

# THE AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

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

VOL. VII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1861. NO. 45.

Line	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
10 Lines	1.00	.75	.50	.25
20 Lines	1.75	1.25	.75	.37
30 Lines	2.50	1.75	1.00	.50
40 Lines	3.25	2.25	1.25	.62
50 Lines	4.00	2.75	1.50	.75
60 Lines	4.75	3.25	1.75	.87
70 Lines	5.50	3.75	2.00	1.00
80 Lines	6.25	4.25	2.25	1.12
90 Lines	7.00	4.75	2.50	1.25
100 Lines	7.75	5.25	2.75	1.37

**THE AGITATOR.**  
WELLSBORO, PA.,  
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1861.

### THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

From the *Tribune* of Monday evening we learn that the movement on Harper's Ferry has fairly begun, and will soon be heard of through its results. The general plan includes an advance from three directions upon the Ferry, and is assisted by the backing presence of Butler and McDowell in positions where they may prevent the enemy from uniting its scattered forces. Several regiments were on their way from Washington, on Sunday and including the Rhode Island Regiment, to break up their camp in the night and to move on. Maj. Gen. Banks takes command at Baltimore. Gen. Cadwalader, whom we believe is to conduct a column from the Maryland House to support Gen. Patterson, who was by way of Hagerstown and Frederick. The Rebels have mined the bridges at Harper's Ferry and Sheperdstown, and have destroyed that at Point of Rocks. They are clear in expectation of an immediate and formidable attack. They have been relying much upon their knowledge of the concealed treason in Maryland, which they intended to make useful at the right moment, and they confidently expected that the Administration had that faith in the professions of loyalty from the Maryland politicians that they would leave them to do as they pleased. They have been mistaken; they waited too long before falling on the traitors of Maryland, and now they can have no hope of taking us unawares.

### THE "UNION PARTY" DODGE.

Those who cherish the great American idea of human liberty in their hearts, will not easily forget the memorable Political Campaign of 1856. In that year the civilized world witnessed the mournful spectacle of a Democratic Administration at the behest of the Slave Power, trying with all its might to fasten the cursed institution upon a free and unwilling people. It witnessed the arrest and imprisonment for treason, of men who refused to aid the Democratic Government in its tyranny; it witnessed the burning of freemen's homesteads, the scalping and murdering by a horde of ruffians of the innocent and unoffending victims of pro-slavery agents; it witnessed the destruction of printing presses, and the inhuman murder of those who like Brown and Phillips of Leavenworth, dared to proclaim the Right. All these atrocities the world witnessed as done by a Democratic Administration, backed by a great national party, in the name of Law and Order. They are matters of history now, but it is well to recall them to memory.

These barbarous acts of a corrupt Government perpetrated in the name of Freedom, made the North from its lethargy. Almost in a day, a great political party sprang into existence. Its leading principle was the restriction of slavery to its present limits. Against this great party of Freedom, all other parties arrayed themselves, and in the Summer of that year was inaugurated the most exciting campaign this country ever witnessed through.

struggle? Professing to be for Douglas, the County organization was so managed by the 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 moral courage, to vote for the pure Douglas ticket. Hence it was, that while two-thirds of the Democracy of this State were at heart Douglas men, he only got 16,765 votes of the 195,636 Democratic votes cast. There was a well understood agreement made at Cresson by the Democratic State Committee, that in a certain contingency, the votes thus given would have been used to elect the National Slave-Code Disunion candidate, Breckinridge. These things have never been fully explained to the Democracy of this County, either by its professed organ, or by the leaders. We suggest that the explanation be fully set forth in the Resolutions of the proposed County "Union" Convention, of which we now propose to speak.

Ever since its organization, the Republican party has professed none but the most Union-loving sentiments. When defeated in the great contest of 1856, of which we have just spoken, it quietly submitted to the Constitutionally expressed will of the majority. Not so with the Pro-slavery Democracy. Had they been defeated then, no one doubts that the Great Rebellion now inaugurated, would have begun then. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, and our National Flag insulted, the whole North arose like one man to wipe out the insult. Party names, and party issues, were forgotten in the general desire to save our liberties, and our fire-side. So far as we were concerned, we were determined that party names and issues should alike be forgotten until the great question of the Union was decided, except so far as these were deemed necessary to preserve our organization. This desire on our part, has been frustrated. There is a class of hungry politicians everywhere, who are never contented, unless they are stirring up the political cauldron, in hopes that a morsel may float to the top where-with they may satisfy their craving appetites. The Democratic leaders of this County, taking advantage of the illiberal Union sentiment of our people, are asking weak-kneed milk-and-water Republicans, to abandon their political organization, and form one great "Union" party. Nobody will misinterpret the object of this move, and we'll tell its originators, that very few will be deceived by it. The Republicans and the Democracy of this County—and everywhere else in the North—are united only upon one sentiment—the preservation of the Union. In every other particular, they differ now just as much as they ever did, and just as essentially. Aside from the blessings of the Union—the preservation of our rights, our Commercial, industrial and agricultural prosperity—and view only from a partisan standpoint, 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, the Democratic party would be without a policy or principles, a disabled wreck upon the great sea of politics.

We can assure our "Union" Democratic friends, that the Republican County Convention will meet at Tioga, sometime during the coming Autumn, and will select from among the best citizens of the County, one strong Union man, to 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 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 its politicians a hoist, if we can succeed 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 tolerate with men whose votes would have been used last Fall to elect a Slave-Code candidate for President, had the exigency required it. Try them, and you will find that professions of love for the Union alone, will not entitle you to the favor of the Republican party, but a firm belief in its principles, as laid down at Chicago, and the manly expression of such belief everywhere, and on all proper occasions. Try these methods which may lead to success, and let "Union" dodge alone.

was outside of Charleston,) the Lewisburg *Argus*, the Lock Haven *Democrat*, the Honesdale *Herald*, and 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 before. We are quite well satisfied now, however, that in some cases their professions of loyalty, was but profession—nothing more. If they can get a chance, they are sure to find fault. "The soldiers are uncared for," "the black Republicans (they haven't left off calling us "black" yet) are robbing the poor soldiers," "the Lincoln Government is too slow," and "Gen. Scott is too old." Such are a few of the growls from these Union loving journals. But when Baltimore's streets were wet with the blood of brave Pennsylvanians and Massachusetts men; when poisoned food was sold to our soldiers at the Relay House; when the rail roads were torn up, telegraphs torn down, and bridges burned by "our Southern brethren," not a word of denunciation appears in any of our democratic exchanges of this barbarous mode of warfare.

Some newspapers while they do not editorially advocate the cause of the traitors, still admit longwinded and pointless arguments into their columns advocating peace, and against coercion, 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 democrats. This kind of argument is mostly monopolized 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 before in the Honesdale *Herald*, but didn't think it worth copying.

The fact is forcing itself upon the minds of all, and is becoming every day more unduly manifest, that the Democratic party is furnishing the bulk of the fighting element of the north, and that a vast majority of the volunteers are for the defence of Washington, are from the parties who opposed Lincoln's election. Their loyalty and their patriotism cannot be questioned.

### SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The loss of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS at this crisis, must be regarded as a National calamity. With whatever faults of character—we would rather say of education—Mr. Douglas was always and eminently an AMERICAN Statesman, Sprung from the People and proud of his origin—prompt, intrepid, self-assured—he was the best off-hand, tin-for-tin debater in America—perhaps in the world. Entering the political arena poor, 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 Attorney-General, Assemblyman, Register of a Land-Office, Secretary of State, Judge of the (State) Supreme Court, Member of Congress (House), to which he was thrice elected after being once defeated, and finally entered 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 advantages—ever held so many and such desirable stations before he had passed the meridian of the appointed life of man. He has since served four successive Congresses, always evincing a vigor of intellect and fertility of resources 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 298. A supposed party exigency finally led to a concentration 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 8 for Gen. Cass. Again the prudence of the Convention overrode its more generous impulse, dictating this time the nomination 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, expelling the party, and nominating Vice-President Breckinridge to run against Mr. Douglas, which he did, to the certain defeat of both. Mr. Douglas had the larger popular but Mr. Breckinridge the more considerable electoral vote. The election of Mr. Lincoln had long been inevitable. Mr. Douglas, whose naturally strong constitution the excitement, excessive labor and free habits of nearly thirty years of political leadership had already made a deep impression, at the close of the late session went home from Washington probably to die.

The time has not yet arrived to speak dispassionately of Mr. Douglas's great political nostrum, Squatter Sovereignty, nor of the measure wherein it was most distinctly embodied, popularly known as the Nebraska bill. Our fundamental objection to that put God and Evil, Right and Wrong, Freedom and Slavery, on an equal footing, regarding and treating them as equally entitled to National protection, encouragement, diffusion, is well known. But though Mr. Douglas failed, in our view, to apprehend and do justice to the moral aspects of the great question involved, we believe he evinced no want of sagacity nor of just appreciation of public sentiment, in propounding that scheme. 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 the Government should regard and treat them 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, then by any means that could give the end. Hence the Nebraska bill had scarcely passed when their satellites rushed into Kansas, Bowie-knives in one hand and revolver in the other, and began to menace, mock, 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 and abominably fraudulent elections, and all the machinery of violence and ruffianism, whereby Kansas was sought to be—and, but for Northern avowedness in supplying men money and arms, would have been—conquered for Slavery.

dom and Slavery in the Territories scattered to the winds. From that moment, Mr. Douglas's position became illogical, baseless, untenable. Professing in one sentence to honor the Dred Scott decision, in the next to still uphold that blithered doctrine with which it was utterly, fatally at war, he presented that spectacle of "a strong man in a morass," sinking deeper with every struggle for self-extraction, which most ever provoke the jeers of enemies and the pity of friends. Hence, Mr. Douglas's later speeches, 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 barriers on that, that he was seldom permitted 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 necessities allowed his faculties fair play.

—Mr. Douglas will leave children by his first wife, 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 he has done and would do anything should do what is needful for those left destitute by his untimely decease.—*New York Tribune*.

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 exhausted.

The State Superintendent has abandoned the idea of publishing a new edition of the School Law, until next spring, in consequence of the Legislature having ended without any action being had on the proposed amendments to the law. The old edition, and the official columns of the Pennsylvania School Journal, must suffice for the present.

Directors will take notice that provision was made by the Legislature, to send one copy of the School Journal, for the present, and next school year, to each school District at the expense of the State. It should be received by the Secretary of the Board.

The supply of Teachers' Blank Monthlies, is exhausted. About the middle of June, I shall be able to furnish each school in the County through the proper Board of Directors, with these reports in book form, each intended to record the proceedings of the school for five years. As soon as the term closes, the teachers will return 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 engaged, is rightly absorbing much of the attention and available means of the North. While the perpetuity of the Union and prosperity of the people depend in this emergency, upon quelling rebellion and enforcing the laws, they depend not less upon a well administered government at home. Prominent 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 averaged nor lessened. Armies may prove a temporary antidote to disorder and rebellion; intelligence and morality only, can lay the solid foundation of permanent peace, and national grandeur. Demagogues and traitors cannot prosper where intelligence and morality are universal. While some of our neighbors have nobly taken the field in defense 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. JOHNS.

There is a volume of thought in those four simple 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 destined to shake the foundations of the great American Republic. And who can doubt that that history will be? Is it 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 rehearsal of the noble deeds of a mighty army of freemen, battling for liberty and universal civilization? With all the evils, all the horrors, all the direful and almost barbarous scenes of civil war, even through years of untold hardships, this struggle is yet to prove the dawn of a mighty epoch, which is destined to carry us, singly through all the stanglements and labyrinth 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, every patriot speak, and when the sun shall rise, after the smoke and din of this national battle sleeps in memory only, let us once more raise the pure air of our "own native land," bristling with 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 of 1861.

AMATOR JUSTICIAE.

### CELESTIAL ELLSWORTH'S LAST LETTER.

The following letter, directed to Colonel Ellsworth's parents, was written by him the night preceding the visit to Alexandria, which resulted in his death. It seems from its tone as if the gallant soldier must have been impressed with the fact that the expedition would result fatally to himself.

HEAD QUARTERS FIRE ZOUAVES, CAMP LIXBORN, 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, it 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 past, 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 darling and ever loved parents, Good-bye. God bless, protect, and care for you.

"ELMIRA"

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the name of CHAS. E. MILLER, of Mitchell's Creek, (Tioga Township) as a candidate for the office 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 authorized to announce that BENJAMIN S. BOWEN, of Deerfield, will be a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are requested to state that MORGAN SEELY, of Osceola, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

1861

### INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Coming Anniversary of our National Independence will be celebrated in

FARMINGTON, TIOGA CO. PA.

in the Grove near the Methodist Church, in which all patriotic citizens are respectfully invited to participate.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

President.—O. H. BLANCHARD.  
Vice Presidents.—R. H. Butler, B. S. Malford, John A. Kemp.  
Secretary.—H. B. Turk.  
Marshal.—L. E. Hall.  
Assistant Marshals.—R. W. Hall.  
Committee of Arrangements.—L. Pelt, N. Preston, L. H. Crippen, L. Robb, Geo. Cr. ppen, Harry Meritt, O. W. Day, John W. Ryan, Esq., of Law.  
Readers of the Declaration.—H. B. Turk.  
God music will be in attendance.  
June 12, 1861. By order of the Committee.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of D. H. SPURR, late of Mansfield, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

HORACE DAVIS,  
Administrator.

June 12, 1861.—6w.

### NEW COOPER SHOP.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he has opened a COOPER SHOP opposite

### CROWLE'S WAGON SHOP.

and is ready to do all manner of work, prompt and to order, from a gallop box to a fifty barrel box. Repairing also done on all wagons.

O. F. CROWLE,  
Wellsboro, Me., June 12, 1861.