Terms of Publication.

B TIGA COUNTY AGITAT R is published Wedgeday Morning, and mail I to subscribers that reasonable price of

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, why is advance. It is intended to notify every when the term for which the has paid shall the when the figures on the paint albel on the office happer. The paper will then be stopped to their remittance be resident albel to the lent in man can be brought in their to the

in a large and steadily increasing circulation reachostage to any subscriber within nt whose most convenient post office may be is, out ning County.
In adjoining County.
In adjoining County.
In adjoining County.
In adjoining County.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BYSTAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL. DAVID HART, PROPER TOR. .

The undersigned begs leave to ma sunce to his old The undersigned begs leave to the annee to his ordered and to the public generally, at he has taken assession of the old stand and fill it up in good seed in the date of the and intends to keep it as a Atapperance Hotel, pairs will be spared to accommand the the traveling pairs will be spared to accommand the the traveling found in the court that times. Travell HART. and. Prices to suit the times. DiVID HART.

AS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON, TTORNEYS & COUNSELLORIE AT LAW, will attend the Court of Tioga, Pollor and McKean unios. [Welisboro', Feb. 1, 1853.];

C. N. DARTT, DENTIST, OFFICE at his residence near the Academy. All wark pertaining to his line of business done promptly and [April 22, 1858.]

DICKINSON HOUSE

CORNING, N. F.
M.I. A. FIELD, Proprietor.
Guests taken to and from the Dept free of charge. J. C. WHITTA ER,

Hydropathic Physician and Surgeon. ELKLAND, TIOGA CLAPENNA. Will visit patients in all parts of her County, or re-

J. EMERY,

TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Page Will devote his exclusively to the practice of law. Collections made in any of the Northern countries of Pennsyl-

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE. Corner of Main Street and the Avende, Wellsboro, Pa. J. W. BIGONY, PROPRIETOR.

This popular Hotel, having been re-fitted and re-furnished throughout, is now open to the public as a first-class house.

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE, H. C. VERMILYEA, PROPRIETOR.

Gaines, Tioga County, Pa. MIS is a new hotel beauted within eary necess of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public. April 12, 1860.

G. C. C. CAMPBELL.

BARBER · AND HAIR DRESSER: BARBER AND HAM TO THE BARBER SHOWN IN THE BARBER AND HAM TO THE BARBER AND HAM TO THE BARBER AND HAM THE BARBER AND HAM THE BARBER AND HAM THE BARBER AND HAM THE BARBER AND THE BARBER AN Wellsboro, Sept. 22, 1859.

THE CORNING JOURNAL.

George W. Pratt, Editor and roprietor. Is published at Corning, Steuber Co., N. Y., at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year (in advance. The boarned is Republican in politics, and has a circulation reaching into every part of steuben County.—Those desirous of extending their business into that and the adjoining counties will find it an excellent advertising medium. Address as above.

WELLSBORO HOTEL, WELLSBOROUGE, PA.

FARR, PROPRIETOR.
(Farmerly of the United States Hotel.) Having leased this well knot of and popular House, soluted the patronage of the fig. With attentive and obliging waiters, together with the Proprietor's knowledge of the business, he had so to make the stay of these who stop with him that pleasant and agreeable.

Wellsboro, May 31, 1860.

PICTURE FRAMING. TOTHER GLASSES, Portraits, Pictures, Certificates Engravings, Needle Work &c., &c., framed in the neaest manner, in plain hyd ornamented Gilt. Roso Wood, Black Walnut, Oak Mahogany, &c. Persons leaving any article for frameng, can receive them next day framed in any style they wish and hung for them Seasimens of them. them. Specimens at SMITH'S BOOK STORE.

E. B. BENEDIET, M. D.,

WOULD inform the public that he is permanently located in Elkland Bard Tioga Co P.d., and is prepared by thirty years experience to treat all diseases of the eyes and their appendages on scientific principles, and that he can joure without fail, that treadful disease, called St. Witns' Dance, (Chorea Squeit Fut.) and will attend plany other business in the line of Physic and Surgery. Etkland Boro, August 8, 1860.

NEW FLOUR AND FEED STORE

IN WELLSBORO.

The subscriber would respectful inform the people of Wellsboro and vicinity that he as opened a FLOUR & FEED STORE one door above Wright's Figur, Store, on Main St., where he will keep constantly on hand as good an assortment of FLOUR and FRED as can be found in the market, which he will sell cheap for cash. Also, a large assortment of

Choice Wines and Liquors,

of a superior quality; and wirranted free from adulteration, which he will sell to Lumbermen and others at wholesale, cheaper than thy other establishment in Northern Pennsylvania. J. J. EATON.
Wellsboro, Dec. 19, 1860.

- CHARLESTON FLOURING MILLS. WRIGHT & BAILEY,

Haring secured the best mills in the County, are now

Custom Work, Merchant Work, and in fact everything that can be done in Country Mills, so as to give perfect' tisfaction. .

FLOUR, MEAT AND FEED, AT WHOLESA! L OR RETAIL,

at our store in Wellsboro, or at the mill. Cash Goods exchanged for grains the market price.
All goods delicered free off charge within the corpo canon.
WRIGHT & BAILEY. Wellsboro, Feb. 13, 1861. PASHIONABLE MILLINERY SHOP,

MAIN ST., WELL SBORO. MISS PAULINE SMITH has just purchased her FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Consisting of Straws of all kinds, Pattern Hate, Bloomer Hats, Flowers, Volvets, Silks of all kinds,

ALL KINDS OF TRIMMINGS.

She solicits a call from the indies of Wellsboro and vicinity, feeling confident that HER GOODS WILL BEAR INSPECTION,

and compare favorably with a use of any establishment in the bounty in regardit) price. AD BLEACHING AND PRESSING done in a

superior manner.

23 Room at the residence of C. Williams, apposite U.S. Hotel, up-stairs.

Oct. 2, 1861. NEW WHEAT FLOUR, tip top and cheap, at WRIGHT'S, Recess of ten minutes,

HE AGITATO]

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Bealthy Acform.

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

VOL. VIII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1861.

[From The Evening Post] THE VOLUNTEER'S MOTHER

He is my boy, my only boy;
His father died long years gone by;
And little have I known of joy
But gazing on his dark blue eye. Tis lighted now with higher glow; His country calls him let him go!

He never grieved me; tender, kind,
Strong, loving: full of hipe and grace;
My life was in his own entwined,
My heart but mirrored back his face.
With stean resolve he seeks the foo;
His country calls him; let him go!

How often I have sat beside Him sleeping: clustering 'round his hend These rich, brown locks, my praise, my pride, And now the earth must be his bed.

Tis wrong to grieve for this, I know, His country calls him; let him go! Ab, in how many bearts this strife Lis waged in prayer, by prayer is won;
There is the wood, the fire, the knife,
And for the sacrifice—our son!
'Twould kill me if he fell; but, no!

For God, who gane our land so blest, Would have us guard it heart and home, Give us the best at such behest; The gulf was closed in heathen Rome With one young warrior—weal or woe, His country calls him; let him go!

His country calls him; let him go!

PROCFEDINGS Of the Tiega County Teachers' Institute.

WEELSBORO, Pa., Nov. 12, 1861. The Fall Session convened in the Court House at 11 o'clock P. M. The President, Prof. E. Wildman, Principal of the Mansfield Classical Seminary, not having arrived, the organization was effected by the election of J. Waltridge, E.q., President pro tempore, and Miss Julia A. Ensworth, Secretary: Prof. H. C. Johns made a few remarks concerning the general object of a Teachers' Institute,-the great advantages which it affords, and exhorted the members to use their "best efforts" to make the meeting interesting and instructive. The following were appointed a committee on order of business: Morgan L. Bacon, R. R. Soper, Misses Sarah J. Merrick, Isabella McCarty, L. E. Ens-

ternoon be given to Prof's. Allen and Johns to employ to the best advantage." Prof. Allen occupied some time talking of Arithmetic and the method by which it should

worth. The Committee report "that the af-

be taught. Rev. J. F. Calkins, being called upon, gave some of his experiences as teacher and County Superintendent.

Prof. Johns stated some general rules that should always be observed in school. Adjourned to meet at 61 o'clock.

Tuesday Evening-About fifty teachers anwered to their names at the calling of the roll. Mr. Lewis Budine, Misses Sarah D. Rouse, and Martha Peet, were constituted a Committee to "pricure the names of those wishing to become members of the Institute." The following were appointed Critics: Miss Anna R. Kelsey, Miss Harriet Sheffer, and Mr. J. G. Lowrev.

Lecture by Rev. J. F. Calkins. Subjectaudience. At its conclusion, a vote of thanks was extended the lecturer with the request of a copy for publication.

The question, "Ought prizes to be given in school?" was discussed by Messrs. John I. Mitchell, J. D. Vandusen, Prof's. Allen, Johns, and others. J. A. Knapp, Esq., approved the plan of giving prizes; but "instead of awarding them to the best scholars, he would give them to the biggest dunce, that all might exert themselves to get out of the way." Decided

in the negative. Mr. J. Walbridge resigned the office of President, and was unanimously re-elected.

Acjourned to meet at 9 o'clock next day. Wednesday Morning-The roll was called. Singing, by the choir. Miss Julia A. Ensworth. resigned her position as Secretary, and R. R. Soper was elected to fill the vacancy. A vote of thanks was extended to Miss Ensworth for

Spelling by J. D. Vandusen. "With spelling commences the first education." . He considered it "an excellent plan to have the pupil write out the words on slate or paper, making the eye the organ to be trained; yet in connection with this the true method of teaching spelling should be practiced, viz; by synonyms and definition?' By this latter means the scholar is taught the meaning of words, as well as the mothed of their formation-also

their application and use. Orthography and Orthoepy was treated of v Prof. Johns. He spoke of the importance correct pronunciation. The great lack of knowledge on the part of teachers, even of the rudiments of our language and recommended that a certain portion of each day in school be devoted to an exercise in the elementary

sounds. Recess.

Music. Grammar by John I. Mitchell. "In teaching this branch of science we should know whatit is." "Its object and end." "The mere fact that a scholar is able to analyze a sentence and parse the words, is not grammar." "Grammar is the science which shows the natural connection between ideas and words." "It is ac- desk." "Instruct your pupils to sit in the quiring a knowledge of the meaning as well as the synthesis or analysis of a sentence." He recommended Prof. Kenyon's as the best and most systematically arranged of any work on grammar in the English Langage.

Adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday Ecening-Singing, by the choir. amusement and profit it was decided to have an "item box" and that the President and and in clases. "Advanced scholars should be Secretary be empowered to reject all improper questions."

Mental Arithmetic, by Prof. Wightman .-"Students are too apt to depend upon the tenchers for the solution of a problem." "Teach your pupils to rely upon themselves." He recommended, as an excellent method of cultivating the "retentive faculties," the reading of the example "slowly and distinctively once," calling upon some member of the class for a solution. If that pupil fail, some other, without repeating the problem.

Prof. Johns treated of Written Arithmetic. He illustrated his manner of instructing by catechizing the teachers in Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, &c. He asked, "why can only units of the same kind be subtracted?" Mr. Mitchell replied by inquiring, "How in a school of forty boys and sixty girls, would you subtract the boys; from the girls?" Notwithstanding the great array of mathematical talent present the latter was considered "a poser." The remainder of the afternoon was occupied in an informal discussion on Geography. Many demonstrations were given and questions answered by Prof's, Allen, Wightman, Johns and Wildman, of which I shall not attempt to report. "When Professors disagree, who shall decide?"

The following were appointed critics for the evening; Miss Lucinda H. Potter, Messrs. J. G. Lowrey, and R. F. Goodman. Adjourned to meet at 67 o'clock.

Wednesday Evening-Prof. Wildman arrived and took his seat. The committee on order of business presented the following resolution.

Resolved, That no person should be prevented by law to teach a common school who cannot teach the radiments of vocal music. Miss Hester Mitchell moved "the resolution be laid on the stove." Carried.

The following resolution presented by Prof. A. R. Wightman, was uranimously adopted. Resolved, That vocal music has a powerful influence for good over the feelings and characters of students; and hence

Resolved, That as a science and an art its study ought to be encouraged by all possible means, in common schools.

Recess. Singing by the choir.

An address to the teachers was delivered by J. W. Allen, after which reports of critics. Adjourned to meet at 81 o'clock A. M., next

Thursday Morning-Roll called. Prof. Johns on Written Arithmetic. He spoke of the absurdity of confining the scholars strictly to rules or definitions laid down by authors .-Let the pupil understand the demonstration and he can make a rule for himself."

Prof. Wightman was called upon and gave a demonstration of Geometrical Progression. Mr. Asaph Bacon and Miss Chloe B Henry, explained the principle of the Greatest Common Divisor." The why of the pr cess for finding the proportional numbers in Alligation Alternate was clearly shown by Mr. J.hn R. Jones.

Grammar, by Prof. Wildman. "Students are apt to commence the study of Grammar too early." "It is the most difficult branch taught in common schools, and hence requires a more mature mind. He would not have students commence the study before the age of 13. His method of teaching was nearly the same as that given by Mr. Mitchell.

Adjourned. Thursday Afternoon-The questions from the "item box" were distributed, after which, Geography, by Prof. Allen. He would teach Woman as a teacher." The reading was lis- mostly by drawing, and as a means of "imprestened to with interest by a large and attentive | sing local items" on the mind, include historical anecdotes. He thought it a good plan t

connect History with Geography. Mental Arithmetic, by Prof. Wightman. He recommended a particular form for pupils to pursue in the solution of problems. Though it is mechanical, yet it cultivates an accurate method of reasoning, and gives the scholar that kind of mental discipline, which is the real ob-

sition, the importance of its study, and the great necessity of having it considered one of the branches to be pursued in common schools. Adjourned to meet at 61 o'clock.

Thursday Evening-The President called the house to-order. The roll was called and names responded to by sentiment. The chair sang-There's music in the waters," Mr. Robinson playing the accompaniment. After an informal discussion of half an hour, the Rev. Mr. Landreth was introduced who delivered an excellent address on Education. It was attentively listened to by a large and unusually quiet audience. But to attempt a report would he doing the speaker injustice, as it would necessarily be translated from the "skeleton," I was enabled to take of his remarks.

"The Constitution and the Union," a quartette led by Dr. Webb, was highly applicated. It had been previously announced that a contribution to the fund appropriated by the State Teachers' Institute for purchasing a Rifled cannon would be solicited. The plan was heartily approved by both teachers and spectators, and committee appointed to "pass the hat."-Quite a liberal donation was obtained.

The reports of the critics were received, and Mesers. John I. Mitchell, Frank W. Clark and Miss Lydia Coop, appointed for the succeeding

Friday Morning-Prayer by Rev. A. A. Mar-

Penmanship, by Prof. Johns. "In teaching writing the letters should be analyzed and the pupils instructed in the elements, as in other sciences. " Capitals should be made by what is called the 'whole arm movement,' with only the end of the fourth finger resting on the most natural and easy position." He gave a thorough analysis of the capitals and small let ters, and explained the principles upon which they were formed.

Recess. Prof. Allen, on Spelling. "Good spelling is one of the most essential parts in making up Forever with the Lord." As a source of a good scholar." He thought it should be taught both by the "eye and ear," by writing taught rules of 'spelling." He made other remarks on the derivation and formation of words which it is perhaps unnecessary to repeat here.

> As it was the last day of the session and many of the teachers being obliged to return to their homes, it was decided, "that we proceed to the election of members of the Council." They were chosen and confirmed by the House as fullows:

Bloss-Miss Mariette Coon. Charleston-Miss Sarah R. Stilwell. Delmar-Mr. L-wis Bodine. Liberty-Mies Harriet Sheffer,

Middlebury-Mr. U. P. Stebbins. Mansfield-Miss Lucinda A. Pitts. Osceola-Prof. A. R. Wightman. Mainkburg-Prof. H. C. Johns, Tioga Boro-Mr. J. I. Mitchell. Tioga Township-Miss Hester Mitchell. Chatham-Mr. J. D. Vandusen. Clymer-Miss Betsey Davis.

Covington Boro-Miss Sarah Derow. Covington Township-Mr. David Cameron, Wellsboro-Mr. J. Wallridge. Rutland-Mr. R. R. Soper. Richmond-Miss Mary E. Pitts.

The above were all the townships and Boro's epresented at the Institute. O-ceola was decominated as the place for holding the next greatest possible promoter of hate. Adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock P. M.

Friday Afternoon-The House was called to order. U. P. Stehbins in the Chair. The Institute then proceeded to the election of officers. The following were chosen.

President-J. WALBRIDGE, Esq. Vice Presidents-Misses Harriet Sheffer, N. P. Rexford, Eliza Mills, Mr. David Cameron and Miss Sarah J. Merrick.

Corresponding Secretary-H. C. Johns. Recording Secretary-J. D. Vandusen. Treasurer-Miss Lydia Coon.

Prof. Wildman being bbliged to leave, Mr. U: P. Stebbins was called to the chair. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Wildman, for the ability and impartiality with which he had presided over the meetings.

Decimal Notation, by J. Walbridge. He

commenced upon mathematics in their broadest sense, treated of signs and symbols, showing the distinction in their use, and concluded with a general exercise on notation and division of Decimals.

Recess of ten minutes. The following named Ladies and gentlemen that it had in its first overt act, the spontanevere appointed essayists for the next session: lous sympathies of a large majority of the peo-Mrs. S. B. Price, Mrs. A R. Wightman, Misses ple of all the slave states, and that to-day, it Allen, H. M. Prutsman, Chloe B. Henry. has the hearty assent and willing co-operation

Profs. S. B. Price, E. Wildman, H. C. Johns' of as great a majority as ever accompanied and M. N. Allen were invited to lecture. J. D. Vandusen presented resolutions, which were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That this Institute acknowledge vith gratitude the important services of the to those who have enjoyed opportunities of perfollowing named gentlemen: Rev. J. F. Calkins, Rov. Mr. Landreth, Rev. A. A. Marple, Prof's. M. N. Allen, E. Wildman, A. R. Wightman, H. C. Johns, and Mr. J. W. Allen.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute determined than were the people of the colune must cordially tendered to the people of nies when they resolved to throw off the yoke Wellsboro, for their respectful attendance and of the British King. Appaling as this fact is, it is time the people knew it-it is the most generous hospitality.

preparation for these semi-annual meetings. Rev. Mr. Marple said, "Take a man when South have taken advantage of the state of wealth. be comes out of the water, and he has but 'lit- | popular feeling that prevails there; but this is | de to say' I have just come in out of the storm." not the whole truth. In many cases the state Luther said, if he had not been a mini-ter, he sometimes moulding them to its will, in other cashould have wanted to have been a teacher." see, passing them by.

were highly applaaded. The following resolution presented by John Mitchell, was unanimously adopted by the and one purpose, animate nine million human

Institute: Whereas, The Northern States, under the cn- education, condition, morals, religion, and of lightening influence of Puritanic instruction all the qualities that distinguishes mankind? and education, have gone on in the path of There is unanimity in the purpose to be rid of progress, improvement, and the development of federal authority—but these millions came to empire, and

Whereas, We attribute this great national some came to it years ago. Others-indeed, success and enterprise to the beneficial influ- nearly all outside of South Carolina within the ences of common schools, and to the general last year-few, probably can tell how they ardissemination of light and knowledge through rived at that point, but the ways are almost as the Pulpit and Press. Therefore

Resolved, That after having used all these mind. powerful and mighty agencies to reach the It is a very easy way to dispose of the war, outhern heart by the mild means of Reason, Religion, and liberal principles, we feel it our duty to assert that the Rebellion which now rages in the Southern States, and threatens the overthrow of the great American Republic, is press, always refers the cause of the war to the sholly unjustifiable, without the remotest, agitation of the slavery question at the North. reasonable cause, and entirely in opposi- The Republican press, attributes it to-day to tion to the immutable, everlasting dictates and extension-to-morrow, to the slave trade, next principles of humanity and civillization.

Resolved, That we hereby express our deep regard and friendship for those of our fellow teachers of Tinga County, and others now in the service of their, and our country; and that we assure them, that we in their absence will try to do battle well in the glorious cause which they have only for a time abandoned for a nobler, and a higher duty.

Orders to the amount of \$3,00 were ordered to be drawn on the Treasurer to defray the contingent expenses of the Institute; also one of \$5,00 to pay the Recording Secretary for reporting the proceedings to the county papers. Adjourned to meet at Osceola, at the call of it may enter largely into the feelings that

the County Superintendent. doubt but that many good men have reasoned The session was one of interest and profit. There were nearly one hundred teachers in attendance, all of whom, we doubt not, were well an evil, is yet a good, and that slavery is the satisfied with the exercises. Though the In- normal condition of the black race upon this stitute had not the benefit of the instruction of Prof. Stoddard, as was expected, yet the "home talent" was brought into "active service" and much useful information imparted.

E. WILDMAM, President. R. R. SOPER, Secretary.

Rutland, Nov. 20, 1861.

"You will observe from this word Pater," are no slaves, slavery fields its staunchest supsaid a schoolmaster to his pupil, "the great porters. Are they sincere and honest? many flexibility of the Latin language, Pater is a of them, as we are? We have the right to father and here we have patrus, an uncle, and judge the motives of those who differ with us, propatruns, a g eat uncle, on the father's side. but we have not the right to judge without an Can you make any such change in our lan- understanding, harshly or capriciously. How than to his own independent and honoat guage ?- Puter, patruns, propatruns-father: is ready are we to jump at conclusions. There | t ought. there any way you can change father into uncle are no colors too black to paint the enormity in English?" "I don't think of any," replied of the great Southern crime. Its magnitude young hopeful, "inless you can get him to exceeds anything the world ever saw; but it is marry your aunt."

A very religious old lady, when asked her has sucrificed the dearest claims of mother-hood opinion of the organ of a church, the first time, and wife-hood, to the cause of the rebellion,she had seen or heard one, replied : "It is a! We hear, often that the clergy and the women, very prity box of whistles, but, oh! it is un are the most active traitors everywhere in the swiul way of spending the Sabbath !"

stole Buchanan's harness left the halter,

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 persquire of 10 Advortisements will be charged at person rective lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisen ents of less than 16 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Year y and Yearly adv

З можны. 6 можны. 12 ментыз \$3,00 \$4,50 \$5,60 5,00 5,50 \$8,60 7,00 1,8,50 10,00 Square, . do. do. 10,00 8,60 15,00 20,00 25,00 55,00 column, 30.00

Column, Advertisements not having the number of insertion? desired marked upon them, will be published until ordorad out and charged accordingly, Pasters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, adam kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, ex-ecuted nearly and promptly. Justices', Constable's, and other BLANKS constantly on hand.

spirit-by the spirit of hate as by love of his Creator, or the cause for which he dies. Still it is not usual to analyze so closely the motives sidered article by a correspondent in last week's of the heart.

NO. 16.

For the Agitator.

"SLAVERY AND THE WAR."

AGITATOR, under the above caption, results as

1. The rebellion is not the result of a few

2. The hate is explained upon a principle of

human nature that causes us to hate those who

The negative branch of the first proposition,

is certainly true; the rebellion is not the work

every loval paper in the country has labored

assiduously to show that the rebellion was the

work of a few ambitious leaders, and that we

first the people believed it-perhaps many be-

lieve it yet, and those who have learned to the

admissions of the papers. It is scarcely credi-

ble that the professional sagacity of the "press-

gang," was betrayed by ignorance into such a

cause-the serality of patriotism at the expense

That the rebellion is a popular movement;

any political revolution, is evident to any one

who has taken the pains, without prejudice, to

sift and compare such information as comes

through the leading journals of the North; and

sonal observations of the growth of public sen-

timent in the Southern states for several years

past, it is very clear that the people of the se-

ceded states, are more unanimous, and more

of this tremendous uprising, is hate; not hate

in general, but a particular kind of bate. This

diagnosis of the Southern malady, has the

merit of originality. After all, it may be as

There is doubtless such a principle in human

nature as the energy lided to, and in many cases

prompt the rebeis to action. But who cam

themselves into the belief that slavery, though

continent. In an honest and upright life, nav.

if a life of piety, gives any force to a man's

declarations, we must believe that for many

years, the cultured, and religious mind of the

Again, in Maryland, and especially in Dele-

ware, where there are but few slaves, the re-

bellion flour, hes, and in districts where there

nevertheless true, that it has the pravers of the

religious men of the South, and that woman

•

South, has been educating up to this point.

philosophical as any that has been given.

become reconciled to the govornment.

follows:

the North.

wisdom.

A careful analysis of an apparently well con-

We cannot explain social movements upon mathematical principles. A simple syllogiem however comprehensiae, can never be made to include all, or even a small portion of the cauleaders, but the result of a certain state of facts ses of a great rebellion. The cause is not one. of which the ambition of the leaders takes advantage, to wit., an intense popular hatred of but many, and its fair understanding involves the whole history of the nation, the manners, customs, habits, and modes of thought, public opinions, pecuniary interests, indeed all the interests of society in every shape.

sympathize with the victim we have injured, But suppose "the broad basis of the rebelland slavery being the greatest wrong, is the ion" is such as represented, does it follow that 3. Therefore, slavery is the cause of the war. to abolish slavery we can conquer the South, or if we do, that they would become reconciled 4. Crush the rebellion by the emancipation of the slaves, and the rebels will submit and

to the government? Your correspondent has not deigned to presentiany facts or arguments leading to such a conclusion. He seems to take that proposition of the leaders; and yet it is the first time I as a consequence of the others. He tells us, have seen the statement in print. From the like every body else, that slavery is the cause of commencement of the war, until quite recently, the war, (though he adopts an entirely new theary, as to how it is the cause,) and then he says: "strike at the cause-kill slavery, and put an end to the rebellion." According to this plan, Washington should have put an had only to hang Jeff. Davis, and a score or end to the whicky insurrection, by spilling all two of his conspirators, to put an end to it. At the "ardent" where found, and Jackson should have ended the tariff-insurrection, by burning contrary, do not one their information to the the Custom Houses.

Whoever may be the writer of the article referred to. I take the liberty of commending to his consideration the following sentence: "But mistake—it was only their way of he ping the | we all deserve to be black and chattled slaves to boot, if we do not have the sense to use the of truth, a very common thing now-a-days, in emancipation of the black people, as a means which the intention is more apparent than the of saving the nation, it being a self evident in falliable means of ending the rebellion in the shortest possible time." 'Tis strange that such a sentence could find a place in an article, which, though it contains, as I believe many errors, is chastely and correctly written. G.

For the Agitatur.

The Newspaper and the Government. In politics, the great fact of the day, is the power and influence of the Public Press. Rags. and lamp-black, are recognized institutions. The newspaper is all but omnipresent, and omnipotent; for what interests does it not represent? what secret does it not unfold? where does it not go? and what can exist except by

its sufferance? . The invention of the steam-press-improvements in the manufacture of paper, and in the art of printing-increased facilities for the collection and transmission of intelligence, togeth-The Rev. Mr. Landreth was present, and discouraging view of this terrible calamity, but | er with the great speed and regularity of the made some useful remarks on the necessity of it is better to look it squarely in the face. It is of the mails, have combined to constitute the also true, that certain political leaders in the newspaper the first estate in the conmon-

The wise men who framed the Government, did not tores we this result, and in devising the Teaching is a great employment." "Martin of popular feeling took advantage of them; the adm rable system of balances and thetke in the Constitution, they made no provisions against the encroachments of the Press. It is "If I were not a minister I should want to be But is it not placing this great social move- greater than Congress-greater than the Presia teacher." The remarks of both gentlemen | ment, broad and deep as it confessedly is, up- | dent-greater than the Judiciary-and also, on a very narrow basis, to attribute it all to a greater than the Commander-in Chief and all single cause? Does one thought, one feelling, his generals; it is a power superior to them all, and yet, responsible to none-for is not the beings of every conceivable diversity of talent. press free?

But is it free, and great? Let us see:

The publication of newspapers, is a special branch of business, and like other kinds of business, it has its peculiar rules, maxims and this resolution by hundreds of different roads; conditions of success. Men engage in this. business to make money; whatever other motive may influence them, that is, if not the principal one, at least a necessary incident. To make it pay, you must have readers; and how numerous as the idiosyneracies of the human can you get readers, unless you give them what they want? And what do they want? To him who knows human nature, the answer is at hand-evidently what they believe. They to attribute it to a single cause; it saves so much mental labor-it dispenses with tedious wish to be confirmed in the truths they believe; scrutiny of innumerable facts. And this meththey want you to furnish arguments and facts with which to combat the enemies of their docodsis as popular as it is easy. The Democratic trine, and though they may not know it, they want you to fatter their vanity, by telling them what they always know. But suppose your readers telieve a lie, or are deluded? In that day to Stato rights, to cotton, to the spoils of case, you must not tell them about their mistake-if you are not too honest, or too stubborn office, to the tariff, to the census, to empire, and for your profession, you will confirm them in so on to the end, but always to some single their prejudices, and add to their delusion; and cause that always grows out of slavery. And in every case, you will seek to make them parthe loyal of all parties have heretofore charged it all upon the leaders; but none wonder to tizane, for only then will they take enough inlearn that the hidden cause, the secret spring terest in the cause, to buy the paper.

> These remarks apply particularly to that class of subjects, upon which the public mind, or the minds of your readers are made up. Onother subjects, questions occasionally springing up, you will seek to hit the popular notion, to guess what the people will think; and unless vou are very confident you can win a name forsagacity, by pleasing the public, you will use caution-put out feelers, or express yourself in vague terms, and await the response-when you must come out boldly on the strong side. Such are the trammels under which the jour-

nalist labors. He is free-to write what will make his paper sell-or to starve.

The N. Y. Tribune, is perhaps the most influential paper of the country, and it possesses great independence and sincerity, and not withont good reasons; and vet who does not know that its conductors could write it down in a month. In the confusion of the past six months, it has found it difficult to keep its old prestige unimpared, and has no doubt lost something of its former influence. Every journalist, by the very necessities of his position, must have more regard to the past character of his paper and to the opinions of his readers,

Nevertheless, the profession of journalism, is perhaps as free as any other that depends upon popularity with the public. In the coolal system, there is but little opportunity for it dopendent action-here, every thing must move together, or not at all.

But the press is free to observe the condition of i s own success, and to use to a large, but a limited extent the elements within its reach, in South. But may not a sincere zeal, even a the formation of public opinion. And here it righteous zeal, have in it a mixture of hate? becomes as a political engine, the first power The unkindest out of all: The thief who Doubtless—the marty who sings at the burning in the state. It is a Congress, constantly in the state. It is a Congress, constantly in stake, may be animated as much by a stubborn session. It is an execution, without the aid of