TOGA COUNTY ANITATOR is published 10GA UUUN II ASILIATUR IS PUBLISHED insiday Morning, and mailed to subscriber responsible price of the product of the price of the product of the price of the product of the price of the when the term for warm as one paid shall ed, by the figures on the printed label on the such paper. The paper will then be stopped ther remittance be received. By this ar-ne man can be brought in debt to the

printed is the Official Paper of the County, igo and steadily input ising circulation reacherry neighborhood in the County. It is sent stage to and supert per mithin the county services most const and supert per within the county services may be sining County.
Is Cards, not exceeding 5 lines, paper inclu-

AGITATOR

R YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

DESDAY MORNING, JUNE, 12:1861.

THE NATEST WAR NEWS. the Tribune of Monday evening we

that the movement on Harper's Fers fairly begun, and will soon be heard of ogh its results. The general plan includes desnce from three directions upon the Fer-Butler and McDowel in positions where ered forces. Several regiments were on way from Washington on Sunday and othincluding the Rhode Island Regiment, div move on. Maj. Gen. Banks takes comnd at Baltimore. Gen. Cadwalader, whom ves by way of Hagerstown and Fredrick.

The Rebels have mined the bridges at Har-'s Ferry and Shepperdstown, and have desred that at Point of Rocks. They are clearn expectation of an impediate and formida. hope of taking us unawares.

THE "UNION PARTY" DODGE.

Those who cherish the great American idea buman liberty in their hearts, will not easily rge the memorable Political Campaign of muon upon a free and unwilling people. It motent and unoffending victims of pro-slavery the Union. In every other particular, they nte; it witnessed the destruction of printing differ now just as much he they ever did and inistration, backed by a great national party, the name of Law and Order: They are maters of History now, but it is well to recall them

the Democratic party would be without a policy These barbarous acts of a corrupt Government, perpetrated in the name of Freedom, or principles, a disabled wreck upon the great awake the North from its lethargy. Almost in aday, a great political party sprung into existence. Its leading principle was the restriction of slavery to its present inite. Against this aign this country ever passed through.

The Democratic watch tords of that campaign, are well remembere . They were main-Jiohuman sneers at the sufferings of the people of Kaneas, and the threat of the dissolation of the Union. Our party was newly organized, our principles misunderstood, and misrepresented by the dough-faces of the North. and we were defeated. James Buchanan, heartless and selfish old imbecile, was elected, and the Union was saved !

It is not now necessary to follow the history of Democratic rule for the last four years .-The soul sickens at its details. The Lecompton field, the infamous decision of an imbecile jualone, will not entitle you to the favor of the liciary, obeying the dictates of Slavery, the pormous robberies opened up and exposed riples, as laid down at Chicago, and the manful the Covode Investigation, and last and more sickening than all the rest, the Great Treason all proper occasions. Try these methods which Conspiracy, involving half of the Cabinet Ministers of the last Democratic Administrationthese are themes which impartial history

lone can deal with justly.
Let us come down to the political campaign

O. Bullatia Devoted to the Attension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Bealthy Attorm.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

WELLSBORD: TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12: 1861.

the Democracy of this State were at heart getta chance, they are sure to find fault. "The Douglas men, he only got 16.765 votes of the and is assisted by the hecking presence of 195.636 Democratic rotes cast. There was a well understood agreement made at Cresson by yeth are robbing the poor soldiers," "the Linmust prevent the enemy from uniting its the Democratic State Committee, that in a certain contingency, the votes thus given would have been used to elect the National Slave-Code | these Union loving journals. But when Balti-

Ever since its organization, the Republican party has professed none but the most Unionloving sentiments. When defeated in the great contest of 1856, of which we have just spoken, attack. They have been relying much up- it quietly submitted to the Constitutionally extheir knowledge of the concealed treason in pressed will of the majority. Not so with the aryland, which they intended to make useful Pro-slavery Democracy. Had they been defenthe right moment, and they confidently be, ted then, no one doubts that the Great Rebellion red that the Administration had that faith now inaugurated, would have been begun then. the professions of loyalty from the Maryland When Fort Sumter was fired upon, and our essionists that they would leave them to National Flag insulted, the whole North arose unmolested. They have been mistaken; like one man to wipe out the insult. Party ar vaited too long before calling on the trai- names, and party issues, were forgotten in the of Maryland to rise, and now they can have general desire to save our liberties, and our firesides. So far as we were concerned, we were Therefore, though the explicit details of this determined that party names and issues should ance movement count it be communicated, alike be forgotten until the great question of agh is known to show that a long stride will the Union was decided, except so far as these on be taken toward the recovery of the prop- were deemed necessary to preserve our organi-

fore in the Honesdale Herald, but didn't think ty of the United States, and that a terrible zation. This desire on our part, has been fruson will be struck upon the forehead of rebell-trated. There is a class of hungry politicians everywhere, who are never contented, unless they are stirring up the political candron, in

apnot be questioned." The Democrat then pretends to quote from a

> Nearly all the Volunteers from Bregford, Tlogs, Potter and Susquehanna Counties, bave returned from renter and Susquendina Counties, have returned from Hurrisburg to their homes—refusing to efficit for three years This does not speak very favorably of the in-fidence of such ponderous Republicans, as Jessup and Grov. Those Counties bossted of their fifteen thou semi-military Wide Awakes last fall, dhd, all sand semi-minery who awares here in the polyneric ampendes now in campe—numbering a little less than one hundred men. Do these strong Lincoln Counties really want the South to get away from the Union, or do they fear the job of fighting them back?

te job of fighting them back?"
We clip the above from the Wayne County Herald, always a rabid pro-slavery Democratic heet whose editor sympathises covertly with the traitors of the South in their effort to over- the Gugernment should regard and treat them brow the present form of government and tablish in its stead a slave holding oligarchy. must not be wondered at if a man whose heart is thus tainted with treason; should also become a brazen faced-and auperlative liar .-The last moral condition follows the first as the the Nebraska bill had scarcely passed when with follows the day. We do not deem it their satellites rushed into Kansas, Bowie-knife becessary to refute the slanders contained in the above paragraph against the counties named. is well known that there are now hine com panies from these counties at Harrisburg ccepted and sworn into the service for three gears or during the war. Many of those who plunteered under the President's first requisition for troops for three months, returned be- devotedness in supplying men money and arms, cause they were not needed, the quota from this State having been made up before they enched the rendezvous. The Patriot and Union and its echoes throughout the State. ande use of this fact to sneer at this District: but these treasonable sheets take care to hide that this District responded to the second requisition (for three years) as promptly as it did to the first, and that many of our companies

ccepted. One word more to the Herald. The object of the above paragraph seems to be to bring confession upon the Republicans of this District. In this the writer will fail. He may go on lying and sneering to his heart's content, and will probably find out some day (if he is not a fuel), that good citizens and honest men regard with most contempt that class of sneaking traitors of which the editor of the Herald seems

How did the Northern Democracy—how did Kean Democrat, the Luxerne Union, the Carlisle Federal army approached. Massa runs from the Princetacy of Tioga County act in that

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

sis, whut be regarded as a National calamity. With thatever faults of character—we would rather say of education—Mr. Douglas was always and eminently an AMERICAN Statesman, Spring from the People and proud of his ori gin intropid, self-assured—he was the best off-hand, tit-for-tat debater in America -perhaps in the world. Entering the political arena boor, undistinguished, unfriended, without family influence, imposing presence, or personal following, in a mainly Southern born community to whom he was a stranger and a Yankee adventurer, he filled, before he was thirty-five years of age, the offices successively of State's Autorney-General, Assemblyman Register of a Land-Office, Secretary of State, udge of the (State) Supreme Court, Member of Congress (House), to which he was thrice elected after being once defeated, and finally entared the Senate of the United States when but thirty-five years old. We doubt that another American-we are sure that no other who began political life with so few advantagesever held so many and such desirable stations before he had passed the meridian of the appointed life of man. He has since served fouraunoiation appears in any of our democratic tees years in the Senate, or throughout seven successive Congresses, always evinging a vigor of intellect and fertility of resource which commanded the respect of antagonists and the admiration of his many devoted friends.

So early, we think, as 1844, when barely more than thirty years of age, Mr. Douglas was regarded as a probable candidate for the Presidency; but he was not earnestly pressed till 1852, when he received, on one ballot in the Democratic National Convention, more votes than any of his competitors-92 out of 288. A supposed party exigency finally led to a con-centration of the vote on Gen. Franklin Pierce. In 1856, he was again a candidate, and on the 16th ballot received 121 votes to 168 for Mr. Buchanan and 6 for Gen. Cass. Again the prudence of the Convention overhore its more generous impulse, dictating this time the homination of Mr. Buchanan. In 1860, he was a third time brought forward, and now led on every ballot, being at length declared the regular nominee. But meanwhile a considerable share of the Delegates had bolted, explading the party, and nominating Vice-President Breckinridge to run against Mr. Douglas, which he did, to the certain defeat of boils. Mr. Douglas had the larger popular but Mr. Breckin-ridge the maye considerable electoral vote. The election of Mr. Lincoln had long been inevita b'e. Mr. Doughts on whose naturally strong constitution the excitement, executive labor and free habits of nearly thirty years of political gladiatorship had already made a deep impression, at the close of the late session went

home from Washington problably to die.

-The time has not yet arrived to speak dispassionately of Mr. Douglas's great political nostrum, Squatter Sovereignty, nor of the meaure wherein it was most distinctly embodied, popularly known as the Nebraska bill, Our domental objection to it that it nut flood and encouragement, diffusion, is well known. But prehend and do justice to the moral aspects of the great question involved, we believe be ciation of public sentiment, in propounding that solieme. If the Northern Democracy and their Southern allies were to be held together at all, it must have been on the platform so devised by Mr. Douglas. Nor do we feel, looking back calmly over the whole fierce struggle of the last ten years, that Mr. Douglas intended to diffuse Slavery by his Nebraska policy. What he did mean was to devise and establish a ground on which the Democratic party could continue to stand together, govern the country, and elect him to the Presidency. To this end, it was desirable if not essential that Freedom and Slavery should have equal opportunities as well as equal rights in the Territories-that with like favor or like indifference. But the gang of political gamblers who call themselves the South" never meant anything of the sort. They meant to clutch the Territories for Slavery -if by fair means, very well; if not so, then by any means that could serve the end. Hence in one hand and revolver in the other, and hegan to menace, mob, maltreat, drive out and shoot, all whom they were pleased to stigmatize as " Abolitionists" and " Nigger-stealers" -that is, any who wished to make Kansas a Free State. Hence systematic invasions, abominably fraudulent elections, and all the machinery of violence and ruffianism, whereby Kansas was sought to be-and, but for Northern

would have been—conquered for Shreery.
Mr. Douglas ought to bave buildly and promptly resisted these outrages—it was due to his convictions and his cherished principles, that he should do so most emphatically. Had he done this at once, he would have carned a great name in history, but he would have thrown away his chance to be numinated for President at Cincinneti in 1856. That accursed ignis fatuus. that mirage of the Presidency, which misleads and ruins so many of our prominent politicians, ensuared Mr. Douglas. He might in '56 have established his principle—faulty as we esteem it—by simple fidelity to it on his eyn part, at the cost of his immediate prospect of attaining the Presidency. The result proved that he had "sold himself for naught." Popular Sovereignty was nacrificed, but the Presidency not attained. Like Clay's, like Webster's, and so many others, Mr. Douglas's career, in view of its great,

Of the later career of Mr. Douglas (save that noble and manly but inconsistent episode, his force the Lecempton Pro-Slavery Constitution Squatter Sovereignty was sutlawed, and all precent interest instead of selling six per and it reads to do at a legal to do at

dom and Slavery in the Territories scattered to the winds. From that modient, Mr. Douglas' position became illogical, baseless, untenable. Professing in one sentence to honor the Dred Scott decision, in the next to still uphold that herished doctrine with which it was utterly, fatally at war, he presented that spectacle of " strong man in a "morase," sinking deeper with every struggle for self-extrication, which must ever provoke the jeers of enemies and the pity of friends. Hence, Mr. Douglas's later speech es, especially his campaign efforts of 1860, are not worthy of his reputation, and do not fairly exhibit his natural vigor of mind and fertility of resource. He was so hampered, so crippled by perils on this side, and harriers on that, that e was seldom permited to do justice to his abilities. Slenderly educated and never a great reader, much less a student, he was not likely to extend or exalt his fame as a debater; but he need not have disparaged it had party neces

NO. 45

-Mr. Douglas will leave children by his first rife, who are understood to inherit a competence from their mother; he will leave a widow and child we fear without any provision whatever. If such be the fact, it is simple justice that his many friends should take care that they are placed beyond want. He was always liberal to the extent of his means, and it is not charity-it is naked right-that those for whom untimely decease .- New York Tribune.

sities allowed his faculties fair play.

For the Agitator. DIRECTORS AND OTHERS.

As frequent application is made to me for copies, of the School Law, I would say, there is no edition later than 1857, and this is exhaus

The State Superintendent has abandoned the ides of poublishing a new edition of the School Law, until next spring, in consequence of the Legislature baying ended without any action being had on the proposed amendments to the The old-edition and the official columns of the Pennsylvania School Journal, must suf

lice for the present. Directors will take notice that provision was ande by the Legislature, to send one copy of the School Fournal for the present, and next school years, to each school District at the exense of the State. It should be received by the

exhausted. About the middle of June, I shall he able to furnish each school in the County through the proper Board of Directors, with these reports in book form, each intended to regord the proceedings of the school for five years. As soon as the term closes, the teachers will re turn the book to the Secretary of the Board of Directors. ...

Friends of education, and peace, these are times that "try men's souls." The national crisis in which we are engulfed, is rightly absorbing much of the attention and available means of the North. While the perpetuity of ish't cool, tell us what is. Now we have no de- Evil, Right and Wrong, Freedom and Slavery, the Union and prosperity of the people depend on an equal footing, regarding and freating in this emergency, upon quelling rebellion and them as equally entitled to National protection, enforcing the laws, they depend not less upon a well administered government at home. Promthough Mr. Douglas failed, in our view, to ap- inent among home duties, are the fostering care and support we owe the Common Schools, the nurseries of intelligence, order and morality,-Our efforts in this direction must not be averted nor lessened. Armies may prove a temporary antidate to disorder and rebellion; intelligence and morality only, can lay the solid foundation of permanent peace; and national greatness. Damagogues and traitors cannot prosper where intelligence and morality are universal.

While some of our neighbors have nobly taken the field in defence of our country, let those who remain behind, be none the less patriotic by meeting every demand of the civil government, I repeat, let us not forget the claims of the Common Schools. H. C. Jouns.

How Cassius M. Clay Treats Secessioniers. -A correspondent of the Baltimore Commer. cial relates the following as occurring lately at Washington:

Cassius evidently does not like the secessionists. In a drug store near Willard's the other day, he happened to be present when seven rough Plug Uglies came in, and after standing there awhile, proposed three cheers for Jeff. Davis, which were given by them alone. One of them turned to Clay with the remark, "Why

don't you hurrab?"... Clay answered, "Because I would see Jeff. Davis in h-l before I would hurran for him. Then said the secessionists, " I suppose you are a d-d Northern Abolitionist, and I would like to see your neck stretched." Cassius turned to a young man who accompanied him and said

open the door."
The door was opened and Clay grabbed the fellow by the cont collar and walked him into the street. "Now" said he drawing his revolver, to the other six, "form yourselves in single file," which they did, "and now go out in the street and if I catch you here again I'll blow your brains out."

A PATRIOTIC LOAN. The Tribune sagaciously

advises the Government to raise its next loan by appealing directly to the masses. Millions of dollars lie spell-bound in cracked teapots and stockings, which will be gladly loaned to the United States, if proper means are employed, and proper inducements held out. The recent experience of France in the agony of the Crimean War is most instructive and encouraging One Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars were readily eagerly loaned to the Government in a crisis of general depression, most of it by the working classes-nearly all by poor men.controlling purpose, must be adjudged a failure. A bundred million dollar loan, bearing an interest of ten per cent, payable in two years could be raised in this manner in a short time, gallant resistance to the partisan attempt to and the country never feel it. The moment the great Treason is crushed, the government can Upon outraged, resisting, struggling Kansas), borrow any amount at five per cent, and prob-it is not pleasant to write. In March, 1857, the ably negatiate its bonds at a considerable preborrow any amount at five per cent, and probare now both fugitives in Virginia wherever the election of Buchman was capped by the enuncircion of the Dred Scott decision, whereby ten per cent. interest instead of selling six per Rates of Advertising

Advertisements will be charged \$1 personare of 18 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 sents for every quent insertion. Advertiseme edias a square. The subjois

\$4,50 \$5,00 6,50 \$,00 78,500 \$,00 13.00 Advertisements not having thenumber of it lesired marked upon them, will be publish dered out and charged accordingly.

Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads andalt kinds of Johning done in country establishments, ex-conted neatly and promptly. Justices, Constable's, and other BLANKS constantly on hand.

1961.

There is a volume of thought in those four imple characters. Look forward for a century. from that point glance back to these eventful times in which we live, and behold the mighty developments which will then be the written history of the first Revolution which was destired to shake the foundations of the great American Republic. And who can doubt what that history will be? Is ti to be an inglorious account of a despicable submission to the minions of slavery and the lawless hordes of Secession; or is it to be a glorious rehearest of the noble deeds of a mighty army of freemen, batthing for liberty and universal civilization? With all the evils, all the horrors, all the dire-ful and allnost barbarous scenes of civil war, even through rears of untuid hardships, this struggle is yet to prove the dawn of a mighty epoch, which is destined to carry us safely through all the entanglements and labyrinths of dissatisfaction which have always heretofore worked out the destruction and eventual annihilation of the fairest fabrics of free and enlightened government. This great, this glorious country, cannot, must not fall! In this hour of great peril, let every freeman rally, overy patriot speak, and when the sun shall rise? sleeps in memory only, let us once more breathe he has done and would do anything should do the fure air, of our "own native land," raise what is needful for those left desolute by his the shouts of freedom aloft once more for our whole country, and again share the rights and privileges of "American Citizens," under the new "Declaration of Independence," which the American People are writing out before the civilized world, in the effects of the Revolution Anaton Justician.

> CCLONEL ELLSWORTH'S LAST LETTER .- The ollowing letter, directed to Colonel Ellsworth's parents, was written by him the night proces. ng the visit to Alexandria, which resulted in his death. It seems from its tone as if the gallant goldier must have been impressed with the fact that the expedition would result faially to himself:

> "Head Quarters Fire Zouaves, Gamp Line coln, Washington, May 23.—My Dear Father AND MOTHER :- The regiment is ordered to move across the river to night. We have no means of knowing what reception we will meet with, I'am inclined to the opinion that our entrance to the city of Alexandria will be hotly contested, and I am informed a large force have arrived there to-day. Should this happen, my dear parents, if may be my lot to be injured in some manner.

> "Whatever may happen; cherish the consolation that I was engaged in the performance of a sacred duty; and to-night, thinking over the probabilities of the morrow and the occurrences of the post, I am perfectly content to accept whatever my fortune may be, confident that He who noteth even the fall of the sparrow will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me.
> "My durling and ever loved parents. Good-

ye. God bless, protect, and care for you

GEN. HABNEY-Brigadier general William S. Harney was horn in Lauisiana. He was appointed from that State as second lientenant of the Fret Infantry in the year 1813. From that time to the present a period of forty-three years -he has been in constant service, and has risen by regular graduation to his present distinguished position—being now the third in rank of officers in the United States army.— His only superiors, are Gen. Scott and Gen. Wool. Gen. Twiggs, who outranked him by a few years, has been stricken from the army rolls for treason., Gen Sumner, who was recently promoted by the President, though holding an edual position in the army, is one year the junior of Gen. Harney, and therefore below him in relative rank.

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce the name of CHAS. F. MILLER, of Mitchell's Creek, (Tiogn Township) as a candidate for the effice of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. We are authorized to announce the name of ENOCH BLACKWELL, of Nelson, as a candidate for the office of

Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. We are enthorized to announce that BENJAMIN S. BOWEN, of Deerfield, will be a candidate for the office M Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County

Convention. We are requested to state that MORGAN SEELEY. " Osceola, will be a candidate for the office of County-Tran-nref, subject to the decision of the Republican County Con-

1361

INDEPENDÊNCE DAY. The Coming Anniversary of our National Indepen-FARMINGTON, TIOGA CO. PA.,

in the Grove near the Methodist Church, in which all OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

President-O. H. BLANGHARD. Vice Presidents.-R. H. Butler, B. S. Mulford, John Kemp.
Secretary. II. B. Turk.

Marshal. R. T. Hall. Assistant Marshal. R. W. Hall. Committee of Arrangements.—L. Peck, N. Preston, H. Crippen, L. Robb, Ggo. Crippen, Barrey Meris. Oratar of the Day.—John W. Ryan, Esq. of Law

enceville.

Reader of the Declaration.—H. B. Turk. Good music will be in attendance.

June 12, 1861. 4w. By order of the Committee.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of D. H. SPURR, late of Mansfield, dee'd, all persons indebted to said estate manneled, dee ca, all persput indected to raid estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to HORACE DAVIS.

June 12, 1861.-6w.

Administrator.

NEW COOPER SHOP.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wellshope and vicinity, that he has opened a COOPER SHOP

opposité CROWL'S WAGON SROP,

and is ready to do all monner of work prompt and to

VOL. VII. struggle? Professing to be for Douglas, the was outside of Charleston,) the Lewisburg Ar-County organization was so managed by the gus, the Lock Haven Democrat, the Honesdale leaders, that the votes of Douglas men were frittered away upon an electoral ticket, repudiated by the now dead Statesman himself, which

votes were made to swell the count for Breckinridge, now an avowed traitor. Only eleven men in this County, had the wisdom, or the We are quite well satisfied now, however, that moral courage, to vote for the pure Donglas in some cases their professions of loyalty, was ticket. Hence it was, that while two-thirds of but profession-nothing more. If they can

Disumion candidate, Breckinridge. These things to break up their campa in the night and have never hear fully explained to the Democracy of this County, either by its professed orgrn, or by the leaders. We suggest that the Relay House; when the rail roads were torn no as Dantimore.

The property of the explanation be fully set forth in the Resolutions up telegraphs form down, and bridges burned by House to support Gen. Patterson, who of the proposed County "Union" Convention, of by "our Southern breitren," not a word of dewhich we now propose to speak.

hopes that a morsel may float to the top wherewithal they may satisfy their craving appetites. The Democratic leaders of this County, taking 56. In that year the civilized world witnessed advantage of the almost universal Union sentinemournful spectacle of a Democratic Admin- ment of our people, are asking weak-kneed stration at the beheat of the Slave Power, try- milk and-water Republicana, to abandon their og with all its might to fasten the cursed insti- political organization, and form one great "Unfor" party. Nobody will misconstrue the essed the arrest and imprisonment for tren- object of this move, and we tell its originators, a, of meh who refused to aid the Democratic that very few will be deceived by it. The Renent in its tyranny; it witnessed the publicans and the Democracy of this Countyaring of freemens' homesteads, the scalping and everywhere else in the North-are united and murdering by a horde of ruffians of the only upon one sentiment—the preservation of

Eces, and the inhuman murder of those who just as essentially. Aside from the blessings of ite Brown and Phillips of Leavenworth, dared the Union—the preservation of our rights, our proclaim the Right. All these atrocities the Commercial, industrial and agricultural prosorld witnessed as done by a Democratic Ad- properity—and view only from a partizen stand point, the Union is just as important to the Democratic party, as it can possibly be to the Republicans. Without the Union, without "our brethren of the South," and their institutions.

Wie can assure our "Union" Democratic

sea of politics.

friends, that the Republican County Convention will meet at Tioga, sometime during the coming Autumn, and will select from among the best citihiged themselves, and in the Summer of that gend of the County, one strong Union man, to Jear was inaugurated the most exciting cam- fill each office in the gift of the people. Meantime, let our "Union" Democratic friends, borrow no trouble about the loyalty of the nominees. Let them ponder over the tit-bits of history above recited, and ask themselves this question. "Can the intelligent masses forget the history of the Democratic party for the past ten years. and give us politicians a hoist, if we can suc ceed in blinding them with the 'Union Party' bandage ?" Try them, and you will be satisfied that not for a long time to come, will true and earnest Republicans coalesce with men whose votes would have been used last Fall to elect a Slave-Code candidate for President, had the exingency required it. Try them, and you will find that professions of love for the Union.

may lead to success, and let "Union" dodges

Republican party, but a firm belief in its prin-

expression of such belief everywhere, and on

Spirit of the Democratic Press. We have watched with the closest scrutiny last Fall. The Democratic party split up the spirit of the Democratic newspapers of and divided at Bultimore, had two candidates: Pennsylvania, for the past two months, for the Breckenridge, pledged to the diffusion of siave purpose, if possible, of finding out their true everywhere, and Douglas who did not care position. Before Sumpter was fired upon, they mether slavery was voted up or voted down' were almost unanimously opposed to coercion, the territories, or anywhere else, if he could and many of them went so far as to advante only be elected to the Plesidency. The Repub- for "our brethren of the South," the right of had their candidde in Mr. Lincoln, who secession. After the insult at Charleston to our pledged to the restriction of slavery to its Nesional honor, there was a general summer-Peacht limits to freed m of speech and of the sault, many of the papers being, studdenly obnpless, upon all aubjects everywhere; to homes yested to a different view of affairs in an ex so be a fair specimen. for the homeless, and to protection to home in- ceedingly short space of time. An instances of dairy. Upon these issues before the people, this kind, we may mention the Harrisburg Pa-tribit and Union, the Warren Ledger, the MoThe loss of STEPHEN A. Douglas at this cri-

Herald shid the Montrose Democrat. All of these papers immediately professed strong attachment to the Union, although we have wondered why the editors should think this profession necessary, if they were really loyal beforesoldiers are uncared for," "the black Republicans (they baven't left off calling us "black' coln Government is too slow," and "Gen. Scottis soo old." Such are a few of the growls from more's streets were wet with the blood of brave Pennsylvanians and Massachusetts men : when prisoned food was sold to our soldiery at the

Some newspapers while they do not editori. ally advocate the cause of the traitors, still admil longwinded and pointless arguments into their columns advocating peace, and against coerdion, in favor of peaceable separation, which is another name for secession, and so forth .-These articles are perfectly harmless to everybody but the writers. They are amusing .-Some other newspapers spend their time and space in trying to prove that a majority of the volunteers are democrate. This kind of argumout is mostly monopolised by the Albany Argus, and New York News. It has recently been imported into this State. The following little article appears editorially in the Wellsboro Democrat, and singularly enough in the Luzerne Union of the same date. We have seen it be.

exchanges of this barbarous mode of warfare.

it worth copying: "The fact is foreing itself upon the minds of all, and is becoming every day more undeniably manifest, that the Democratio party is furnishing the bulk of the fighting element of the north, and that a vest mijority of the volunteers now on had for the defence of Washin ton, are from the parties who opposed Lin-coln's election. Their loyalty and their patrictim

Philadelphia paper, in support of this assumption. In an article in another part of the Demciat, the editor in view of the animus of the above paragraph, very blandly remarks that "there should not at this time, be any partizan feeling; good and loyal Union men should be selected from both parties to fill the responsible positions in the gift of the people." If that site to canvass the politics of the nine companies from the Wilmot District, but we venture to say that the Democratic party has not furnished the bulk of them, nor one-fourth of them. We rather think that assertions like the above ad like the following will spoil the "Union evinced no want of sagacity nor of just appreparty" game even before it is played: ---

stayed for weeks at Harrisburg, begging to be