

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

WOULD ENGLAND GAIN BY A RECOGNITION OF THE REBELS?

To this question, one of the English weekly journals answers "No!" The reasons for the negative are very clearly stated, as follows:

"No sooner shall we have assisted the South to attain its independence than new questions of the first importance will come up as to slavery and the slave-trade. Mexico, and an Anglo-Saxon slave-commonwealth can never be peaceable neighbors. The South already intend to absorb Mexico. For twenty years back their policy has tended in this direction. The Knights of the Golden Circle are pledged to the attempt. The genius of the slavery cotton-system requires constant enlargement of area, and Mexico is not the state to resist any consistent and well-organized pressure. We shall have soon to face the efforts of the South to absorb Mexico as part of the slave commonwealth, and the same peril which makes us bend before it now, will bid us bend before it then.—We shall be involved in the meshes of the slavery very net, and be more sensitive than ever to the danger of slave insurrections, the menaces of northern abolitionists, in short, the moral necessity of supporting the South against its northern foes."

"And what will be our reward?—that we shall have a less formidable rival in Disunited than we could ever have in United States. This is one of those political motives which we can never hear confessed without wondering at the unblushing selfishness of statesmen. It has, we know, a real influence on English thought at the present moment. It is thought that we shall find our advantage in the quarrel of our rivals. Perhaps so; if it be our advantage to fear them less, and to be more than ever in the hands of one of them at least. The South may become to us another Turkey, with far more than the moral complications of Turkish misgovernment. We may drift sooner than we think into a real or fancied necessity for maintaining the integrity of the South against the North. A weak and unscrupulous ward contrives practically to impose a far more gallant yoke than a powerful and audacious rival."

"We are not at the meeting of the ways. If we are wise, we shall stand sedulously aloof from all diplomatic action till the contest is over, and either one combatant is vanquished or the two have made their own terms. But all our moral influences ought to be clearly given to the North, and if the conclusion of the struggle leaves any portion of the southern states independent, it should be our earnest endeavor to support the northern states in the policy of sealing up slavery within certain impassable limits, and forever terminating the slave trade. If the moral influence of England is cast into the other scale, we shall say that a liberal Administration will have deliberately inflicted a greater injury on the cause of freedom than any single generation of liberals can hope to retrieve."

The Rebellion of the Cherokees.

The St. Louis Evening News has the following account of the rebellion of John Ross and his Cherokees:

"The battle of Wilson's Creek had had the unhappiest effect: The secession party—against which chief John Ross had struggled so hard, and, apparently, with much success—was greatly strengthened by that event; and, instigated by emissaries of the Confederate states, had renewed their violent clamors for alliance with the South."

"Overborne by this pressure, John Ross, on the 20th of August, called the Council together at Talequah and sent in a message recommending a severance of their connection with the government of the United States and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The Council, by a vote, approved of these recommendations, and next day appointed commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the southern government."

"The Confederate Commissioner at Talequah, with authority from Richmond, had made propositions to the Council, offering to assume the payment of the regular annuities which the Cherokee had hitherto received from the United States government, and which they feared would be lost to them by an alliance with the South. The proposition, together with the violent and overbearing conduct of the secession party, proved too much for the wavering Ross and the Council; and as they were threatened by the invasion from Arkansas and Texas, and without the hope of succor from the federal government, they agreed to secede from the United States and unite with the rebel government."

"The wife of Chief Ross, however, held out to the last, and refused to yield up her adherence to the Union. After the proceedings of the Council, a Confederate flag was prepared to be hoisted over the Council House in Talequah, but Mrs. Ross declared that she would not allow it, and threatened that if it were raised, she would make her son, six years old, tear it down. Owing to her spirited resistance, the flag was not raised."

PANICS NOT FROM WANT OF COURAGE.—A friend in Ireland calls our attention to the following extract from the Dublin University Magazine, which we respectfully insert as indicative of the friendship of the Emerald Isle for us and our cause:

We cannot conclude without rebuking the ungodly sneer which the panic of Bull Run has drawn from the Times and Punch at American courage. Writers must know very little of military matters to suppose that cowardice is the cause of panics. All that we have read on the subject directly proves the contrary. It is the want of discipline in the mass, not want of bravery in the individual soldier, which causes a panic. If the Americans had been an army of lions they would have certainly fled if they were led off by asses, as it appears most of their commanders were; or if they had been lions mistrustful of each other, as they probably were, from want of practice together on drill and parade, they would have equally fled. It is only when an army moves as one man, when after marching together, and facing in company for months together, fatigued and danger that they get confidence in each other and in their commander. The Americans were braggarts, we admit, but no cowards. Their panic served them right; but he is only a poltroon himself who would dare to insinuate such a slander against a brave people in whose veins the same blood flows as in our own; and who taught us at the Fischi the saying that blood is thicker than water. We do not forget that saying of Tatnall's, and now two years after we send the same message back to America in all her troubles that blood is thicker than water. We have not our ears studded with Manchester cotton, and we have a heart for brave men; whether in the North or South, fighting for what they believe to be their country. But out right hand of fellowship we reserve for those in the North, who are fighting the battle of the poor slave against his oppressors."

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR,

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1861.



THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

THE BOOGUS "UNION" SMASHED!!

THE TIoga PLATEFORM AFFIRMED.

NEARLY 1000 MAJORITY FOR "KITE."

DITTO FOR THE WHOLE TICKET

Notwithstanding the superhuman efforts made by the wire-working Democratic leaders—aided by a few disappointed Republicans—to break down the only unanimous Union Party in this County, and to build upon its ruins a Squalls Party—notwithstanding the misrepresentations of the tricksters, we are able this morning to present to the people their verdict, as far as heard from, on the candidates for sheriff, for upon these candidates the whole fight centered:

Maj. for Stowell, Maj. for Taylor	48,
Wellboro,	85
Larkins,	270,
Ward,	45,
Charleston,	61,
Fairington,	21,
Chatham,	51,
Bless,	44,
Middlebury,	131,
Union,	51,
Ridgmont,	80,
Covington and Boro,	150,
Gaines,	32,
Mansfield,	23,
Tioga Township,	24,
Tioga Boro,	34,
Lakrence and Boro,	140,
Roxland,	15,
Jackson,	24,
Majinsburg,	9,
Sullivan,	63,
Slippen,	43,
Clymer,	127,
Westfield,	78,
Bethelkfield,	17,
Knoxville and Deerfield, tied,	13,
Osecola,	30,
Elkland,	27.

We shall publish the full Returns in our next.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

All remains quiet at and around Washington. Balloon reconnoissances show that the main body of the Rebels is at Fairfax Court-House. There are no signs of offensive movements, and it is thought that none are immediately contemplated by either side. The strength of the Rebels is computed to be 200,000. It is said that Johnston and Smith are anxious for active operations, but that Beauregard is more cautious.

We have important information by way of Washington concerning the Bermuda, which recently ran the blockade and entered Savannah. She is an iron-clad vessel of fifteen hundred tons burden; sailing from Liverpool on the 18th of August, she reached Savannah on the 16th of September. Her cargo contained

18 rifled cannon of 32 and 42 pounds; 2 Lancaster guns of 168 pounds weight; powder, shot, and shells for this ordnance; 6,500 Enfield rifles; from 200,000 to 300,000 cartridges; 6,000 pairs of army shoes; 20,000 blankets; 180 barrels of gunpowder; a large quantity of morphine, quinine, and other medical stores. The cargo cost \$1,000,000. The vessel is now fitting as a pirate, to prey on the returning California steamers. It is said that Commander Tipton is to have charge of her; also, that two more iron-clad steam frigates are expected at Savannah from England by the 15th of the present month.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Price states that he is moving as rapidly as possible toward the Arkansas line, and that Gen. Fremont will follow him closely, intending to give him battle wherever he can find him.

We learn from Cairo that two of our gunboats, while reconnoitering down the river yesterday, fell in with the Rebel gunboat Jeff. Davis; they chased her to within two miles of Columbus; then the batteries of the Rebels on the Kentucky shore fired on them, the engagement lasting one hour. No damage was done to the boats, which were, however, forced to retire, after doing apparently considerable execution on the enemy with their guns, though to what extent it could not be ascertained.

A Cabinet meeting was held on Monday to investigate the charges of Fremont against Blair, and those of the latter against the former.—The chief points made by Col. Blair against Gen. Fremont are these: That he sacrificed Lyon; that he did not reinforce Mulligan, although he could have done so; that he kept the latter's messenger three days without seeing him; that his expenditures have been excessive and corrupt; that a member of his staff held a contract for the purchase of five thousand horses; that he is surrounded by corrupt men, knowing them to be so; that he is incorrigible, and accepts of none unless qualified by long years of experience on the plains. They will be mounted on the swift Mexican mustang, and will be armed to the teeth with Colt's revolvers, bowie knives and Sharp's rifles. Their decision was reached by the Cabinet.

FROM THE TIOGA BOYS.

Correspondence of the Agitator.

CAMP TENNALLY, D. C. Sept. 30, 1861.

FRIEND AGITATOR.—Last Wednesday morning while yet so early that the moon was our only light, we were busily engaged in Camp Union, making preparations for an early start to our new location in Gen. McCall's Division, and just as the bright sun rolled up above the eastern hills, the drum beat, and we were drawn up in line of battle, with our knapsacks heavily loaded, our haversacks filled with two day's rations, our canteens filled with water, and a gun upon our shoulders weighing twelve pounds, and started off on quick time. The day was warm and pleasant—the road, one of the finest I ever saw, was the old paved highway between Frederick City, and Washington, as pleasant as it is, it is like Jordan, "a hard road to travel." We reached this camp about half past three, P. M., and before the sun went down, our tents were pitched, and in good order, and the Buck-tails seated around their camp-fires, cracking jokes, and drinking coffee, twenty-five miles from where we were on the previous night.

Our camp is pleasantly situated on a high point of ground, about one and a half miles from the Chain Bridge, and four from Washington. It is surrounded on every side by strong fortifications, while others are constantly being built. I was down to the Chain Bridge Thursday. It is well guarded at each end by strong batteries, besides there is a line of earthworks and batteries which extend the whole length of the heights, from the bridge, to Washington. For miles around the city, it is one grand encampment, with hundreds of thousands of strong hearts aching for a fight, and cannons enough to blow up Gibraltar. Yet it is a sad truth, that within sight of all this grand military preparation, there is a flag that floats in opposition to the one that waves above the Capital of the Nation.

Thursday was a general day of rest among the soldiers. It was a day for prayer and fasting, but as we have to fast the most of the time, we concluded to let others have that part of the exercise. We had the pleasure, however, of listening to a shout, but eloquent and patriotic sermon, by the Rev. Wm. Haskall, of Westfield, Pennsylvania.

Friday was a cold, stormy day; the wind blew a perfect gale all night, occasionally sweeping one of our tents "to grass." As I lay curled down among my tent mates, (Dan, Tom, Add and Ed,) I was strongly reminded of the cold, chilly wind of our northern December.

Saturday night, we received orders to be ready to march at a moment's warning. We were informed that if a single six pounder was fired during the night, to spring to the ranks and be ready to start; but the night wore away and all was quiet. Sunday morning brought us the glad tidings that Munson's Hill was ours, and that, too, without the loss of a man. That was a good move, for it was a strong-hold, but not as strong as we expected, but it cheered the brave heart of the mighty army of the north.

This morning was ushered in by the thundering of cannons over in Virginia. It has been kept up the most of the day. A party of rebels tried to cross the river, but were driven back. It created a great excitement here, and in less than one hour, more than 100,000 men were under arms, ready to fight to the bitter end. The very heavens echoed with cheers. We all feel that we have received our last defeat, and lost our last battle.

A sergeant in Co. F., of our Regiment, shot himself to-day. He loaded his gun, placed the muzzle in his mouth and pulled it off with his toe. He was a little insane, and had been a number of days.

We know not what moment we will be called into the battle field—all is excitement here.—The readers of this sheet, can scarcely imagine the warlike preparations which surround us, for in Old Tioga, all is peace—but even there, thousands of anxious hearts beat quickly at every rumor of war, and hundreds of mothers, sisters, wives and brothers, are gathered around once happy household fires, eagerly awaiting intelligence of loved ones, gathered on distant fields to defend the honor of the Nation.

COL. CROCKER.

BINGHAMTON ENTERPRISE.—While on a recent visit to Binghamton, we were much surprised to see the activity and business stir with which the place seemed to be alive—notwithstanding the pressure of hard times and war excitement, Binghamton enterprise seems to be on the increase. Several new features attracted our notice, prominent among these were the new Presbyterian Church, a magnificent brick edifice, nearly completed, and the new Commercial Building, on Court street, a three story brick and granite structure, beautifully ornamented with heavy capitals and rich carvings. We understand that Messrs. Lowell & Warner of the Binghamton Commercial College are to move their Institution into this building as soon as possible. The prosperity of this College should demand more spacious accommodations is satisfactory evidence of its merits, and another proof of the success of Binghamton enterprise.

The cargo was \$1,000,000. The vessel is now fitting as a pirate, to prey on the returning California steamers. It is said that Commander Tipton is to have charge of her; also, that two more iron-clad steam frigates are expected at Savannah from England by the 15th of the present month.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Price states that he is moving as rapidly as possible toward the Arkansas line, and that Gen. Fremont will follow him closely, intending to give him battle wherever he can find him.

We learn from Cairo that two of our gunboats, while reconnoitering down the river yesterday, fell in with the Rebel gunboat Jeff. Davis; they chased her to within two miles of Columbus; then the batteries of the Rebels on the Kentucky shore fired on them, the engagement lasting one hour. No damage was done to the boats, which were, however, forced to retire, after doing apparently considerable execution on the enemy with their guns, though to what extent it could not be ascertained.

A Cabinet meeting was held on Monday to investigate the charges of Fremont against Blair, and those of the latter against the former.—The chief points made by Col. Blair against Gen. Fremont are these: That he sacrificed Lyon; that he did not reinforce Mulligan, although he could have done so; that he kept the latter's messenger three days without seeing him; that his expenditures have been excessive and corrupt; that a member of his staff held a contract for the purchase of five thousand horses; that he is surrounded by corrupt men, knowing them to be so; that he is incorrigible, and accepts of none unless qualified by long years of experience on the plains. They will be mounted on the swift Mexican mustang, and will be armed to the teeth with Colt's revolvers, bowie knives and Sharp's rifles. Their decision was reached by the Cabinet.

SOLDIER'S AID SOCIETY.

A public meeting of citizens was held at Mansfield at the close of religious services on the National Fast Day, to consider the appeal of the Quarter-master of the state for stockings and blankets for our Pennsylvania volunteers. A society was organized to be called the "Richmond Ladies' Soldier's Aid Society," and the following officers were duly elected.

PRESIDENT—Mrs. James R. Wilson.
VICE PRESIDENT—Mrs. John Vorhees.
SECRETARY—Mrs. Joseph P. Morris.
TREASURER—Mrs. Justus B. Clark.

The object of the society is to supply the volunteers with stockings, as suggested by the Quarter-master, and the money resulting for the "aid and comfort" of our troops, to be disposed of at the future option of the members.

At a subsequent meeting at the house of Mr. Hunt, a committee of 20 ladies was appointed to canvass the township for contributions of wool, stocking-yarn and knitting.

The Secretary was directed to open a correspondence with individuals in each township of the county to enlist if possible, every one in the great cause, "in the hour of our country's need."

The demand is of the most pressing urgency, and as this is one of the very few modes by which the women of the country can manifest their patriotic sympathies, it is not doubted that it will be liberally responded to by every mother, wife and sister in the country.

By order of the Richmond Soldier's Aid Society.

Mansfield, Oct. 3, 1861.

S. E. MORRIS, Sec'y.

The following order has been issued by the Quarter-master General of the Pennsylvania Militia:

HEAD QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
QUARTER-MASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

Harrisburg, Sept. 10, 1861.

Pennsylvania needs blankets and stockings for 30,000 brave soldiers in arms to support the Government. Every factory capable of making blankets, even to a single loom, should at once be put in operation. Liberal contracts will be given to all such.

Blankets should be wool, gray, 7 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches wide, and weigh full five pounds, with the letters P. V., in black, four inches long, in the center of each blanket.

Stockings will be needed the coming winter, half-hose, or socks, good sizes—one-fourth of a yard long, pound each. Let every mother, wife and sister, knit one or more pair.

Let associations be formed in each county with a treasurer at the county seat with whom the stockings can be deposited and forwarded to the military store at Harrisburg.

The United States contract price will be paid to each county Treasurer, 25cts per pair, and thus a fund can be raised to supply the wants of volunteer families, to which every patriotic woman in the state can contribute her share.

R. C. HALE, Quarter-master Gen. P. M.

For the Agitator.

MANSFIELD SEMINARY.

Mr. Emmons.—We are anxious to say to the friends who have looked with so much solicitude upon this educational enterprise, that this year has opened with flattering prospects, notwithstanding the pressure of these war times. The people seem to be unwilling to let their children go uneducated, though the destroyer, war, may be swallowing up millions of dollars of the wealth of the land. Our patronage is much larger than we anticipated. This is as it should be, and proves it to be a fixed principle in the minds of the intelligent North, that the masses must continue to be educated, or the basis of our republican institutions is wanting.

This morning was ushered in by the thundering of cannons over in Virginia. It has been kept up the most of the day. A party of rebels tried to cross the river, but were driven back. It created a great excitement here, and in less than one hour, more than 100,000 men were under arms, ready to fight to the bitter end. The middle of the