

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1861.

JUDGE WILMOT.

The recent defeat of this gentleman for a seat in the Senate of the United States, is a very great disappointment to the Republican voters of this district, and we have reason to know, a grievous disappointment to many of the best Republicans in the county; and whilst we cheerfully acquiesce in the will of the majority, we must be allowed to say, nevertheless, that the verdict given in the promises, was improper, and impolitic. We disclaim the idea, that in our republic, office belongs to one man more than to another of equal merit, and qualifications; but we do claim, that according to party usages, the men who have done the most, and can do the most, to build up, and carry forward a party's interest, are the men who usually do, and always should occupy the leading positions; and in this light, we challenge a comparison with any district in the State. Nay, more, we go so far as to say, that our claims are pre-eminent, and above comparison. In the inauguration of the Republican party, and in its subsequent trials, the 13th district has nobly borne its part, and her men have won distinction. The candidate we presented for the United States Senate, was the foremost in our organization, and from that hour on, was foremost in the fight, and is foremost in merit, and intellect, in the State. Fitted by long experience, intuitive political sagacity, and commanding power as a speaker, and a writer, we regret the injustice which this defeat inflicts on Judge Wilmot, and the injustice it does our cause; but his friends have still the consolation, that wrong to him, only drives them the closer; and that he and they, have the unwavering confidence in principle, that no sacrifice can alienate. Injustice never permanently injured a public man, and Judge Wilmot, can still suffer for his cause, and bide his time. He may be sacrificed to mistaken party expediency, or slaughtered by the Moloch of corrupt corporations, still the Republican banner of the 13th district will float the highest, and the phalanx presented in the hour of need, be the most solid and resistless in the Key Stone of the Federal Arch.—Bradford Argus.

THE COOLEST THING ON RECORD.

As Gen. Scott's army was marching triumphantly into the city of Mexico, a procession of monks emerged from the gate of a convent situated on the eminence to the right, and advanced with slow and measured tread until they met the army at right angles. The guide or leader of the procession was a venerable priest, whose hair was whitened with the frost of many winters. He held in both hands a contribution box, upon which there was a lighted candle, and when within a few feet of the army the procession halted. As the army proceeded, many a true believer in St. Patrick dropped some small coin or other into the old priest's box. And, when it was observed that a soldier was searching in his pockets for something to bestow, the old priest would step forward and hold his box to receive the donation. Ultimately, there came along a tall, gaunt, limber-sided, gender-looking Yankee, who, on seeing the old priest, thrust his hand into the very depths of his breeches pockets, as in search for a dime, or something of the kind. The priest, observing this movement, advanced as usual, while Jonathan holding forth a greasy looking roll of paper, commenced very deliberately unfolding it. The old priest anticipated a liberal donation, and put on an air of the most exquisite satisfaction. Jonathan continued to unroll piece after piece of dirty paper, until at length he found a piece of tri-twisted smoking tobacco. He next thrust his hands into another pocket, and drew forth a clay pipe, which with the utmost deliberation, he proceeded to fill by pinching off small particles of tobacco. When this was done, having replaced his tobacco in his breeches pocket, he stepped forward and lighted his pipe by the old priest's candle, and making an awkward inclination of the head (intended, perhaps, for a bow,) he said, "Much obliged to ye, Squire!" and proceeded on.

AN ENGLISH CALL TO US TO BE FIRM.

The London News of Jan. 4, says: "We ought to consider also that when the bulk of the American nation has condemned and adjured Slavery, the public opinion which the collective nation could not withstand must be crushing to any sacred portion of it; and again, that there is both a disagreement among the slaveholders and the policy of secession, and a refusal of the laudable whites to be disposed of by their aristocratic neighbors and oppressors; and, again, that the respective States in the South are already jealous of each other's attempts at a port; and, again, that the Republican spirit which alone can form a federal association in America exists only among that portion of the population which abhors Slavery, and will never go into opposition to the North for its sake.

"In short, the proposal of secession is so wild, so absurd, that it could not be put forth by men sensible enough to conduct public affairs unless they were dishonest as to be unworthy of the trust. The threat is either an outbreak of mad passion, or a device to obtain concessions from the fears and affections of the North. If the citizens of the Free States are firm, frank, and steady, there will be no secession, organized or actual, or there will presently be applications for readmission into the Union. We, at a distance, can see how steadiness and patience on the part of the victorious party might convert this 'Revolution' into a Reformation; and, though we can hardly expect so pure a result of the present fermentation of passions, we may refuse to despair of it."

THE PALMETTO FLAG.—The first attempt of a vessel to enter a foreign port under the flag of the "Independent Republic of South Carolina" was made at Havana by a brigantine from Charleston. She sailed in past the Moro Castle with her "Palmetto" flying aloft. But immediately by order of the officer in command of the fortress, she was brought to anchor under its guns, and kept there until the flag of the United States was displayed at her mast-head, when she was permitted to proceed up the harbor. We wonder what they are going to do in Palmetto-dor about this outrage upon their flag in a foreign port. The insult ought to be avenged forthwith. A new born nationality cannot afford to permit its emblematic ensign to be thus dishonored.

Secretary Dix last week sent a dispatch to New Orleans, ordering the arrest of Captain Brushwood, of the revenue cutter McClintock, and directed if he resisted, to treat him as a mutineer, and if any man offered to haul down the American flag to shoot him on the spot. The dispatch was intercepted at Montgomery, by order of the Governor of Alabama, and sent to the Governor of Louisiana—thus Brushwood escaped arrest, and the cutter was seized by the rebels.

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IGNORANCE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

We entirely agree with a cotemporary who says that it is lamentable that our business men in ordinary times become so little interested in the political movements of the world. It should be the first duty of an American youth to make himself familiar with the principles of the government under which he lives, to give his attention to the public affairs of his country, and unite with others with whom his views accord, to prevent bad men and unprincipled demagogues from obtaining the mastery. If he neglects this first duty, and ruin comes upon the country and its cherished institutions, he has no right to deplore. It has been remarked that there is no patriotism in the higher circles of American society, and that the families of the wealthy grow up in total ignorance and neglect of their duties to their country. The elegant gentleman reads the newspapers, and dances, but he considers it no part of his duty to see that the public affairs are administered aright. They do not prepare themselves to understand the organization of the country, and instead of studying the Constitution, they principally spend their time in injuring, and eventually breaking down their own.

THE COMPROMISE CONFERENCE.

Fourteen States were more or less represented in the Compromise Conference on Wednesday last. John C. Wright of Ohio, was temporary President, and Benjamin Howard of Maryland, Secretary. A committee of one from each State on organization was appointed. John Tyler will be the permanent President. The Virginia delegation will insist upon the resolutions of the Legislature as an ultimatum, and propose to request the President to withdraw the troops from Washington, as a preliminary to any action by the Congress. The answer to that suggestion, from the War Department, will be an explicit refusal. A majority of the Congress will sustain the Crittenden proposition, or one on that basis, or a Convention of the States, as provided by the Constitution. The delegates from North Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and Tennessee, profess to be individually conservative, but represent that their people require some concessions to stand upon.

THE COMPROMISE CONFERENCE.

The Conference did no business on Saturday except filling up the committee appointed to devise some plan of adjustment between the North and South. It met again on Monday, but without transacting any business adjourned till Wednesday, in order to give the committee on the subject time to perfect some feasible plan of settlement. The committee were busy on Monday preparing their report, and it is stated that they will be ready to report on Wednesday.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.

This gentleman we observe is favorably noticed by many of our cotemporaries for the position of Secretary of the Interior. We prefer that this appointment should be conferred upon a distinguished citizen of our own State, whose familiarity with the duties of the office, and long residence in the west peculiarly qualify him for the office.

THE PRESIDENT LEAVING HOME.

We clip the following account of the departure of Mr. Lincoln and family from his home in Springfield from the special despatches to the N. Y. Herald, dated Springfield, Feb. 11th: The President elect, accompanied by his lady and a number of friends, left his hotel at half-past seven A. M., and rode up to the Great Western depot. Over a thousand persons of all classes were assembled in the depot building, and on each side of the festivity-decorated special train to bid farewell to their honored townsman.

THE PRESIDENT LEAVING HOME.

The President elect took his station in the waiting room, and allowed his friends to pass by him and take his hand for the last time. His face was pale, and quivered with emotion so deep as to render him almost unable to utter a single word. At eight o'clock precisely, he was conducted to the cars by Mr. Wood and Mr. Baker, of the Journal. After exchanging a parting salutation with his lady, he took his stand on the platform, removed his hat, and, taking silence, spoke as follows to the multitude that stood in respectful silence, and with their heads uncovered: "My friends—No one not in my situation can appreciate my feelings of sadness at this parting. To this place and to the kindness of these people I owe everything; here I have been a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young man to an old man. Here my children have been born and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether I ever may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested with Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him I cannot succeed. With this assistance I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. In that same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support, and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

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FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of The Agitator.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5, 1861.

I promised in my last to ventilate some of the schemes now before the Legislature for the purpose of drawing money from the public treasury. I notice that you have given your readers some idea of the magnitude of the Sunbury and Erie scheme, and I am glad that you have placed yourself on the record as right square against it. Mr. Giddon J. Ball, a venerable looking old middle-aged white-headed gentleman, elected as a Republican from Erie, is the chief legislative engineer of the work; and he informed me in a private conversation the other day, that every representative along the line from Philadelphia to Erie would vote for the Bill, and that would insure its success. It may be so, and it may not. But here is the Bill:

Be it enacted, &c.

That the corporate name and title of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad be and the same is hereby changed to that of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, by which name and under which title the said company shall hereafter be managed and conducted with the same effect as if the name thereof had not been changed.

Sec. 2.

That said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company be, and is hereby authorized to execute and issue under its corporate seal, five thousand bonds not exceeding in amount the aggregate sum of \$1,000,000 sterling money of Great Britain, or \$5,000,000 lawful money of the United States; any number or all of which may be issued for \$200 each, sterling money aforesaid, and any number or all of which for \$1000 each, payable in twenty years from the date thereof. The said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall not be subject to taxation; and as security for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds, the said company is hereby authorized to execute in trust, under its corporate seal, a mortgage of the whole line of its Railroad, finished, unfinished, or to be finished, from Sunbury to Erie Harbor, and its appurtenances, including all locomotives and cars which may at any time be placed thereon, together with all its real estate, rights, liberties, privileges and franchises—which said mortgage shall be delivered to the trustee or trustees herein named, and recorded in the several counties in which the property therein described, or any part thereof, may be situate, and shall thereupon be and remain the first mortgage on all the property therein described until fully satisfied, except as to that part of the road of said company which extends from Sunbury to Williamsport, on which a mortgage for \$100,000 now exists.

Sec. 3.

That said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company be, and is hereby authorized to execute, under its corporate seal, forty bonds for \$100,000 each, payable in forty years from the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. from and after Jan. 1st, 1872, and secure the payment thereof by a mortgage to be executed to the Commonwealth of the whole line of railroad, finished, unfinished, or to be finished, from Williamsport to the harbor of Erie, and all the real estate, rights, privileges and franchises of the said company, which said mortgage shall be deposited in the office of the State Treasurer, and shall thereupon be and remain the second mortgage on all the property therein described until fully satisfied, and the said company may deliver the said forty bonds to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in payment of all the five per cent. bonds of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company now owned by the State; and upon such payment being made, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cancel and surrender the said five per cent. bonds to the said company, and it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer forthwith to cancel and surrender all the five per cent. bonds now owned by the said company deposited in the Treasurer's office, under the provisions of the act for the sale of the State Canals, approved the 21st of April, 1858.

Sec. 4.

That upon the presentation to the Trustees of the Mortgage of \$7,000,000 duly executed under the provisions of the said act for the sale of the State Canals, of all the five per cent. bonds cancelled or paid, the payment whereof was intended to be secured by the said mortgage, it shall be the duty of the said Trustees to enter satisfaction on the record thereof, and cancel and surrender the same to the said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

It reads very plausible, does it not?

Every newspaper in Philadelphia and along the line, of every shade of politics, is now advocating its passage, and it is quite possible it may be passed. McClure is Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Senate, and therefore this will doubtless go through with the repeal of the Tonnage Tax. "Things is working" very finely.

On Friday last, Elliott's resolutions came up

and occupied the whole morning session in their discussion. Messrs. Williams, Bartholomew, Hill, Byrne, Hoffman, and others made short speeches. Mr. Elliott himself made quite a pungent speech urging the necessity of action upon them at an early day; but there I think is where he made a mistake in not insisting upon immediate action, as the House, I think, was just as ready to discuss and dispose of them then, as it ever will be. However, Elliott probably knew what he was about, and so I have nothing further to say.

The time has come when the birthday of the

Father of the Republic, the anniversary of which is rapidly approaching, should be celebrated with new manifestations of devotion and respect. Everywhere in the United States the friends of the Union and of the supremacy of the laws should consecrate the occasion to an earnest review of the great principles of public policy which are forever associated with the illustrious name of Washington. He was, in his day, not only the commander-in-chief of the armies of independence, but he was among the foremost of those statesmen who laid the foundations of our government, and who initiated it into the ways of glory and success. His experience during the war of the inefficiency and weakness of the old league of confederation had impressed him more profoundly than any other man with the necessity of a strong national government. He presided over the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States; his example and his words commended it to the adoption of the people; he was the first President called upon to administer it, and he did administer it, with moderation and justice, but with energy, and he benefited it to the full extent of his power.

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The only Republican paper here is the Telegraph, a paper of very unequal ability. The local department of the paper is well edited, but the political department is not edited at all. Its leaders are written by members of the House and Senate, and Mr. Casey, one of its proprietors, sometimes writes for it; but taken altogether it is "a lame duck" and its opinions are of importance only because it is supposed to speak for the State administration. The other day it gave the following piece of good news for honest men, that is, it would be good news if it were true. It said:

"The 'Third House' system is about played

out, the members of the Legislature having given the voters to understand, that they are fully competent to manage their own business, and intend to do so." The Telegraph knows very well that the "Third House" is more potent to-day at Harrisburg than it has been for ten years, with this difference, that I fear the "Third House system" is pretty largely represented in the first and second Houses. There is a drunken bloater here who is accredited as a reporter for a Philadelphia daily paper, known to be a bore, who is allowed to sit in the House and move from seat to seat when a vote is about to be taken, who ought to be expelled by resolution. Until this is done, the Telegraph ought not to say much about the virtue of the members in ignoring the "Third House." SNOODGRASS.

REMARKS OF S. B. ELLIOTT,

On the question of arming the Militia of the State, in the Assembly, February 6, 1861.

Mr. ELLIOTT moved that the House resume the consideration of House bill, No. 15, entitled "Joint Resolutions relative to the Military forces of this Commonwealth."

The first resolution was then read as follows:

Resolved, &c. That we authorize the Governor to tender to the President of the United States the military forces of this Commonwealth, for preserving the integrity of this Union and the maintenance of the Constitution and the Laws.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I do not wish to consume

much of the time of this House in a discussion of this resolution, but I desire to present my views on behalf of its adoption. When I say that the state of the country at the present moment is such as to excite apprehension in the minds of all just and patriotic citizens, I state no new fact—it is a matter patent to all. Already six states of this Union have resolved themselves absolved from all allegiance to the General Government, and have established within our limits an independent government, antagonistic to the government of these United States. Not only have they done this, but armed forces within those States, sanctioned by the State authorities, have seized upon the forts and munitions of war belonging to the United States—have taken possession of the revenue cutters belonging to the General Government, and of the arsenals and custom houses, appropriating them to their own use. Nor, Mr. Speaker, is this all; they have made war upon this Government by firing upon a vessel in our service.

These causes are sufficient to excite apprehension

in the minds of all loyal citizens—all who are faithful to the Union and the Constitution and liberty. The safety of the Union is endangered, and the great question to-day is, how shall we preserve it? How shall this difficulty be settled? How shall this trouble be ended? In my humble judgment there are two courses of action, either of which will, perhaps, accomplish the object of settlement. One way is an entire subversion of the whole Government—a silent acquiescence, a complete submission to the wishes of the slave power. That will settle the whole difficulty so far as the men of the South are concerned; but it will send this Government to give up to them the entire control of this Government, not only for the present, but we must give them guaranties that we will do so for the future. As I understand this Government, one of the principles upon which it is based is that the majority shall rule. But those with whom we have to deal do not consent that the majority shall rule—that we shall express our will in a Constitutional manner, and that the wishes of a majority must yield. They demand that we shall let the minority govern the majority. I say that the moment we accede to this demand, the whole Government is at an end. Republican government is built upon the majority principle; and the moment you do away with that principle, you do away the Republican form of government. Will you ever submit to this radical abandonment of principle? Never. Therefore, I consider that remedy out of the question. I will not impugn the judgment of any sane man hereby insinuating for a moment that he can ever sanction such a doctrine.

What is the other remedy? I hold it to be

this—that we must take the position that we are ready and willing at all times, as we have ever declared our readiness and willingness, to concede to the Southern States and to our Southern brethren, all the rights which belong to them under the Constitution, and to guarantee to them that we will fulfill all obligations incumbent upon us under that Constitution; and furthermore, that while we are ready and willing to make all fair and honorable concessions, so that liberty be not encroached upon or principle violated, yet that we are determined to maintain and enforce the Constitution of the United States, and protect it at all hazards. That, Mr. Speaker, will, in my judgment, settle the difficulty.

But gentlemen may say, "you have ignored

the great remedy; you have forgotten the great panacea for all these evils, namely, Compromise?" Compromise? What are we to understand by that? As I understand compromise, it implies the settlement of difficulties by equal and mutual concessions of both parties. What are the concessions on the side of slavery in this case? None are offered. I confess, Mr. Speaker, that I cannot see the merits of this mode of compromise so clearly as some other gentlemen claim to do. I cannot see the bright sunshine which is to come over this land in consequence of such a compromise. To me this policy looks like merely temporizing with the difficulty. It seems that we say, "a little more concession, a little more folding of the hands in compromise, and all will be well." I do not understand it so. I look upon the subject in a different light.

What is the compromise which is now proposed?

Gentlemen claim that difficulties exist North and the South? Have we encroached upon their rights? Whither have we gone? I call upon gentlemen to state wherein we have encroached upon a single right of the South, for the infringement of which there is not a proper and effectual mode of redress under the Constitution. Have the Republican party infringed upon any Southern right? When have they had the power to do so? We are unable to commit any aggression even if we were so disposed. But all hostile or aggressive purposes have been disclaimed by our party in the most emphatic tones. That any suspicion of such an intention, is the consequence of our having been misrepresented and belied. In my view the cause of the present difficulty lies not in any wrong which the North has committed but lies in the fact that the people have chosen to elect Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. Mr. Speaker, I voted for Abraham Lincoln, and I am not ashamed of having done so. I thank God that I so gave my vote; and by no word or deed of mine will I ever consent to say, in any manner or form, that I am ashamed of having so voted. Does any one suppose that if John Bell or Stephen A. Douglas or John C. Breckinridge had been elected President, there would have been any of the present difficulties? No one imagines such a thing. The whole ground of complaint then rests upon the election of Abraham Lincoln, and this complaint is made simply because by his election the slave power is deprived of that potency which for nearly a century it has exerted in the affairs of this nation. Here lies the difficulty; and unless we yield this point—unless we consent to concede to the South the supremacy in the government—they will not be satisfied. But what are these proposed compromises? Gentlemen urge the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line. We have been told by gentlemen who call themselves Republicans, that the Republican party came into existence upon the question of the restoration of that line. We have been told by gentlemen who call themselves Republicans, that the Republican party came into existence upon the question of the restoration of that line. I beg leave to disagree with those who make this statement. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, the Republican party came into existence in consequence of the repeal of that line; but the party never proposed to restore it. We had submitted to that which had been imposed upon us against our wishes, and had come, as Mr. Douglas expressed it, to consider that compromise almost akin with the Constitution. But in a time of peace and tranquility throughout the land, it was ruthlessly torn down. The people were aroused by the aggressions of the slave power; and the Republican party arose in that day, not to restore that line, but to fight forever against the encroachment of the slave power upon a foot of our national territory then free. That was what I understood to be the doctrine of the Republican party; and it is what I understand it to be to-day. I am not authorized to speak for the party. I speak my own convictions.

What do we gain by this restoration? It

amounts only to a submission to the slave power. As I understand we gain nothing. I hold that the National Territories belong to freedom. Freedom is, or should be national, and slavery wholly local. As these Territories then belong to freedom, what do we gain by yielding them entirely or partially to slavery? I have yet to hear any plausible reason in favor of such a surrender.

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But this proposition involves something more

we are called upon to extend this line, not only as far as it originally existed, but to the Pacific Ocean—upon the doctrine, I suppose, that if a small dose of medicine is good, a very large dose must be better. The reasons that large dose apply against the restoration of the original line are of course equally forcible against its extension.

The proposition that seems most likely to

gain favor with the people is the Crittenden Compromise. What is the effect of that measure? It declares that north of 36 deg. 30 min. slavery or involuntary servitude shall not exist; but south of it—what? that it shall exist. Mr. Speaker, I can see but very little difference between this and the extension of the Missouri Compromise line. By either proposition all territory south of the line is virtually yielded up to slavery. I would as readily vote for one proposition as for the other.

But gentlemen say that by supporting a proposition

like this, we do not vote slavery into this territory; it may go there or not, as the people think best. Is this not so in reference to all territory, when it comes in as a State? Supposing such a line to be adopted, may not a territory north of that line when it enters the Union as a State, come in either with or without slavery? No body questions this. What then are we to gain by adopting such a proposition? As I understand, it is merely a concession of principle without any adequate return. I believe that the Southern States are a unit in their demands in this slavery question. They require of us that we shall make a constitutional acknowledgment of the right of property in slaves. They demand still further the right of transit or sojourn within their slaves in the free States. Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not entirely opposed to compromises. Here is a point on which I am willing to make a compromise. So far as my vote is concerned I am willing to guarantee to Southern men, coming to the State of Pennsylvania, the right of transit and sojourn within their slaves, provided that in their States they will give to our free white men of the North the same privilege that we give to their negroes of the South—the right of free transit through the States, and the right of free speech. Will they ever give us these rights? No, sir, never. Yet it is only asking for our free white men what we are willing to give to their negroes. Would they in return for our concessions concede to us these rights, it would realize my idea of a compromise. It would be an arrangement by which the North would gain something—by which freedom would gain something, and not lose all.

But we are asked to go still further and acknowledge

the dogma that the Constitution carries slavery with it wherever it goes, and that that institution must be protected in the Territories. I believe that our Democratic brethren of the North were unwilling to sanction that doctrine at Charleston and at Baltimore; they were ready to let their party go to pieces rather than acknowledge that principle. Yet now we Republicans who have opposed that doctrine all the way through, are graciously called upon to do what Democrats refused to do. "Sir, it will be long before I stoop so low as that."

But another reason is offered in favor of this

so-called compromise. We are urged to sacrifice our principles on the plea that "we should be magnanimous." Magnanimity, indeed! If any man asks me to be "magnanimous" to the Southern States who have seceded, I call upon him to be "magnanimous" to the

and the robber. Give him the keys of your

strong hold, as he comes to filch the reward of your hard labor. Be "magnanimous" to the assassin when he aims the dagger at your breast and open your bosom that the air may be stirred. These States are but robbers and assassins with regard to the General Government. They have despoiled our treasury; and they are now aiming a vengeance blow at the government itself, with the hope that they may utterly destroy it. When this is the spirit which we are called to meet, will gentlemen tamely acquiesce in gross outrages, and call their submission "magnanimity"? As I have remarked, I believe the Southern States to be a unit in their demands with regard to slavery. They demand that the right of property in slaves shall be recognized in the Constitution, and held valid in our National Territory. You might as well understand to conciliate South Carolina as to conciliate Virginia. Does any gentleman suppose that if Virginia, and Tennessee, and Kentucky, and Maryland should remain in the Union, that when the question comes up "shall we force South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, or Louisiana to remain in the Union, and submit to the Constitution and the Laws" these border State States will assent to any such measure? No, sir; they will never sanction any armed force against those States. They will make common cause with them; and the very moment that we should undertake to resort to such proceedings, they would claim that they "voted under a misapprehension," and would "desire to change their votes."

What, then, is to be done? If compromise

is to fail, if concession is to fail, there is, in my judgement, but one course to be pursued. We must take the position—that the government must be maintained in its integrity