were rightly understood, and the foolish idea that their adoption would give peace to the country calmly considered, that the sentiment of the North would be solid against them. Just now, however, there is a class of men who are clamorous for peace and safety at any cost, who are urging Congress by petition and otherwise to pass these resolutions, who have never for a single moment considered the nature of the amendments, and who little dream of the troubles to the country which would be sure to follow their adoption.

It is therefore with feelings of sadness and deep regret, that we are compelled by our sense of duty to refer to the weakness of spine manifested by certain Republicans in Congress and in our State Legislature with reference to these and similar resolutions of a Union saving character. We can assure Mr. James T. Hale of the National House of Representatives, Mr. Cameron, of the Senate, and Mr. Armstrong, of the Legislature, and every other legislator who holds the views of each or either of them on the subject of Compromise, that four-fifths of the people of this county deplore their action; and protest against going on their knees to traitors. Look at the record of the men with whom you propose to compromise. They distinctly deny that the election of Mr. Lincoln or the Republican territorial policy, or the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are reasons for secession. Indeed, on the seventh and eighth days of the sitting of the Secession Convention, at Charleston, in the course of the debate on the causes that induced South Carolina to take her present position, Mr. Packer said:

"It is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us, but it has been gradually culminating for a long series of years." Mr. Inglis said: "Most of us have had this subject under consideration for the last twenty years." Mr. Keitt said: "I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life." Mr. Rhett said: "It is nothing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It is a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years." And before this, in their discussions, Messrs. Rhett, Spratt, and others, declared their opinion that the fugitive law is unconstitutional. Judge Withers, in an able speech, said it was unconstitutional. Mr. Keitt said: "I have great doubts myself about the fugitive slave law. The Constitution was at first a compact between the States; secondly, in treaty between sections. It was something more than a compact between the States. I believe, therefore, that this law ought to have been left to the execution of the various States."

Now in view of these declarations, is it not humiliating that Pennsylvania Republicans should be found who are willing to make compromises and concessions where none are needed, and where none would even be effectual to restore the rebel states back to the Union? Messrs. Hale and Armstrong were elected last Fall on the issue of freedom or slavery in the territories. Will they now insult their constituents by compromising a part of the issue on which the people so gallantly and gloriously triumphed? We trust that these men, invested for the time being with the power to speak for a large body of people, will not misrepresent their people, just because a few of the weakest of them have become frightened at the threats of these Southern madmen. Let it be their duty as legislators, and let it be the duty of every man to see first whether we have a

FROM WASHINGTON.

Summary of the News of the Week. [Specially prepared for The Agitator.]

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THE KANSAS BILL.

This bill was sacrificed by an amendment offered by Fitch, designed to secure the single life office of Judge of the Supreme Bench to the Democracy by having him appointed by this, instead of the next Administration. If Iverson, of Georgia, who claims to be out of the Union, had not voted, Kansas would have been in the Union. The bill was passed, therefore, with this objectionable amendment, and of course had to be sent back to the House for its concurrence. It was against all precedent to attach to a bill of admission a provision for a judicial district, excepting in the case of Minnesota. The fear on the part of the Democrats was, that if the bill passed without such provision the Republicans would not by a separate bill provide for a judicial district, in order to prevent Mr. Buchanan from appointing Judge Pettit, now one of the present Territorial Judges, to the Bench of the Judicial District Court. This is the whole secret of the failure of Kansas to get into the Union to-day. The subject will not receive the consideration of the House until the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three, commenced by Curwin to-day, is disposed of.

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The speech of Thomas Corwin, Chairman of the Committee of Thirty-three, on the Report offered by him to-day, was the first of the House Debate on the State of the Union. It had many commendable points; but was unsatisfactory, because of its want of practicality. He was followed by Millson, of Virginia, in an able and impressive speech for the Union and against secession. He argued that the election of Lincoln, nor any other act of the Republican party was justification for a separation, and that Virginia was able if she chose, to maintain her rights in the Union as she had always done heretofore. Millson is a very inferior looking man, and his head gives no premonitory assurances of his great and acknowledged ability as a clear headed debater, and yet he is known to be the ablest of the Virginia delegation.

THE HOUSE DEBATE.

Thursday, Jan. 24.—The debate continues on the various propositions to bring peace to the country. As the members from five States have withdrawn, the Democratic side of the Chamber begins to look quite thin. Speeches have been made by Clemens, of Virginia, Etheridge, Washington, of Wisconsin, Bingham, Lovejoy, and Winslow, of N. C. is now speaking. Every speech made thus far, is for the Union, in any event, compromise or no compromise. Lovejoy's speech expressed my own views more than that of any other. He would make no compromises, nor did he believe that Mr. Lincoln would advocate any other principles than those announced in the Chicago platform. He advised his Republican friends to stand firm, and let the disunion force be played out. He would not vote for a bill, if one were introduced, to abolish slavery in the Southern States, because there is no such constitutional power, not because he did not want to see slavery abolished everywhere. As to cutting off the extremes of the Republican party, he wished gentlemen engaged in such work much joy. It would be like the play of Hamlet, with the character of Hamlet omitted. It was Lovejoyish all over, and no description of it can give an idea of its real effect. The speech of Etheridge was full of good things. He is a Tennessee Bell-Everett Whig. He showed by the strongest arguments that there was no reason whatever for the disunion movement. He predicted that if the central States should be precipitated into a Southern Confederacy, ten years would not elapse before fearful slumbering fires would break out in flames of destruction. He apprehended no dangers from the Republican rule. He would vote for the Crittenden compromise, or the border State resolutions. Failing to procure either, he would take the recommendations of the select committee. He would appeal from Congress to the people, and trust them to adjust the present difficulties. He would return home to resist the wave of disunion. If the worst comes to the worst, and he should be dragged to the fearful precipice, or made the unwilling observer of his country's ruin, he would wash his hands of the shame and crime which would attach to those who would overthrow American liberty, and convert the Republic into a despotism. He would cling to the American flag in the dark hour, as a saint clings to his God.

The speech of Clemens, Democrat, from Virginia, is said to be the greatest ever delivered on the subject of disunion. He looks at it from every stand point and the way he pitches into the traitors is a caution. One hundred thousand copies of it was at once subscribed for, seventy-five thousand of them in the South, showing the estimation in which it is held by members. He is still suffering from a wound received in a duel with O. Jennings-Wise, son of the Governor of that name. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. The Senate will take up and pass the Morrill Tariff Bill, this or next week. Notwithstanding war and rumors of war every hour, the people here seem to be enjoying themselves as well as ever. Receptions, and Balls and Concerts, Smithsonian Lectures, and the Theatre, are the order of the day, or rather the evening. The weather for two weeks past has been unusually fine, and the galleries in both Houses of Congress have been full to overflowing with the beauty and so much of the civility as have not yet succeeded. It is believed here that if Maryland does not call a Convention there will be no disturbance here on the 4th of March. The object of the traitors is to drag her along with them if they can. If civil war comes, Maryland and Virginia will be the battle-ground and they are beginning to find it out. H. Y.

government, and whether the laws of that government are to be enforced or set at naught, and then we will be better prepared to talk calmly and deliberately about so important a subject as making the protection of slavery a part of the fundamental law of this great nation. Meantime, we give due notice that the Republicans of this county will never consent, under any circumstances to the adoption of the Crittenden Amendments to the Constitution, as they are nothing more nor nothing less than the Democratic Breckinridge Slave Code Platform of Baltimore in disguise; and if unhappily they should be adopted through the weakness of Republicans, it will be against the earnest and hearty protest of every member of that party in Tioga county.

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could obviate. I trust the menacing attitude of a portion of our countrymen will induce the Legislature to arm the militia and prepare for any emergency. The militia of Pennsylvania will ever be found ready to march in defence of the Constitution, the Laws, and the Union, or protect our countrymen from insurrection." It will be seen that the last paragraph is conceived in the spirit of Mr. Elliott's resolution, and I hope to be able to inform you soon that the Legislature has adopted the suggestion put in italics. Among the minor items, I may mention that "Pete Weaver," the great Philadelphia skater, is here showing the folks "how to do it" on the canal basin. The Legislature are considering an act to incorporate the "Weaver Skating Club."—Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, has been elected State Treasurer for both terms. He is said to be well qualified to fill the place. Governor Curtin was called home on Sunday by the sudden death of his mother-in-law, George McKee, convicted of highway robbery in Allegheny county last March, was pardoned out of the Penitentiary by Gov. Packer just before his time expired.—The question, Will Cameron be in the Cabinet? is still agitated in inside political circles. McClure and Company think that speech of his, offering to sacrifice principle for peace, in the Senate day before yesterday, lays him on the shelf. It is quite probable it may.—Wm. V. Hays has been appointed Chief Clerk in the State Department.—I was standing in the door of "Omit" the other day, when your member, Mr. Strang, passed by on his way up to the Capital. "I'll bet the oysters," said a man standing by me, "that he (pointing at Strang) is a Dutch member from Berks!" Quite a compliment to Berks county, or to Strang, wasn't it? SPOORASS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Lola Montez (Mrs. Gilbert) died in New York, last week. The arsenal seized at Charleston contained munitions of war valued, according to the President, at half a million of dollars. Offers of men and money to defend the property of the Union, continue to be made, in great abundance, in all the Free States. Southern travel has fallen off rapidly, and the principal lines south of Washington have determined to run but one train daily. The Nebraska Legislature has passed an act abolishing Slavery in that Territory, over the Governor's veto, by an almost unanimous vote. The Charleston post master admits that Major Anderson's letters have been opened; but excuses the felony on the ground that only the public letters were thus violated! It was reported last week that John C. Fremont, and Ex-Gov. Weller of California and James W. Nesmith, the new U. S. Senator from Oregon, were on their way to Washington. The snake has been quite appropriately adopted as the device on the secession banner. It is the shape which the devil took to cause the loss of Paradise to our race.—Pretence. Mr. Lincoln is expected to start for Washington on the 14th of February, and will proceed by the way of Indianapolis, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Harrisburg and Baltimore to the federal capital. The Postmaster-General has written to Governor Pickens that unless Major Anderson and his command are permitted free access to and from the Charleston Post office, the mail service to that city will be cut off. There are but seven States in the Union in which the post office receipts exceed the expenditures. They are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York Delaware and Pennsylvania. The Journal des Debats, the most influential paper in France, says of the proposed Southern Confederacy: "Let it pursue its own way; but once more must it be pronounced that there is not a corner upon earth where it will find sympathy and assistance." Kentucky wishes to see her chivalric son, Major Anderson, sustained. Four-fifths of all the men within her borders capable of bearing arms would gladly volunteer to protect him, if attacked at Fort Sumter by the enemies of the Union.—Louisville Journal. Rev. Peter Cartwright, the venerable, eloquent and eccentric Methodist pioneer preacher, lectured in New York, to a much pleased audience, last week. At the close he said, "old as he was, he was ready to shoulder his musket again, and fight for the Union if necessary." The foreign ministers at Washington have requested the Government to inform them whether clearances of vessels issued by South Carolina will be recognized as sufficient, and whether foreign vessels could properly pay duties to South Carolina officials. It is understood that the answer was in the negative. Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi—Foreign Nations by their own claim—vote to continue the U. S. Mails, and other little contentions, at our own expense, just as though nothing had happened. Having committed highway robbery by stealing our arsenals, &c., they don't object to any little present we choose to bestow! The latest mention of the Golden State is a plan to make white dogs useful. Your San Francisco seizes up his white car, and with a stencil plate and blacking, inscribes his business card upon each side of the wretched pup, and sends him forth a quadripedal locomotive advertiser—a dogotype of the fast people of a fast country, in a fast age. It is reckoned that a lively dog will be worth at least five dollars a day, or equal to one-fourth of a column in a newspaper. Parson Brownlow's paper, of the last week, contains the following item: A fellow recently passed through Boone county, talking disunion talk, and cutting up considerably, as we have been told. The Union men laid hold of him, and hung him with a grape vine, and so choked him that he had like not to have recovered.—They made him take an oath to support the Constitution and fight for the General Government, as well as to talk in the future on the side of the Union. This we believe to be the first case of the season of hanging for treason. There has been not a little diversity of practice in spelling the name of the Fort now occupied by Major Anderson. The papers are about equally divided on the question. In Spark's Correspondence of the Revolution, in Marshall's Life of Washington, in Ramsay's South Carolina, in Gordon's History of Independence, in Lee's History of the War in the Southern Department, and in the edition of Webster's works, the "p" is used; but in the

United States Statutes at Large, in the American Almanac, and in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution the "g" is omitted; and the authority of the latter work seems to settle the question, for therein we find an autograph of General Sumter, in which the "p" does not occur. The General probably knew how to spell his own name, and consequently we say a Sumter without the "p."

The late Judge Storey thus describes the fall of Liberty in Greece. There is a lesson for 1860 in the words: "The Old World has already revealed to its unweaned boys, the beginning and end of all its own-marvellous struggles in the cause of liberty: Greece, lovely Greece, 'the land of scholars and the nurse of arms,' where sister Republics in fair procession chanted the praise of Liberty and the gods, where and what is she! For two thousand years the oppressor has found her to the earth. Her arts are no more. The last sad relics of her temples are but the barracks of a ruthless soldiery; the fragments of her columns and her palaces are in the dust, yet beautiful in ruin. She fell not when the mighty were upon her. Her sons were united at Thermopylae and Marathon, and the tide of her triumph rolled back upon the Hellenes. She was conquered by her own factions. She fell by the hand of her own people.

A revolting case of barbarity has been brought to light near Wellsborough, Pa. An old man named Isaac Bisbing, living in that vicinity, quarrelled with his son Andrew, and in a fit of rage he seized a gun and shot the boy in the back, from the effect of which it is feared he cannot recover. It seems that the old man was a perfect demon, and some of his acts of barbarity towards his wife and children would have shamed the wildest savage. He would frequently hang the younger children up by the neck until life was almost extinct, and at other times he would hold their heads under the water until they struggled in the agonies of death. One of the boys fled to the house of a neighbor one day, badly burnt, and stated that his father had thrown a red hot poker in to the bed in which the children slept, just to see the frolic they would have getting out! In another time he nearly drowned his wife by holding her head in a crock of butter-milk.—It would be just retribution if this man should come to the gallows; and he bids fair to end his career on the scaffold.

Garibaldi, being now at Caprera, literally without money—for he never drew any pay during his campaign in Sicily and Naples.—France, England and Italy are about getting up national subscriptions to raise sufficient money to insure him a respectable and settled income for the remainder of his life.

EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania for the year ending June 4th, 1860, shows that there were then in the State 11,577 schools, containing 817,161 male and 483,249 female scholars, 314,667 male and 264,249 female scholars, the average attendance being 368,961. The number of schools required is 494, and the number of scholars learning German is 6753.

Good.—The editor of the Schoharie (N.Y.) Patriot thinks the Federal Government represents the locomotive, and South Carolina the coal in the following story: "When George Stephenson, the celebrated Scotch engineer, had completed his model of a locomotive, he presented himself before the British Parliament, and asked for the attention and support of that body. The grave M.P. looked sneering at his invention, and said: 'So you have made a carriage to run only by steam, have you?' 'Yes, my Lords.' 'And you expect your carriage to run on parallel rails, so that it can't get off, do you?' 'Yes, my Lords.' 'Well now Mr. Stephenson, let us show you how absurd your claim is. Suppose your carriage in running upon these rails at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, (if you are extravagant enough to even suppose such a thing possible), a cow should get in its way. You can't turn out for him—what then?' 'Then 'twill be bad for the cow, my Lords.'"

HAVE WE A GOVERNMENT?—That is now the practical question before the American people. It is not a question whether we are willing, not how much we are willing, to concede. As the New York World says, "the resolutions which the North is now displaying proceeds from an altogether different feeling. It comes not from any lack of liberality, but from a sense that the conduct of a portion of the South has raised an issue of immeasurably more moment than any which preceded—an issue upon which they feel it morally impossible to yield a hair's breadth. It is no longer a question whether this or that measure shall be carried out, whether a principle shall be applied or a guarantee furnished in this or that form—but whether the government itself shall or shall not live. The government is threatened; its authority is defied; the most desperate expedients have been resorted to for its destruction. This is treason. And it is because the North considers it treason that its attitude is so determined. Our people are in no mood to make terms with traitors. While they would cheerfully do much to reassure the loyal portion of the South, and regain its confidence, they have no proffer for those who deny and spurn their obligations to their country. They feel that when it has come to this it is high time that the question should be settled once for all, whether this government is a thing to be respected and obeyed or not—whether it is a reality, or a miserable sham."

MANSFIELD CLASSICAL SEMINARY.

MANSFIELD, TIOGA CO., PA.

The Winter Term of this Institution will commence Dec. 18, 1860, and close March 15, 1861.

Principal, E. WILDMAN, A. M., Mansfield, Pa.

Mr. H. P. R. WARREN, Vice-principal.

Mrs. E. A. CHASE, Correspondent.

Mr. C. A. STICKNEY, Assistant.

Mr. ISAAC SYLVESTER, Penmanship.

EXPENSES.

Tuition (Primary) per Term, \$2 50

Common English, " " " 4 50

Higher English and Languages, " " " 5 00

Music, Piano or Melodeon, " " " 5 00

Board in private families, from \$1 50 to " 2 00

Room rent, per term, " " " 2 00

Fuel, per term, " " " 2 00

Incidentals, per term, " " " 2 50

If a class of ten can be obtained, lessons in Music will be given at six dollars per term. We hope by this reduction of tuition to place this important branch within reach of many who do not feel able to avail themselves of it under present prices. No pains will be spared, either by Teachers or Trustees, to afford every advantage that can be had in the best Schools of the country. Our Teachers are experienced and successful Educators.

Tuition (payable one half at the commencement of the term, and the remainder at the middle of the following year) arranged. For further particulars address the Principal.

Rev. N. FELLOWS, Pres't.

A. J. ROSS, Sec'y.

Dec. 12, 1860