SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

[From the N. Y. Daily News.] What a feast of | brrors! To this gory table let the pious war st ils who minister at the altars of Christianity come. Let the editors of the war journals, w. o day by day are bounding on the poor and the figstitute to this blondy war, come. Let the father, whose eye is aglow with pride as he sees his youthful son going to the war, come. Let the thousand patriots throughout the land, who a le trying to swell the ranks of those who are to be the victims at the next feast of death, com Oh! let them all come hither and see wh man has made of man. brother of brother

"Come hither, ye c bs! ye churches take breath See what a board h, h the feast of death!"

And yet the cry still from the sacred desk, from the sanctum the editor, from the counting-house of the m rchant, from the homes of the wealthy, and f im the hovels of the poor, "On! on! once as in! Let us wipe out our disaster with more blood!" Again they would have this fearful the spread with all its sickening horrors, wit its mutilated, gasping sufferers, in order to ettle a punctilio. Avarice, too, is urging on another advance, that, with greedy clutch, it r by receive its lion's share of the spoils, and rot the very dead with its long line of insatiate samp followers. Ambition, that seeks "that h bble reputation at the cannon's mouth," is n pud in its conceit, and would again strew the g y plain with the dying, the tortured and the d ad, that it might gather one more fading laure for its hardened brows -weep, and the den ins of the infernal pit rejoice. And yet this is "a war for the Union." [From the Na Y. Journal of Commerce.]

once the most zealous advocates of free Govern- his claims. ment-the right of the people to choose their rulers and change them at will. By a wonderful political somersault they are now found advocating the very doctrines in vogue among the despots of Europe; the very doctrine held and attempted to be carried into practice by the Government of George III when the Colonies rebelled against the unjust laws framed for them by England.

[From the comblican Watchman.] at once—organize for peace. Let the rallying fers to excite and foment jealousies and heart-cry be: Peace and the Union! Victory will have not the best fell you of the best of the last attend so highly and right a cause. Rake this question to the people; discuss it; they will listen to reason now; passion has had a terrible rebuke; fear not to appeal to their verdict; it will be on the side of truth and right. [From the Franklin Gazette.]

Dismal enough is the future, certainly, from the present point of view; but how much more dismal and disheartening and crushing will it appear years hence, when other thousands of brave hearts are shilled in death, and additional to be continued!

[From the Louisville Union.] "War is disunion, war is final, eternal sepa ration." So said Mr. Douglas in the greatest divisions or factions. speech of his life, delivered in the Senate on the 15th of March last; and Mr. Douglas was right.

[From the NAN York Freeman's Journal.] Our wish, above all things, is that Lincoln's Administration of uld, and then would, adopt a terday, condemnatory of the treasonable course by declining. It is thought by his social and course which, as loyal American freemen, we of the following papers :- Journal of Comcan sustain. The present course of the Executive is unconstitutional, outrageous, and an open tain it in the course and we will not. We de- war," and for the utterance of language which, months, with some difficulty of the stomach clare and protes on the contrary, with the expressed in the streets, would be considered a Chief Justice of the United States, that it sub-crime against the Government. The Grand veryts all law at secognized by freemen, and Jury are aware that the conduct of these disattempts to place our person, and our property, liberty, and life, at the will of one or another army officer.

[From the Sandy Hill Herald.] Let there be no union with fanaticism-no union of light with darkness-no fellowship with men whose teachings have brought upon our country its present disastrous conditionno swerving from the old landmarks-no ahanment of the Constitution; but let there be united struggle for the right, and the day is not far distant when victory will crown our efforts.

[From the Connecticut Republican Farmer.]

Senator Douglas said "War is disunion." The results of Lincoln's Chicago platform war have proved the truth of this remark. "War is disunion," and the longer this present fratricidal civil war is naged by the Abolition for natics of the North, the wider will be the breach between the Nor Band the South. The South can never be wh ped out or starved out; and every gun that it fred only makes our difficult

, [From the Myldletown (Conn.) Mercury.].

Fight as long as we may, after sacrificing thousands of lives; waisting millions of treasur the old original questions will come up for set tlement; and what is more, they will have the be settled, as they might be settled now, by compromise.

[From the Easton Star.]

Lincoln and his barty have abundantly show that they do not care the snap of their finger either for the Union or the Constitution. Their object is the overthrow of our State sovereignties, the emuncipation of the negroes, and the rain and humiliation of the South; and fier that purpose they have made war-for that object alone they are sacrificing the business and wealth of the nation, and the lives of thousands of the hard-fisted mechanics of the North.

[From the Dubuque (lows) Herald.]

Oh! the wickidness, the hypocrisy, the contheir dupes. Whenever, if ever again, reason gets control of n an's minds, woe betide these fanatics who hav caused desolation to be sproad over the land and burdens to be imposed for generations upon a hitherto favored people.

[From the Kingston Argus.] Large numbers of Republicans hitherto, now express their alarm at the strides towards despotism that have been made since the inauguration of President Lincoln. Before the close of another year thare will be truly but "one party," and that party opposed to the present administration. The Democratic party, which has saved the country in every crisis, is able to save it now, however much the dangers that threaten us may be increased by the inefficient management and bungling acts of President Lincoln and his Cabinet.

Gen. James Shields, now of California, but lately a Senstor of the United States from Illinois, an Irishman, and a brave officer in the Mexican war, where he was severely wounded. has been appointed by the President a Brigadier General,

## THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1861.

THE CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention will meet n Friday next at Tioga to present a ticket for the consideration and support of the friends of the Union in this County. In our advertising columns may be found the names of the candidates who have been prominently before the public. There are many other good men who have not availed themselves of this, in our oppinion, the best method of bringing their names before the public. They are all or nearly allwell known throughout the county, nearly alk capable and worthy of the offices they seek; each has peculiar, local, and personal claims for support gench has his own personal friends who will do everything honorably and fairly to secure his nomination. At the delegate elections of Saturday last, the people signfied their preferences. It will be the duty of the delegates to compare and decide to the best of their an interesting private letter. We shall gladly ability what the wishes of the people are in the premises. Of course many will be disappointed; this must be expected; nevertheless we trust Such scenes as t ase must make the angels no one who has entered the lists will imitate the rebels by making war upon the successful. Every man who enters the list as a candidate Those journalists who are now loudest in their is bound in honor to support the course of acdemands for a vigorous coersive policy were tion of that tribunal to which he has submitted

It will be the duty of the delegates to select he best men to fill the offices in the gift of the people; honest, worthy and competent men who will be benefitted and not injured by an election, men whose past life and political conduct give assurance of their fealty to the country and the government.

Republicans should beware of the petty at-What shall be d he? do you ask. Organize, tempts now being made by the loco foco leadburnings. If they tell you of "brick office cliques" and the influences of certain men in nominating this man or defeating the other, you may rest assured that the object is to distract, and divide. The influences of any one man or set of men is always over-estimated, and is often made a pretext for unwise action. great business of the day-the business which millions have bee's wrung, from the hands of the people have taken out of the hands of polibe no thought, no heart, no time for prejudices, ful in writing the address.

THE "PEACE" PARTY JOURNALS.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, in this City, brought in an important the painful intelligence that the health of Hon. paper and presented it to Judge Shipman yes- Judge Wilmot is very poor, and that he is rapidmerce, the Daily and Weekly News, the Day Book, the Freeman's Journal, and the Daily rebellion against the United States Government Eagle, of Brooklyn, which express themselves returned home from Washington, a confirmed loyal papers is abhorred by all loyal men, and hope that it is subject to indictment and the punishment of the Court .- N. Y. Examiner.

> The New York News edited by Ben Wood the celebrated lottery swindler, gives a list of the "Peace" papers published in the Northern States. By "peace," it means those who favor rebellion and the final subjugation of the North by the slaveocracy; those who to effect that end are crying "peace" and "the most liberal offers of peace" to the cut-throats now in arms against the government. Here is the list of papers in Pennsylvania although we think it could be greatly enlarged :

\*Jeffersonian, Westchester; Valley Spirit. Chambersburg; Patriot, Harrisburg; Catholic Herald, Philadelphia; Examiner, Washington; Star, Easton; \*Sentinel, Easton; Christian Observer, Philadelphia; Democrat Coshocton; Republican, Pittsburg: Union, Wilkesbarre: Eastern State Journal, Easton; Herald, Hones-

Those marked with a star have already been mobbed by an indignant populace.

It is a singular fact that all these papers, except the Christian Observer, a neutral religious paper, have been what is called Democratic. It needs no comment. The circulation of the papers indicted by the Grand Jury of New York, south of Philadelphia, has been stopped by order of the Government.

PEACE-WHAT IS IT?-The following from the Germantown Telegraph, a neutral Journal with a Democrat for proprietor, facetiously and truly hits the plaintive cry of the northern doughfaces for peace, compromise, or any adjustment that will save the Democratic party ardice of these fanatics and the credulity of from ruin, and reinstate in power the southern traitors now warring against the government:

We are sorry to say that there is too much truth in the following paragraph which we copy from a long and able editorial in the Press. of Monday morning: - A Peace party in the North is nothing more than the reserve forces of Mr. Jefferson Davis. Both are animated by the same purpose. Mr. Davis wishes the North humiliated, so does the peace party, Mr. Davis wishes the Union dissolved, so does the peace party, Mr. Davis wants northern bacon and northern arms, the peace party have both to dispose of at reasonable terms. Mr. Davis wishes to ruin the administration, the peace party is laboring to the same end. The only difference seems to be that Davis has armed his Va., 'peace party,' and stationed it at Manassas, under the command of Beauregard and Johnston, two very distinguished members, while his 'peace party' in the North is commanded by Breckinridge, Bayord, Vallandigham and Wood. The whole six of them are very faithful officers, and Mr. Davis is as efficiently represented by his Northern servants along with our boys. as he is by his Southern!"

HOME MATTERS, &C.

New Advertisements. Lost or Strayed .- Matthew Blatner. List of Letters.-Tioga Post Office.

Recruits wishing to join the new Rifle Company now organizing under Capt. Mitchell at Tioga, can enroll their names at Smith's Book Store in this Borough.

The New Stamped Envelope has been received at the Post Office. They will be exchanged for old ones until further notice. The new stamps have not yet been received.

President Lincoln, in compliance with the request of Congress, recommends the observance of the last Thursday of September as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

REMOVAL .- Miss Pauline Smith has removed her Milliner's Shop to the residence of Mr. Williams', (immediately below Roy's Building,) where she will be glad to wait upon her customers.

Our regular correspondence from the Tioga Boys" did not reach us this week in time for publication. We publish extracts from publish extracts of public interest from the letters of any of the boys, if their friends will furnish them for that purpose.

We are requested to state that Rev. W. Bullard, will give a Union lecture on the war, in the Court House at Wellsbord, on Tuesday evening Sept. 10th; at Covington, Wednesday evening Sept. 11th; at-Mansfield, Thursday evening Sept. 12th; at Tioga, Friday evening Sept. 13th; and at Roseville, on Sunday, Sept. 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The semi-annual election of officers of Engine Co. No. 1, took place at Odd Fellows Hall on Monday night last. The following officers were chosen:

Foreman .- Thos. B. Bryden. 1st Assistant .- M. Bullard. 2d Assistant .- E. J. Purple. President .- Hugh Young. Secretary .- G. Dwight Smith. Treasurer. B. T. Vanhorn.

A GOOD IDEA. -Mr. W. H. Smith has Envelopes for Soldiers for sale at his Book Store. The name of the Company and Regiment is neatly and conspicuously printed upon each en-In the cause of the Union as against anarchy veloce, so that no letter need be delayed or misand disorder, men are of little account. The laid for want of proper direction, as is frethat 30,000 letters were received daily at that industry, if this canatural and ungodly war is ticians—is the rescue of the country from rebels Post Office for the soldiers alone, so that persons and traitors, and until that is done there should having friends in the army, cannot be too care-

> DEA\_ SERIOUS ILLNESS OF JUDGE WILHOT .- A private letter from Towanda Pa., to the editor of this paper, received vesterday, brought us particular friends there that he cannot long snrvive—that he must soon die. He has just which baffles the skill of his physicians.-El

> From nearly all parts of the County we are in receipt of letters in which we are told that the democrats are bitterly denouncing the Government and the Administration. In some cases names are given-names of prominent Democrats who take it upon themselves to talk treason. Our correspondents must not expect us to publish these names at present. We expect to see these same men figure as active members of the approaching Union Democratic Convention, and we may in such a case, show them up to the people. Republicans who propose to join the "Union" movement had better call at this office and read the names and utterances of those who seek to mislead them into the democratic party.

> MR. EDITOR .- Please to say to your readers in general, and the friends of education in particular, that the Mansfield Seminary will be so completed that we shall be able to accommodated students the coming term, to their entire satisfaction, both with dormitories, and boarding in the building. No Seminary in the land affords so good rooms for students, and we are resolved that none shall afford better instruction. We shall emily no teachers, except those of experience, and known ability, and aptness to teach. We would say to those who desire to educate their children, that every attention will be given to their moral, intellectual and physical education. We believe in educating the whole man. Give us a trial. In consequence of the hard times, we wish to say also that we will take in payment all kinds of produce at cash prices. Bring on your children and your, wheat, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, butter, apples &c, and we will educate the one and market the others for you.

E. WILDMAN, Principal: Mansfield, Aug. 22d, 1861.

A FEW MORE VOLUNTEERS.—A few days since, Edwin J. Hunt, private from Capt. Holland's Company, returned home to Deerfield on a furlough, having been previously poisoned by some weeds in the river while bathing, which disabled him from service. The friends in the vicinity cordially greeted him on his return home. He brought passes with him to take back volunteers. On his return to his Company, the following named persons went with him on Sunday afternoon: Wm. R. Seely, and Wm. G. Seely, from Brockfell; Charles W. Clark, and Whiting Agiton, from Troupsburg, Steiben Co.; Edwin Bruc, from Westfield; Jos. C. Impson, from Delmar; James Vasbinder, from Osceola. On taking the cars at Addison, Monday morning, two of Capt. Angle's Company (a Company now being formed in Addithey would "spile for a fight," before Capt. Angle could get them mustered into service. resolved they would go with our boys. They resisted the entreaties of Capt. A. and his Lieutenants and the cars moved off taking them Brookfield, Aug. 20, 1861.

EDITOR OF AGITATOR-DEAR SIR.-Not ong ago an article appeared in your paper in which it was stated that we had but one nest of secessionists in our county, and that as luck would have it, they only numbered some half dozen. That is certainly a lamentable fact for vention be held, where both parties could lay Old Tioga County. For the Banner County in the State to be thus stained up, is certainly humiliating, especially, when we find out that these rank secessionists are not made so from the conviction of their own souls; but because their employer, a man living out of this state. is hostile to the Administration, and an advocate of secession. They through simple fear of being discharged, advocate whatever doctrine their employear may see fit to dictate. I am well acquainted with this secession gang. I see them every day-am present sometimes when they all get together and talk about the he would be forced to believe that they were war, condemning the policy of the Government, and singing praise to Jeff. Davis & Co. They bark loud and long, and at the appearance of that article, sat up a tumultuous roar, ceasing only after they had enquired of every man within reasonable distance, who wrote that article? I will say to this secessin gang, that unless the stitution. And now I would like to ask how bark some two or three keys lower, they will soon be waited upon by a company who are prepairing for that special occasion. "We do not approve of tarring and feathering, but it is impossible to forget that it has been sometimes

Blossburg, Aug. 26, 1861.

well done."

FROM THE TIOGA BOYS. Extracts from a Private Letter

A CITIZEN.

CAMP GIBSON, D. C. Aug. 20, 1861. \* \* \*After a long and very disagreeable rainstorm, "Old Sol" has again made his appearance, and with the cheerful rays of the sun, comes new life and animation in camp. Besides that, another long wished for visitor made his appeance, (Uncle Sam's Pay Master,) with a roll of bank bills in one hand, and a bag of chink in the other, marched into Camp. By an | basis" which would be "lasting and beneficial involuntary motion, hundreds of hands dropped upon empty purses. One glance of the eye was enough to show that he was no unwelcome vis-

Rainy, damp weather, has had a tendency to increase our sick report. Still there are but few cases of fever. R. M. Pratt, is about the only one that has been obliged to give up entirely. He is having a run of the Typhoid fever. I have been taking care of him for the last week the most of the time. He is comfortably situated at a Union farmer's, by the name of Eld, and a fine place, it is, too. Pratt is convales-

I suppose you want war news, and I hardly know what to say, for I see by yesterday's Tribune, that you learn the news long before we do. That paper is correct in saying that we are expecting an attack every day, and that the Rebel forces are advancing to attack Washington. The attack will be made by attempting to quently the case. A Washington paper states cross the river above here, or opposite us, and then marching upon Washington from the northwest. That plan may work, but I think not. I do not say that they cannot cross the river, for I think they can; but when they get across, they will find the boys from the "Old Key Stone," in their places, ready and willing.

This Division, under Gen. McCall, is composed mostly of the Pa. R. C. V. However, several other Regiments are with us. Our whole force will amount to about 20,000 men, as nigh as I can estimate. They are putting us in a shape for defence as fast as possible, by clearing away woods, building forts, and diging entrenchments.

We are situated on the highest ground in the D. C., in the north-west part. The fort is to be as established and recognized. We cannot sus- opposed to what they call "the present unholy invalid. He has been declining for the past six mounted by eighteen guns, four columbiads, four rifle cannons, the others for grape, canister, or ball, as the case may demand. The fort will command a tract of country for five miles each way, including Washington and George-The site is well adapted for a strong hold, and it is evidently the intention to make

> The Secretary of War's proclamation for soldiers, creates no little excitement in Washington. It is now the belief of all that we are to see, bloody times here very soon; and if it must come, the sooner the better. Our boys all appear anxious to try their metal, and I have faith to believe that they are well tempered, and will show themselves as such, on the battle field.

> Times are becoming rather critical, and you need not be surprised if you hear more important news soon than what I have to write. It may be good news, and still be a sad voice to the heart of many a mother in Tioga. Friends at home should be prepared for the worst .--Their sons and brothers could never die in a more glorious cause, than fighting to sustain the liberties, institutions and Union that our forefathers fought so nobly-to gain. Those institutions-let us preserve them for future generations, undefiled. Let it never be said that man is not capable of self government, and that Republicanism is a farce.

> An Affecting Incident .- A few days since, the several regiments of Gene Sickles' Brigade were sworn into the service of the United States by the administration of the customary oath .-Four regiments had been sworn in, and each one took the solemn oath, accompanied and followed by hurralis. When the 5th Regiment was drawn up in line, an officer of one of the companies, stepped to the front, addressed Gen. Sickles, and requested that this regiment might be sworn in with prayer. It was too solemn a moment for hurrals. The General told him that the chanlains were absent, and there was no one to call upon to perform the duty. The officer replied that he would call upon one under his command if the General would give him leave. Consent was given. The duty was explained to the regiment, and the officer called upon a youth, 17 years of age, to step to the front and lead them in prayer. He immediately took the place assigned him and engaged in prayer. The whole regiment was melted into tears, as well as hundreds who were standing around as witnesses of the scene. The men stood weaping after the prayer was over. So deeply affected was the General, that he sens for the chaplains to come and witness the scene. It was from his own lips that these facts were

Rev. Theophilus Fiske, formerly editor of a democratic paper in Philladelphia, and who received appointment for his services in the Post Office Department, under Mr. Buchapan, and retained there longer than he should have been by the present administration, has been detected in robbing letters in the dead letter son) named Morehouse and Odell, fearing that office. Through the intercessions of his wife and daughter legal proceedings have not been instituted against him, but he was promptly dismissed from office.

Maj. Gen. Fremont seized last week \$58,000 in the Bank of St. Genevieve, Mo., which was intended for the use of the rebels.

For the Agitator. WHAT KIND OF UNION?

MR. EDITOR: Throughout the County, the talk of a Union Convention seems to be general at this time, and I believe, could such a Conaside the "battle ax," and meet together as patriots of the same stamp, and nominate candidates that dre favorable to the acts of the Administration in relation to the strict prosecution of the War, it might enhance to the under a great mental delusion. It is not the benefit of the country, and of both parties policy of the South to stop agitating this que alike. I see by referring to the Wellsboro Democrat, that the Editor is very indiguant could have control of the government, the with the course you pursue in opposing a Union Convention, and it strikes me could the Editor hear the denunciations of the Government by some of his Democratic friends of this township; not in favor of uniting the two elements at this time. Most of our Democratic friends have ever since the inauguration reviled against the Administration, and have attempted to kill the party by their malignant onslaught, and by denouncing them as violators of the Conin the name of heaven, could we bring together these discordant elements of strife, and unite in Convention, so that we should have unity of action and of sentiment. After the fall election, party feeling ran so high, that it found a corresponding sentiment throughout the country, and both parties seemed determined to keep up a separate organization, but the fact is pretty generally conceded that the Democratic/party. under the guise of Unionism, have been at-tempting,—even in our own State, to subvert the Republican organization, and thereby by presenting new issues to open again a violent contest, such as was waged during the Presidential Campaign. It is well known that in the Southern part of this State, attempts were made by leading journals to consolidate the two parties, and to unite them on a "firm alike to both parties." But the more shrewd of the Republicans, saw that it was but another movement on foot to destroy the integrity of the Republican party, and thereby weaken the confidence of the people in the stability of our organization, and thus destroy the platform that carried with it the confidence and support of the North. We are not unmindful of the denunciations

that have been heaped upon the Republican party North as well as South-they have attempted to force the responsibility of the present disastrous condidion of our country upon the party now in power. The Republican party have been characterized as the disunion party, because as they say, they waged a sectional warfare during the last campaign. Why was it sectional? It was because they choose to make it so. They have been laboring for twenty-five years under the teachings of the great Nulliffer John C. Calhoun to nationalize slavery, and to force it upon every inch of our public domain, and the sentiment of opposition to these measures struck the mind of the people and they rose up in their might and pronounced an edict upon the farther extension of slavery. Politicians have seized upon this sentiment of Calhoun's and are now laboring in one section of the country to build upon the institution of slavery a vast oligarchy. And because we oppose such measures, and declare that slavery shall not extend beyond limits which were long since marked out, and which then settled the slavery issue, are we to be denounced as disunionists? And because we elected a President upon these issues, is that sufficient cause to break up this Government? Mr. Lincoln was elected upon a Constitutional platform; hes was elected by a clear majority over all the other candidates; he received a larger majority of the popular vote than did Buchanan in 1856. Our Democratic brethren were then satisfied with the mode of electing our Executive, ment of the laws, the prosecution of the we is that they be granted the same rights under the laws of the Government strictly obeyedthe Constitution that they then granted to the Democracy. By a change of past events, and for the time being, and to come up to the sup under similar circumstances we might have had a continuance of the Democratic Administration. We should in that case have felt ourselves in duty bound to obey the constitutional requirements of the Government, and have remained in peace with the Government, and submitted to our fate, feeling confident, that it was

by the voice and vote of the majority. Never have two parties emerged from a conflict with less feelings of magnanimity, than the enemies of the United States. It seems did the parties in the Presidential campaign of that on the voyage to New York, Serril openly 1860. The Anti-Slavery party elected its can expressed his sympathy with the Confederate didate by a clear majority,—and a majority of eause, and proclaimed that he was a messenger such a character as to show to the world that of Jefferson Davis and had been to Europe of the people were in favor of a change in the a special mission to negotiate a loan with the affairs of the Government. The Republicans, bankers there and as the result he had with him wherever able to present clearly to, the public £40,000 in English bank notes. the real issues of the canvass-slavery restriction or-slavery extension, carried the people with them by unprecedented majorities,almost breaking up in some States the powerful ranks of our adversaries. With but a few Brown, who arrested him. On searching the years to attend to the complicated details of prisoner they found £40,000 (nearly \$200,000) years to attend to the complicated details of party warfare-we swept away the powerful in Bank of England notes upon his person. Democracy that has been for the past four years sapping the very life of our country, and mathe issue of regular powers authorizing his tr king inroads upon its credit.

We fought the battle last fall upon constitutional grounds, the issues were fairly presented Henery, issued the warrant on their affadant to the people, and never before were they so The United States District-Attorney has first plainly made known. We contended with a party that has had an organization ever since the Republic was organized. The vital points in their platform has changed with almost every election,-and after shifting and dividing, they presented a ticket which was almost sure to be defeated, because they defeated themselves by producing a split in the Convention at Charleston. They divided up the support raised and war levied to accomplish it. The of their candidates who were nominated upon different platforms. Thus the people had presented to them a platform which had a "double meaning" which rightly construed, meant one thing for the North, and another for the South. But the Republican party presented a platform which was easily understood by the most ignorant, and it was a platform that received the hearty support of the Delegates at Chicago. and of the people at the election. We elected a President upon the platform of non-extension of slavery-the people sanctioned it, and we have confidence in them, and we believe that they are now hostile to the extension of slavery, and are desirous that the Territories of the Union be consecrated to free labor and free in-

The Democracy of the South grasped Mr. Lincoln's election as a pretext to pretent rebellion, and to force upon the country their plans of resentment, that found rise in the nuflifiers of 1832, and have ever since been maturing among their leaders of the present day. But say the Democrats: "The Republican party forced them to take this step, which they would not have otherwise taken, had this continual agitation of the slavery question been let alone." I would like to ask them which party forced this called Kanawha-

agitation upon the country? Their very act for the past eight years, show that their sain Democratic organization is at the behest of the Slave Oligarchy. The Administration of July Slave power, and no reasonable man doubts that it was for their interest to keep up the aginting of the slave question, and he who expects the Democratic party to stop the agitation of the slavery question, is simply and wholly laboring tion. They demand expansion, and if the would have it, and new conquests to the slan power would be thade. In 1852; the Democrati ic party announced their candidate for the Presidency. They placed him upon a platform which pledged the party to abide by the conpromise of 1850, as settling the whole slavely question. They elected their candidate, became the power of the Democratic party had not been broken. After his election, however, another difficulty presented itself in the settlement of the question of the admission of slavery in Kansas, and instead of settling it according to the past policy of the Government, they di turbed the compromise of 1850, and the atil older one of 1820, by the repeal of the Misson ri restriction. Those were exclusively Demy cratic measures, resolved upon in Democrate caucus, and passed by Democratic votes in both branches of Congress. What has followed the measures is well known to us all, and nothing is better known than that the Democratic part have forced this agitation upon the people. repealed these compromises they once sworeh stand by, as a settlement of the slavery qua tion. They were in favor of the Missouri striction, where they said it would answerther ends of forcing Missouri into the Union uponi Slave Constitution. They were in favor of is repeal when they saw that it would throwdow the bars which divided freedom and slavery, and allow them to take their peculiar institu tions over any of our public domain. They de mand of the North to stand strictly by their compromises, while they violate the rules promiscuously to suit their own convenience. They show by their past actions that they will not be governed by any compromise that does not give to them the sway of National affairs. They now precipitate a rebellion for the purpose of draggooning the North into submission, and forcing them to recognize their power of over. throwing the Government whenever their fancy dictates, and when by so doing they can get such compromises and concessions as they may

We are thoroughly convinced that the "Soft Democracy" of New York, are in favor of compromising with the Southern Confederacy. They sparned the offer of the Republicans to meet them in Mass Convention, and nominate Union candidates to fill the various offices. The Republicans of that State, wished to merge the partizan spirit in that of the patriot, and thu strike hands and nominate candidates that wer favorable to the Union, and in favor of a vigor ous prosecution of the War. But the Demoracy revolted at the idea of uniting with them, and they have issued their call for a convention, and propose to revive at the approaching full election the question of slavery extension -They have thus disregarded the Union call, and are now in favor of an excitable campaign, which will, instead of healing the wounds occsioned by the last election, produce antagonia tic and discordant feelings, which is to be depre-

The Republicant of this township are in a vor of a vigorous prosecution of the War, ad are not in favor of holding out the "olive branch of peace and compromise" with traitors, with arms in their hands for the overthrow of the Government. Let us nominate a county ticket upon the platform of the Union, the enforce until rebellion shall be crushed in the land, and Then let us ask all to lay aside party warin port of such officers, and by so doing, give contenance and support to the constituted authorties of the Government. L. D. Jr. Lawrenceville, Aug. 26, 1861.

Uncle San \$200,000 Ahead.-T. S. Serily a Virginian, who came passenger on the steam ship Persia, from Liverpool is under arrest, charged with treason, in siding and abeting

On the arrival of the Persia, some of the passengers to whom Serril had talked, symps thising with the Union cause informed Custom House Officers Alexander Isaacs and Thoms Sterril was taken to the Custom-House to amil rest. The passengers who laid the information swore to the above facts, and Commissioner an information and libel to confiscate the 000 under the Confiscation act passed by the last Congress.

THE DECLARATION OF DOUGLAS. The Hot Stephen A. Douglas declared in his last speed that "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man most be on the side of the United State or against it. There can be no neutrality this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

David Todd, the old wheel-horse of Demor racy, in Ohio, said in a recent speech at Clert land, "I am frank to confess that I heartly to dorse and approve every act of Mr. Lincoln since his inauguration. I would support his as soon as I would Andrew Jackson." different from the bastard Democrats who at scarcely and underhandly trying to popular the people against the Administration.

Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation order ing all Union men in the South to depart within forty days, on pain of punishment as alien en

The Secretary of War has ordered the Got ernor of Illinois to prepare all the men at his disposal for insignt removal to St. Louis.

The Convention of Western Virginia concluded to attempt to creet, a new State, to M