

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1862.

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire cordially to unite in maintaining the National Administration in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the Unity of the Republic...

The State Convention.

We publish at the head of this column, the call of the State Committee for a State Convention to be held on the 17th July next at Harrisburg. It is broad and national in tone, and calls not on Republicans as such, nor upon Democrats...

An Important Act.

We are indebted to Hon. S. B. Elliott for a copy of 'an act to provide for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims,' passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor...

DISEASED.

Communities, like individuals, are sometimes afflicted with diseases. These diseases are usually of a mild type at first and attract but little attention, but they soon assume a malignant form and threaten the moral and social life of the afflicted.

We have a large force here. I could only guess at the number, and it might not be proper to express even a conjecture in reference to it. I think Yorktown will certainly be ours.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Reading Journal says that while the loyal people of Virginia are voting, and rolling up large majorities for a free State Constitution, and for the emancipation of slavery within their borders...

We see that among the rebel correspondents recently captured, is a letter written in France to T. Butler King, rebel emissary, signed Haldeman, and saying that the writer is from Pennsylvania. The letter shows that the writer was hobnobbing with the secessionists...

We publish elsewhere in our advertising columns the preliminary notices prescribed by law for those intending to take out license at the coming session of Court. These notices must be what is called 'well off' if they can afford to pay out money for licenses, when liquors are permitted to be sold all around them without license, and contrary to law.

New Orleans Taken!

The news of the taking of New Orleans reached us on Sunday, and has since been confirmed. The bombardment of Fort Jackson was commenced on the 22d. After a fire of a night and a day, which the rebel General, Lovell, describes as 'terrific,' it surrendered.

The results of this comparatively bloodless victory, can hardly be calculated. It secures to our forces the almost uninterrupted possession of the Mississippi river, and access to all the important points of the southern territory.

THE WAR NEWS.

The following summary of the situation of affairs is compiled from the New York Daily Times of Monday: Yorktown is ours, with all its defenses, seventy heavy guns and camp equipage. The enemy completed the evacuation of the place on Saturday night, and our troops entered the place four hours after the rear of the rebel army marched out.

The selection of the Chickahominy as a new line of defense was evidently contemplated by the rebels some time ago, and was chosen from the fact that it was out of reach of our gunboats, which have filled them with terror.

The latest news from General Halleck, dated at Cairo yesterday, states that his advance is within two miles of the enemy, and is rapidly pressing forward. Skirmishes are constantly occurring, but the enemy show but little fight.

Business is suspended, and the inhabitants are flying into the interior. In a few days we may prepare to see an important commercial result from these successive victories—the capture of New Orleans, the evacuation of Yorktown and the disastrous plight to which rebel army in the West is reduced.

Trial List for June Term 1862.

Barrows, Admr. vs. S. Roxford's Admr. H. S. Hastings vs. John Bower. Sylvia Parmentier vs. C. G. Wheat et al. S. Bogart vs. S. Dailey. Julia Elliott vs. Austin Lathrop et al.

List of Jurors Drawn for June Term 1862.

Westfield—Hiram Burk. Deerfield—Chas. F. Billings. Richmond—Lewis Crittenden. Rutland—George P. Crippen. Jackson—David Churcher. Westfield—John Craig. Nelson—Ransom Eggleston. Covington—Lyman Frost. Westfield—Charles Goodspeed. Lawrence—Joseph Guile. Farmington—William Hoyt. Westfield—Frederick Hughes. Lawrence—Robert Incho. Sullivan—Sam. K. Longwell. Tioga—Thos. B. S. Mitchell. Peter Manser. Mainburg—P. D. Parkhurst. Amos C. Witter. Ward—Alexander Pollock. Liberty—Nathan Root. Union—Charles S. Randall. Daniel Randall. Elk—John E. Smith. Elkland Boro—Archibald Young.

IN A Nut-Shell.

Hon. George Landon, State Senator from Bradford County, recently made a speech of rare excellence, as well as burning sarcasm, in reply to Senator Clymer, of Berks County, and Lambertson, of Clarion County, who had made themselves ridiculous in speeches opposing some resolutions relative to Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

'The modern, degenerated Democratic party is the great conservator of the country, is it? The imperator of patriotism! The embodiment of political wisdom—the very hyperbole of party purity! What party has for years co-operated with slaveholders in this country, worked with them, consorted with them, and faithfully done their bidding? The democratic party, Mr. Speaker. I do not wish to ridicule any great association of men; but I remember to have seen, (and you have seen the same), in the streets of this city, a small man with a crust of bread in his fingers. He holds up the crust, and forth steps the dog—a long haired, dewy eyed mongrel hybrid. Mark the drill that follows: 'Speak! Lie the dog yelps. Lie down! He obeys. Roll over! He hesitates not for dirt. Sit up! Up he sits. Go lie in the corner! He goes, looking as a subdued, compliant dog only can look. Slavery has for the past twenty-five years treated the Democratic party precisely in this manner.

Union for the Bako of Union.

Political antecedents are of mere nominal importance, when men, in their past adherence to party organizations, have been governed by considerations of the common good. The intelligent mass of freemen are honest and conscientious in the discharge of their duties as such. It is no impeachment of either their intelligence or integrity to say that they may be deceived by men who make a study of political warfare, and thus be led to inflict damage upon their own highest interests.

Who plundered the treasury? A democratic officer. Who stole our national arms? A Democratic officer. Who preached treason in Congress, until the national countenance turned pale? Democratic Senators. And, sir, they ought to have hung higher than Haman, instead of being allowed to depart, as they were. Who sat in the Presidential chair, tied hand and foot, I admit, and under bond and mortgage—who sat there looking feebly on, while the nation, with throbbing heart and quivering energies, appealed to him to nerve himself up and put his foot like Jackson, upon the treason, but who sat there like the mummied fungus of an overshadowing power, and did nothing—who was it? A Democratic President. Who abrogated the Missouri Compromise, and alarmed the fears of the millions of the North? The Democratic party. Who turned the fields of Kansas into a field of blood? The same party. Who throng our national prisons, put in duress vile for social collusion with open traitors, members of the same party? Who constitute the rebel army? Democratic brethren, whom the Senator from Berks proposes to restore to full communion and fellowship. And yet, sir, even here, continuing the same old story, that party claims superior excellence. It dissembles the hand of the corrupt, dying monarch, who had become so accustomed to signing writs and death warrants, that when written with the chills of the grave, his fingers still continued the motion. They begin with the glories of democracy and wind up with the sacredness of slavery, reminding one, (and I shall draw an illustration germane with my subject)—reminding one of the poor slaveholder who was not able to own a whole negro, and whose daily prayer was, 'Oh Lord bless me, my wife and my half of Cuff.' So sir, with the democratic party; they wind up eternally with their 'half of Cuff!' Now I want the gentleman if they see fit, here or elsewhere to defend these things, I desire them to reconcile their party conduct.'

cially Connecticut—should be our sufficient monitor. In the vote for Buckingham we behold the union of men, without distinction of party, upon whom the price of permanent peace will fall. In the vote for his opponents we behold the union of all the false and factions who submit their consciences to the keeping of the Touceys and the Seymours; men who make a virtue of hating what the savage even would feel morally bound to repay with gratitude. The wisdom of the masses of Connecticut extracted the poison-fangs of freedom by reason of unity. No man passed to ask his work-fellow whether, in the past, he had been known for a whig, Democrat, or Republican. Leaving the dead past to bury its dead, they took firm hold of the living present, and gave their suffrages as security for a more glorious future. There was a nobleness about this action which even our degenerate Rands and Randalls will not fail to appreciate the while they invoke the protection of a Government they plot to destroy.

THE VOTE TO BE GIVEN NEXT OCTOBER, if the unconditionally loyal work together, will be a higher and better object than the aggrandizement of any political party. It will simply strengthen the Government. As to the men to be preferred, only so that they do not look longingly back to the flesh pots of party, it matters little. Only so that they be loyal without an 'if,' and determined without a 'but,' few patriots will inquire about their political genealogy. The indications are that the people are ready in Pennsylvania as they were in Connecticut and in Rhode Island. For the plain, the practical, the straightforward, there can be but one course of conduct consistent with a profession of patriotism.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

JEROME SMITH Has now on hand a large and extensive stock of DRY GOODS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HARDWARE, GLASSWARE, WOODENWARE, &c. which is undoubtedly the largest assortment ever brought into this county, and will be sold at prices that must give entire satisfaction. And would in addition purchase, generally, to call and examine by assortment.

J. M. SMITH,

Marketed to the New Store on Market Street, Corning, First door east of Hungerford's Bank, and directly opposite the Dickinson House, where he is now receiving, and will constantly keep on hand a Full and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, FAMILY GROCERIES, &c. which will be sold at the Lowest Prices for Ready Pay Only.

EDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an Auditor to audit and distribute the moneys arising on the Sheriff Sale of the real estate of Joseph Bone, on Saturday, May 10th, at the office of A. F. Coe, Esq., at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. ALLEN, Auditor. Wellsboro, April 1, 1862.

SPRING FASHIONS.

No. 135 Water Street, Elmira, keeps constantly on hand a great assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS AND CAPS, Furs for Ladies &c. Hats made to order. Call and have your measure, and then you can have a Hat to fit you. Price to suit the times. Quality warranted. Elmira, March 19, 1862.

Full of King Cotton.

E. CERR, AGENT. IS now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a large assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, &c. &c. &c. which he will sell at the least possible advance cost upon which a man can live. CALL AND SEE. No Charge for Showing Goods. Lawrenceville, March 26, 1862.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Eliza Dunbar, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court appointed Monday the 30th day of June next for hearing the said David Dunbar in the premises, and that you and place you can attend if you think proper. April 30, 1862. H. STOWELL, Jr., Clerk.

COWS FOR SALE.

Nineteen good Cows. Persons desiring to purchase will call and examine them at my farm. Terms Six or twelve months credit on approved security. Charleston, April 16, '62. BENJAMIN CLARK.

DENTISTRY.

WOULD respectfully say to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he has opened his office where he will continue to do all kinds of work in the line of DENTISTRY. Wellsboro, April 30, 1862.