Terms of Publication

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITAT( & the published conflict the published conflict the subscribere of the very rensonable price of

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUAL inviably in advance. It is intended | notify every her when the term for which, he tas paid shall abscriber than the figures on the print if label on the assign of each paper. The paper will then be stopped assign of farther remittance be received. By this aragement no man can be brought in dibt to the

THE AGITATOR is the Official Paper of the County, The Adirative was a convenient for the county with a large and steadily increasing circulation reachigh into every neighborhood in the County. It is sent is into every neighborhood in the County. It is sent is into every neighborhood in the County postage to any subscriber within the county falls, but whose most convenient post of fice may be light, but whose most convenient post of fice may be is an adjoining County.

Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines, laper included, \$5-per year.

## CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN I OTEL DAVID HART, PROPRIETOR

The andorsigned begs leave to announce to his old The undersigned the public generally, that he has taken friends and to the old stand and fitted it is in good possession in the track to keep it as a Temper tice Hotel style, and intends to keep it as a Temper tice Hotel tyle, and include to the prices a temper type flotel. Yo pains will be spared to accommodate the traveling public. Good stabling and a good hostler always on hard. Prices to suit the times. DAVIR HART.

IAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON. TTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT AW. will attend the Court of Tioga. Pottor at McKean attes. [Wellsboro', Feb. 1, 1853.]

DICKINSON HOU! 

J. EMERY.

A TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa. Will time exclusively to the practice of law follections made in any of the Northern counties of Pennsylvanian PENNSYLVANIA "HOU E.

Corner of Main Street and the Avenue, Wel Boro, Pa J. W. BIGONY, PROPRIETOR This popular Hotel, baving been re-fitted and refurnished throughout, is now open to the | ublic as a fratielass house.

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE, VERMILYEA, PROPRISTOR. Gaines, Tioga County, Pa is a new hotel located within cas, access the best fishing and hunting grounds i. Northern Pa. No pains will be spared for the acco amodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling publication

G. C. C. CAMPELL, BARBER AND HAIR-DRES TO R.
CHOP in the rear of the Bost Office. Every thing in his line will be done as well and property as it as be done in the city saloons. Preparation of the property of the bank that and whiskers dyed any color. Wellshop Sont 22, 1859.

Wellsboro, Sept. 22, 1859. THE CORNING JOURNAL. George W. Pratt, Editor and Proprietor. Is published at Corning, Steuben Co., N. 75, at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year, in adv tipe. The Jurnal is Republican in politics, and his scirculapareaching into every part of Steuben, jounty.— Those desirous of extending their busines hinto that ad the adjoining counties will find it an explent ad-

## ettiang medium. Address as above. WELLSBORO HOTEL, WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

- - - PR MIETOR (Formerly of the United States Hotel Having leased this well known and popp House, slicits the patronage of the public. Will, attentive ad obliging waiters, together with the Proprietor's movied on the business, he hopes to make the stay those who stop with him both plisant and Wellsboro, May 31, 1860.

E. B. BENEDICT, M 🕍 OULD inform the public that he is public that he prepared by thirty years' experience to the light distriction of the eyes and their appendaged of grientific principles, and that he can cure without fill, that deadful disease, called St. Vitus' Dance (Chorea them. sacti Viti.) and will attend to any other to siness in the line of Physic and Surgery. Elkland Boro, August 8, 1860.

WELLSBORO GYMNASIUM.—Ti in 'neso ciation meets every evening at ROY SIALL.

promote healthful exercise and muscular evelop

ent. Members have access to the Hall at hours the day. The dues are 50 cents per mon. tlights, room-rent &c. Wellsboro, March 5, 1862.

# TROY ACADEMY

G. COWDREY. A. B. - - Principal. WITH COMPETENT ASSISTANTS. CALENDAR-1862

 
 Spring Term begins Feb. 25th,—Ends Ma. 12th.

 Summer " " May 20th,— " Aug 4th.

 Fall " " Sept. 9th,— " Nov 4th.

 Winter " " Dec. 2d.
 Dec. 2d.

Therough instruction given in all Company and ligher English Research Company ligher English Branches, Classics and Modern Lan-

m's Tuition, \$2 to \$6. Board and rooms for those who may defire behoard melves, can be procured at low rates in the im-For circulars or other information, address.

S. G. COWDREY, Pri if al. Troy, Jan. 80, 1862.-tf.

# BLACKSMITHING!

THE undersigned wishes to announce to his former Customers in Sullivan and vicinity that waths they will find him at his shop in M. insburg March 19, 1862.-8t.

CORNING

WHOLESALE DRUG AND BOOK STORE. RUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS,

WINDOW GLASS. KEROSINE OIL. ALCOHOL .. BOOKS AND STAT ONERY,

Sold at wholesale by W. D. TERBELL. Country Merchants supplied with these inlides at NEW YORK PRICES.

Corning, Feb. 26, 1862. MILLINERY. WRS. M. W. SHEARING B. MILLINER, NEW YORK AND ELMINA.

NVITES attention to her assortment of New Spring Goods,

oracing every description of French and American Millipsty.

CASH

thich she will sell at wholesale and retail Special Inducement med to MILLINERS. Goods and Patterns fur

Small Advance

April 1, 1862. - Car.

hore KEW YORK COST. Rooms 22 Bleecker Street, New York; and 137 Water Street, Elmira, 16 Y.

# AGITATO

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

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, APRIL 16, 1862.

THE WINTERS.

We did not fear them once,—the dull grey morning No cheerless burden on our spirit laid The long night watches did not bring us warning
That we were tenants of a house decayed. The early know like dreams to us descended; The frost did fairy work on pane and bough; Beauty, and power, and wender have not end How is it that we fear the winters now?

The house fires fall as bright on hearth and chambe The Northern studing to thines as coldly clear; The woods still keep their bully for December; The world has welcome yet for the New Year. And fair away in old remembered places; The snow drop rises and the robin sings,
The sun and moon look but with smiling faces—
Why have our days forgot such goodly things?

Is it that now the North wind finds us shaken By tempost fiercer than its bitter blust? And far beliefs and friendship have forsuken Like summer's beauty as that tempest passed?

And life grows leafless in its pleasant valleys, The light of promise waning from its day, The mists meet even in its inward palace— Not, like the outer mists, to melt away?

It was not thus, when dreams of love and laurels Gave sunshine to the winters of our youth. Before its hopes had fallen in fortune's quarrele, Or Time had bowed them with his heavy truth: Ers vet the twilight found us strange and lonely, With shadows coming when the fire burns low, To tell of distant graves and losses only-The past that cannot change and will not go.

Alas! dear friends, the Winter is within us;
flard is the ice that gathers round the heart,
If petty cares and vain regrets can win us,
From life's true heritage, and better part. Seasons and skies rejoice, yes, worship rather:-But nations toil and tremble, even as we; Hoping for harvests they will never gather,
And dreading Winters they may never see.

# MY CAPTURE AND ESCAPE.

In the ranks of my regiment, I arrived at mine." Washington City, in June, 1861, and was soon "I didn't come here to fight the women," Federal lines, and portions were sent out on army." picket duty. When it came my turn to advance sions for my safety, and, though I was a sol- ance. dier, I must frankly confess I feared the rifles of the Confederate sharp-shooters. Near where bushes watching the enemy. How that old log screaming. and, as I thought the matter over, it seemed as mother were left alone in the house. if I could not restrain my curiosity, but I must For two days I was a prisoner in the enemy's remain

of June, that I was again on picket duty in the come again. I was seated in a sort of brush that day to satisfy my curiosity, and visit the of it, paying more attention to me than I I approached the house, I heard the plaintive was laid on my arm. ong, but sung so sweetly that I went, though I felt ashamed of myself, as a soldier, for my weakness. I drew close up beside the house, on my mouth. and in a crouching position, I silently listened. She then withdrew and I, snake-like, crawled The song ceased, a heavy, hasty step sounded out of the tent after her. Camponsly we moved on the floor.

"Father, what is the matter?" I heard a voice exclaim, that was mingled with an agita-; we dropped on our faces. ted and mournful quiver.

"My dear, dear daughter, you and your Washington, and from thence you may find and we then pushed forward more rapidly, your way to Massachusetts, where your uncle . "We are now beyond the camp, but we country is torn and distracted, and utter ruin to the left. this trouble end?"

voice of the wife, "where are you going?"

I had now approached a crevice through which I could see the interior of the house, and when the question was asked I could see veins in his neck swelled to an enormous size : frail creature, could accomplish so much. he trembled and reeled, and down he sat in a

"Where am I going?" he gasped. "God | we can scare them we are safe." only knows!" "Why, what on earth do you mean?" fairly screamed his wife.

"I mean this," said he, more calm; "I am going into the rebel army, not from my own free will, but from compulsion, to save my property from confiscation, and save a home for you and Jenny."

"Oh, father, do not join the rebel army, but country you have so long loved," and Jenny caught her father about the neck and kissed

I could get but a single glance at her face, but how lovely she looked, plending for her country and her father's honor. The motherwas standing by him, and the great tears flowing down her cheeks and dropping on his shoul-

"Come, dear father, let us go North; Uncle David is a good man, and we can live in safety there."

The father sat listening to the pleadings of his daughter, and these were joined by the wife with such stirring pathos, that he yielded, and consented to leave immediately for Washington, and join the Federal army.

"You have decided me ; I will go," he exclaimed, and the terror that agitated him, a few moments before, had entirely fled.

"Bless you, father I" exclaimed Jenny, as to the State of Massachusetts. she drew back an old board that was against Her father calisted in the Federal army, and

Star Spangled Banner. flag you must fight, if you will go to war, but | reward for my effort to save her father. not beneath the Palmetto, the Pelican, and the Serpent," and she threw it around his shoulders, while his stalwart frame braced up, and Stripes to his bosom.

How I loved that girl as she stord there in all the majesty of her pride, gazing on her father. I could have fought a regiment of rehels at that moment, or as many more as might have been brought against me. Had I been ready to marry at that moment, I would have made that girl my wife at least a dezen times. But my thoughts on the subject were of short duration, for just as the father was about to make preparations to start from home, in stepped four rebel troops under the command of a corporal.

"Well, sir, we have called for you," said the corporal, "and I don't think we came any too soon;" and he snatched the Star Spangled Banner from off the shoulders of the man, threw it upon the floor and stamped upon it. "That is the way we will set our beels on the necks of the Yankee invaders."

How my blood foamed; it didn't boil, but it raved through my veins as if it would burst them. Suddenly Jenny sprang forward and pushed the corporal back with such force that he almost fell to the floor, and snatched up the flag and flaunted it in his face. .

"As under its folds tyranny was driven from the land, so shall traitors be driven out or hung; and if I were a man, I would punish you for the insult offered to this dear flag of

after sent out to the sacred soil of Virginia .- said the corporal, doggedly. "Come, Mr. Da-Our regiment was sent to the advance of the vis, you've been drafted, and must go to the "I will not fight against my will," ex-

near the enemy's lines, I felt some apprehen- claimed the man, showing some signs of resist-"But von shall. Seize him, men!"

The rebels sprang forward and caught Daour pickets were stationed was a little old-fash. vis, but, being a strong man, he harled them ioned log house that looked comfortable and from him. Again they set upon him with more cheering, and often made me feel sad, when success, and were proceeding to bind him. I seated in some little nook or corner, of the could stand it no longer. I rushed to the door

house made my heart pulpitate, and drew from I dashed into the house, and just at that mome deep and heavy sighs. Not that I had lost ment down went one of the rebels, levelled to one particle of my patriotism or felt any the the floor by the hands of Jenny. Again the less brave or willing to fight for my country, chair whirled in the air and came down on the but it would bring to my mind pictures of home, head of the C rporal. The rebels were frightand of the many pleasant scenes I had passed ened and fled from the house, but seeing I was with my sisters and I rothers around the family alone, returned to the combat. Davis was still board. I noticed that the house was occupied, bound, and could afford no assistance. The and fair forms flitted in and out, and one in fight was unequal, and I was overpowered and particular that drew my attention. I became taken prisoner. Davis and myself were marched deeply interested in the inuntes of that house; off to the enemy's camp, while Jenny and her

destruction visible all around become of me I cared not, now that I had lost the brave girl that I had learned to love. The It was a beautiful afternoon in the latter part day had passed gloomily away and night had vicinity of the log house. I was determined tent, with a guard pacing up and down in front house. Leaving my companion, I stole across th ught was absolutely necessary. While lost a field or two, watching, with a vigi ant eye, in happy thought of home and Jenny. I heard every bush and fence, to prevent surprise. As a rustling noise it a me, and a delicate band

"Follow me quickly, and I will save you." she whispered in my ear, and placed her hand

along until we came to the guard. "Who goes there?" came quickly, and down

The guard passed on, and we crawled for

ward, stopping to listen. The guard was repother must depart at once. You must go to turning, and we lay until be had again passed

ives. Tell him that his brother implores him have the pickets to pass yet. My father is to protect you until I can reach you. Our waiting for us just yonder," said she, turning seems to hang over it. Oh, God! when will all "You are a brave girl," I ventured to say,

and there is no knowing what else I might "And you, George," I believe this was the lieve said, but she placed her finger on my | mouth, with a gentle " Hush!"

Secreted in the bushes was her father, who firmly grasped my hand as we joined him .-Jenny then placed a musket in my hands, and the man start, and look at his wife in mute I could see by the dim light that her father astonishment. His face turned white, then was provided with one, and she carried one. scarlet, and then a dark blue; his eyeballs though, I must confess, very awkwardly. I seemed to start from their sockets, and the was all curiosity to know how she, the little

"I am afraid we'll have to fight the pickets," said her father: " but it is life or death, and if

In perfect silence we approached the locality of the picket guard, and thought 'we had eluded their vigilance, when a quick and frightened challenge burst upon us. This was followed almost instantly by a flish, and a bullet passed close to my head.

"Charge on them, boys !" shouted Davis. as he fired, and I quickly sent a bullet in the direction of the rebel picket. I saw Jenny's fight for the old Stars and Stripes, and for the musket come to her shoulder, and as it was discharged she reeled and would have fallen to the ground, but I caught her, and in a moment she had recovered from the shock.

> We heard the enemy's pickets retreating in alarm, and making the most of their confusion, we dashed forward to the Union lines, some half a mile distant. I had made my escape, but not through my

> own stratagem or skill, but by the constant work and energy of a young and I rave girl, whose patriotic heart would not forsake her honored and beloved government, and whose determination rescued her father from the hands of the oppressor,

The muskers she provided us with were recreted in her father's house. She had leaded them, and eluded the 'vigilance of the enemy's guard, and deposited them where she delivered them to us. She bid us a touching farewell, and, in company with her mother, proceeded

secret hiding-place, drew out a small beautiful his home from the hand of the oppressor, while | Republicans; but he perhaps saw with more servitude in any of the said States, otherwise I look forward with pleasure to the day when I penetrating sagacity than some of them its than in punishment of crimes whereof the par-"There, my father, under the folds of that shall be awarded the hand of Miss Jenny, as a evils and its dangers. He dwelt upon the sub- ty shall have been convicted to be personally

# What Kindness Did.

ders, while his stalwart frame braced up, and his eye brightened, as he pressed the Stars and how to secure the confidence of the young, so as to put them on the path of duty and success advantage of following the kind advice of help passages from them, may be glad to have but also is a lesson to the young, showing the teacher and friend,

> Many years ago, a certain minister in the United States of America was going one Sunday morning from his house to his school room He walked through a number of back streets, and as he turned a corner, he saw assembled around a pump a party of little boys who were playing at marbles. On seeing him approaching, they began to pick up their marbles, and run away as fast as they could. One little fellow, not having seen him as soon as the rest, could not accomplish this so soon; and before he had succeeded in gathering up his marbles, the minister bad closed upon him, and placed his hand upon his shoulder. There they were, have said to the boy, "What are you doing ertodefeated by his Majesty's negative—thus year, wing first taken what corn he wanted; here? You are breaking the Sabbath; don't preferring the advantages of a few British cor- he used, as was to be expected, all my stock of you deserve to be punished for thus breaking the kind. He simply said:

"Have you found your marbles?"

"No." said the boy, "I have not." "Then I will help you find them;" whereupon he kneeled down and helped look for the marbles, and as he did so he remarked, "I liked to play at marbles very much, and I think I could beat you; but," added he, "I never played marbles on Sunday."

The little toy's attention was arrested. He who he was. Then the minister said to him: "I am going to a place where I think you sould like to be; will you come with me?"! "Where do you live?"

"Why, I live at such and su h a place,"

was the reyly.
"Why that is the minister's house!" exa kind man and a minister of the gospel could be the same person.

"Why, I am the minister myself, and if you will come with me, I think I can do you some good."

"My hands are dirty; I can not go." "Here is the pump; why not wash?" "I am so little that I can't wash and pump

at the same time." "If you'll wash, I'll pump." He at once set to work, and pumped, and pumped and visit it. Standing, as it did, between two hose camp, near Fairfax Court House. What had pumped; and as he pumped, the little boy tile armies, what could induce its inmates to become of Davis I knew not, and what would washed his hands and face till they were quite clean.

> "My hands are wringing wet, and I don' know how to dry them." The minister pulled out of his pocket a clean

pocket handkerchief, and offered it to the boy. "But it is clean." be dirtied."

The little boy dried his hands and face with minister to the door of the Sunday school.

when a tail gentleman tapped him on the shoulder, and looking into his face, said : "You don't remember me?"

"No," said the minister, "I don't."

"Do you remember, twenty years ago, finding a little-boy playing around a pump? Do you remember that boy's being too dirty to go speaking kindly to him, and taking him to

"Oh!" said the minister, "I do remember," "Sir," said the gentleman, "I was that boy. I rose in business, and became a leading man. I have attained a good position in soci ety; and on seeing you to-day in the street, I felt bound to come and tell you that it is your kindness and wisdom, and Christian discretion -to your having dealt with me lovingly, gently and kindly, at the same time that you dealt present day."

# [From the St. Louis Democrat.]

MR. JEFFERSON AND SLAVERY. ple and maintained them.

which he lived, left so strong an impress as his forever; that considering numbers, nature, andid upon our political institutions. Yet, we natural means only, a revolution of the whee mercilessly out of his own State, and would possible events; that it may become probably

So widely, under the lead of the slave democracy of latter days, has a large portion of the people of this country departed from the polit-The views which Mr. Jefferson entertained of ritories of the United States: slavery, he held in common with nearly all the After the year 1800 of the Christian er. the wall over the mantle-piece, and from its now, side by side, we are fighting to deliver great men of his time, whether Federalists or there shall be neither slavery non-involuntary

ject, and recurred to it frequently in his wri- guilty. tings at various periods of his life. His views. often expressed, are almost uniformly given in

moster. Many of our renders who may not have ready

the terse language of which he was a great

### se grouped together. EXTRACTS.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY DESIRED BY THE COL-ONIES.

The following is from instructions to the Virginin delegates in Congress, drawn by Mr. Jefferson while a member of the House of Burgesses, years before the revolution :

For the most trifling reasons, and sometimes for no conceivable reasons at all, his Mujesty, (George III.) has rejected laws of the most salutary tendency. The abolity n of domestic slavery/is the great object of desire in these colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state. But, previous to the en- Gordon, respecting the outrages of the British face to face, the minister of God and the poor franchisement of the slaves we have, it is nec- under Lord Cornwallis, against his property ragged boy who had been caught in the act of essars to exclude all further importations from in the Revolution. He said: playing marbles on Sunday morning. And Africa. Yet our repeated efforts to effect this, He (Cornwallis) destroyed all my growing how did the minister deal with the boy? for by prohibiting and by imposing duties which : crops of corn and tobacco; he burned all my that is what I want to observe. He might might amount to prohibition, have been hith, barns, containing the same articles of the last the command of God!" But he did nothing of States, and to the rights of human nature, army, and carried off all the horses capable of deeply wounded by this infamotis practice."

Observe-"the rights of human nature." 'TILS EXECRABLE CONNERCE''—THE SLAVE TRADE. Extract from Jefferson's original draught of the D-claration of Independence. The passage is one of the counts in the Declaration against King George III.

"He has waged cruel war against human nature itself violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant peoliked his friend's face, and began wondering plo who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation bother. This piratical warfare the approbrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain, Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted chaimed the boy, as if he did not suppose that his negative for suppressing every legislative attenut to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce.

# CHARACTER OF THE APRICAN RACE.

[From Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia."] "Whether further observation will or will not verify the conjecture that nature has been less bountiful to them in the endowments of the head. I believe that in those of the heart will be found to have done them justice. That dis position to theft with which they have been' brandled must be ascribed to their situation, and not to any depravity of the moral sense. The man in whose favor no laws of property exist probably feels himself less bound to repect those made in favor of others. When argaing for ourselves, we lay it down as fundamental, that laws, to be just, must give reciprocation of right, that, without this, they are mere arbitrary rules of conduct, founded "Yes," was the reply, "but it was made to in force, and not in conscience; and it is a problem which I give to the master to salve whath. er the religious precepts against the violation the handkerchief, and then accompanied the of property were not framed for him as well as his slave—and whether the slave may not as Twenty years after the minister was walking justificity take a little from one who has taken n a street in one of the large cities of America, all from him as he may one who would slay him. That a change in the relations in which a man is placed should change his ideas of mor-

al right and wrong is neither new, nor peculiar to the color of the blacks." "Notwithstanding these considerations, which must weaken their respect for the laws of property, we find among them numerous instances to school, and your pumping for him, and of the most rigid integrity, and as many as among their instructed masters, of benevolent, gratitude, and unshaken fidelity. The opinion that they are inferior in the faculties of reason and imagination must be hazarded with great porary and transient.

### diffidence." MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF SLAVERY. [From the "Notes on Virginia."]

"The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism, on the one part, and degrading submiswith me suggestively, that I owe, under God sion on the other. Our children see this, and all that I have attained, all that I am at the learn to imitate it; for man is an imitative ani mal. If a parent could find no motive either in his philantrophy or self-love for restraining intemperance of passion toward his slave, it should always be a sufficient one that his child Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declara- is present. But generally it is not sufficient. tion of Independence and the apostle of Dem- The parent storms, the child looks on, catches ocracy in America, were he living at his own the lineaments of wrath, put on the same airs Montreello at this day, would be driven from in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose t and from his native Virginia as an Abolition- rein to the worst of passions, and thus nursed, ist. If he were to seek refuge in the Middle educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, canor some of the Northern States, he would there not but be stamped by its odious peculiarities, be derided and stigmatized fanatic, by men cal. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his ling themselves Democrats; and the self-styled manners and morals undepraved by such cir-"conservative" press of the country would con- cumstances. And with what execution should temptuously flout at him as a radical. The a statesman be loaded, who permitting one hatred of Jefferson by the old Federalists was half the Citizens to trainile on the rights of most intense, but the great D-mocratic masses the other, transforms those into despots and adhered to him as their chosen statesman. They these into enemies, destroys the morals of the twice elected him to the Presidency by over- one and the amor patre of the other! And whelming imporities, and revered him as pre- can the liberties of a nation be thought secure eminently the representative man who more when we have removed their only firm basisthan any other, discerned the rights of the peo- a conviction in the minds of the people that their liberties are the gifts of God, that the From his teachings, very many of our distin- are not to be violated but with His wrath! Ite guished men have drawn maxims of political deed, I tremble for my country when I reflecguidance, and no one mind in the period in that God is just; that Ilis justice cannot sleet repeat, were he living now he would be driven of Fortune, an exchange of situation, is amonmeet more of obliquy thin welcome in others, by supernitural inte fran o! The Almighty from men who mouth their attachment to his has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest."

### THE WILMOT PROVISO-"NEITHER SLAVERY NO! SERVITUDE

Extract from the ordinance proposed by Je est ideas of the founders of our Government, ferson (1784) for the government of all the ten

# Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 persquare of 10 thes, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly ad.

vortisements: - 3 молтия. 6 молтив. 12 молтия \$4,50 6,50 8,50 9,50 20,00 \$8,00. 10.00 12,50 30.00 column. . 15,00 25,00 · · · 35,00 50,00 Column, Advertisements not having the number of intertious lesifed marked upon them, will be published until or.

dered out and charged accordingly.
Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments. (x. couted neatly and promptly. Justices', Constalle'r, and other BLANKS constantly on hand.

SLAVERY DEPICTED BY A VIRGINIAN. Mr. Jefferson writes to Mons. Meusuier on

the subject thus:

"What a stupendous, what an incomprehensible machine is man-who can endure toil, access to Jefferson's writings, or to the follow- famine, stripes, imprisonment, and death itself, in vindication of his own liberty, and in the next moment he deaf to all these motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict on his fellow-men a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose."

### ARDENT ABOLITIONISM.

Mr. Jefferson, in 1778, while Minister at Paris, wrote this to M. De Warville: "You know that nobody wishes more ardently to see an abolition, not only of the trade, but of the condition of slavery."

BRITISH JAYHAWRING.

In 1783, Jefferson wrote to his friend, Dr. sairs to the lasting interests of the American cattle sheep and hogs for the sustenance of his

service; of those too young for service, he cut the throats, and burned all the fences on the plantation, so as to make it an absolute waste. He carried off, also, about thirty slaves. Had this been to give them their freedom, he would have done right."

EMANCIPATION WILE COME. In 1814, the questi m was agitated in Illinois, To Edward Coles, an opponent of slavery, then resident in Illinois, but now, we believe, in Philadelphia, Mr. Jefferson wrote thus:

"The sentiments breathed through the whole do honor both to the head and heart of the writer. Mine, on the subject of the slavery of negross, have long since been in possession of the public, and time has only served to give them; stronger proof. The love of justice and the love of country plead equally the cause of these people, and it is a mortal reproach to us that

they should have pleaded so long in vain." 'The hear of emancipation is advancing in the march of time. It will come, and whether brought on by the generous energy of our minds or by the bloody process of St. Domin-

is a leaf of history not yet turned over." \*As to the method by which this difficult work is to be effected, if permitted to be done by ourselves. I have seen no proposition so expedient, on the whole, as that of emancipation

of those born after a given day." "This enterprise is for the young, for those the can follow it up and bear it through consumation. It shall have all my prayers."

OPINIONS UNCHANGED. A short time before his death, Mr. Jefferson

On the question of the lawfulness of slavery, that is, of the right of one man to appropriate to himself the faculties of another without his consent, I certainly retain my opinion,"

These are but specimens of Mr. Jefferson's opinions scattered through his writings regarding slavery, expressed at different periods of his career as a statesman, in early manhood, middle life and old age. There is abundant evidence that most, if not all his great contemporaries, entertained similar views. Those who framed the constitution, and who participated in the earlier Administrations under it, looked on slavery as an evil, but one that would ero long pass away. The guarantees of slavery in that instrument were purposely made obsence. that it might contain no record even of the existence of such an "institution," and in the belief that their operation was only to be tem-

How great has been the departure from their brand ideas! That transitory interest has now become, in the minds of many, the great predominant end and aim of the Constitution. Those who venture to doubt its sanctity or rightful supremacy, are deemed political hereties worthy of the faggot.

In this connection we desire to put upon the record the testimony of Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the C. S. A. In his great speech at Savanah, March 22, 1861.

"The prevailing ideas entertained by him [Jefferson] and most of the leading statesmen at the formation of the old Constitution were that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of Nature: that it was wrong in principle, socially morally and politically. It was an evil they knew not how to deal with, but the general opinion of that day was, that, somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanercent and pass away. This idea, though not incorporated in the Constitution, was the prevailing idea at the time."

Thanks to Mr. Stevens for his frank admision; it saves eavil. The Constitution of the Confederate States is framed in an opposite nirit, and by men whose ideas are antagonisic to those prevalent in 1787. True, there are some who remain in the Union who mumble of "conservatism," and cherish the same has red of the doctrines of the fathers, as the secessionists. By "conservatism" they mean eaction towards a period anterior to the reveution, when the rights of man as man were gnored, or unknown. They fully accept the ecession dogma that slavery is not an evil, . us "the normal condition" of a portion of annkind, and on this as a corner-stone, they rould gladly base our own Government. They uly desire to accomplish by interpretation of he old, the same object aimed at by the secesionists in constructing their new constitution; amely, to make slavery universal, supreme

and perpetual.

Thank God for a President brave enough to roclaim anew the ideas of the fathers of the lepublic! Let all loyal men stand resolutely

y them and by him.