THE AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy 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, JULY 30, 1862. NO. 51.

Terms of Publication.

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR is published every Wednesday Morning, and mailed to subscribers at the very reasonable price of

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,

Invariably in advance. It is intended to notify every subscriber when the term for which he has paid shall have expired, by the figures on the printed label on the margin of each paper. The paper will then be stopped until a farther remittance be received. By this arrangement no man can be brought in debt to the printer.

THE AGITATOR is the Official Paper of the County, with a large and steadily increasing circulation reaching into every neighborhood in the County. It is sent free of postage to any subscriber within the county limits, but whose most convenient post office may be in an adjoining County.

Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines, paper included, $5 per year.

CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL.

DAVID HART, Proprietor.

The undersigned begs leave to announce to his old friends and to the public generally, that he has taken possession of the old stand and fitted it up in good style, and intends to keep it as a Temperance Hotel. No pains will be spared to accommodate the traveling public. Good stabling and a good hostler always on hand. Prices to suit the times. DAVID HART.

JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Court of Tioga, Potter and McKean counties. [Wellsboro', Feb. 1, 1853.]

DICKINSON HOUSE

CORNING, N. Y.

MAJ. A. FIELD, ... Proprietor.

Guests taken to and from the Depot free of charge.

J. EMERY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Wellsboro' Tioga Co., Pa. Will devote his time exclusively to the practice of law. Collections made in any of the Northern counties of Pennsylvania. Nov21,60

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE.

Corner of Main Street and the Avenue, Wellsboro, Pa.

J. W. BIGONY, PROPRIETOR.

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

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE,

H. C. VERMILYEA, PROPRIETOR.

Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.

THIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pa. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public. April 12, 1860.

G. C. C. CAMPELL,

BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER.

SHOP in the rear of the Post Office. Everything in his line will be done as well and promptly as it can be done in the city saloons. Preparations for removing dandruff, and beautifying the hair, for sale cheap. Hair and whiskers dyed any color. Call and see. Wellsboro, Sept. 22, 1859.

THE CORNING JOURNAL.

George W. Pratt, Editor and Proprietor.

IS published at Corning, Steuben Co., N. Y., at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year, in advance. The Journal is Republican in politics, and has a circulation reaching into every part of Steuben County.—Those desirous of extending their business into this and the adjoining counties will find it an excellent advertising medium. Address as above.

WELLSBORO HOTEL,

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

E. E. FARR, - - - - - - PROPRIETOR.

(Formerly of the United States Hotel.)

Having leased this well known and popular House, solicits the patronage of the public. With attentive and obliging waiters, together with the proprietor's knowledge of the business, he hopes to make the stay of those who stop with him both pleasant and agreeable.

Wellsboro, May 31, 1860.

E. B. BENEDICT, M. D.,

WOULD inform the public that he is permanently located in Elkland Boro, Tioga Co., Pa., and is prepared by thirty years' experience to treat all diseases of the eyes and their appendages on scientific principles, and that he can cure without fail, the dreadful disease, called St. Vitus' Dance, (*Chorea Sancti Viti.*) and will attend to any other business in the line of Physic and Surgery.

Elkland Boro, August 8, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

C. N. DARTT

WOULD respectfully say to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he has opened his office over WRIGHT'S FLOUR AND FEED STORE, where he will continue to do all kinds of work in the line of DENTISTRY.

Wellsboro, April 30, 1862.

CORNING

WHOLESALE DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
KEROSINE OIL,
ALCOHOL,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Sold at wholesale by

W. D. TERBELL.

Country Merchants supplied with these articles at

NEW YORK PRICES.

Corning, Feb. 26, 1862.

MILLINERY.

MRS. M. W. SHEARMAN,

MILLINER,

NEW YORK AND ELMIRA,

INVITES attention to her assortment of

New Spring Goods,

embracing every description of

French and American Millinery,

which she will sell at wholesale and retail for CASH only.

Special Inducement:

offered to MILLINERS. Goods and Patterns furnished at a

Small Advance

above NEW YORK COST.

Rooms 22 Bleecker Street, New York,
and 137 Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.

April 1, 1862.—3m.

WANTED!

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS WHEAT!
ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS CORN!
ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS OATS!
ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS RYE!

For which we will pay CASH!

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

Flour by the pound, sack or barrel,
Feed by the pound or ton,
Bran in any quantities,

For sale cheap at Wright & Bailey's new Flour and Feed Store.

Pork cheap at our Store.

All goods delivered *FREE OF CHARGE* within the Corporation. FRED K. WRIGHT.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Thauncey Austin, late of Delmar township, deceased. Notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

ISRAEL STONE, *Executor*,

Delmar, May 28, 1862.

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 I would invite purchasers, generally, to call and examine my assortment of

Black and Figured Dress Silks,
Worsted Goods, Merinoes,
Ladies' Cloth, Opera Flannels,
Long and Square Shawls,
Black and Figured Delaines,
and Cassimeres, &c., &c.,

And in fact the best assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

ever brought into this county. I have also a large stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS,
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
SATINS, FULL CLOTH,
TWEEDS, & KENTUCKY JEANS.

Purchasers will find that the place to buy good goods and at low prices, is at the store of

JEROME SMITH.

Wellsboro, April 23, 1862.

J. M. SMITH,

HAS removed 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.

He sells good Prints for.....10cts.
Merrimacs.....12½c.
Denims.....12½c.
Heavy Sheetings.....12½c.
Fine Bleached Muslin.....12½c.
and other goods equally low.

The citizens of TIOGA COUNTY
VISITING CORNING,
are cordially invited to

Give Him a Call.

Corning, April 23, 1862.

Insurance Agency.

THE Insurance Company of North America have appointed the undersigned an agent for Tioga County and vicinity.

As the high character and standing of this Company give the assurance of full protection to owners of property against the hazard of fire, I solicit with confidence a liberal share of the business of the county. This Company was incorporated in 1794. Its capital is $500,000, and its assets in 1861 as per statement 1st Jan. of that year was $1254,719 81.

CHARLES PLATT,.....Secretary.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN,.....President.

Office of the Company 232 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,

Wm. Buehler, Central Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.

JOHN W. GUERNSEY,

Agent for Tioga County, Pa.

April 9, 1862.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

IN

NEW YORK;

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Home Fire Insurance Company

IN

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT;

CAPITAL, $200,000.

These Companies have complied with the State law. Applications for Insurance received by

CHARLES L. SIEMENS,

Wellsboro Tioga County, Penna.

Wellsboro, Jan. 15, 1862.

War! War for the Union!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has opened a

CABINET AND CHAIR SHOP

on Main Street, opposite H. W. Dartt's Wagon Shop, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Cabinet Ware,

made of the best materials, and by the best workmen. Also Coffins made to order, and as cheap as can be procured elsewhere, accompanied with a Hearse.

Also Chairs of every variety from the BEST down to the CHEAPEST, to

Suit Purchasers.

Also Turning of all kinds done to order and to suit

CUSTOMERS.

The undersigned having had many years experience, both in France and in this country, feels confident that he cannot be excelled in either of the above branches of mechanism—and further would recommend the public to

CALL AND EXAMINE

his workmanship and prices before purchasing elsewhere. JACOB STICKLIN.

Wellsboro, March 19, 1862.

Dentistry.

C. H. FIRMAN,

Formerly of Elmira, New York.

A perfect master of DENTISTRY in all its branches, would respectfully inform the citizens of

WELLSBORO

and surrounding country, that he is now stopping at the

PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL,

where he can be found between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M., ready to perform any operation pertaining to his art with skill, and at low prices.

EXTRACTING done mechanically, and attended with very little pain.

EXAMINATIONS OF THE TEETH, and consultations Free of Charge.

N. B.—All work warranted as represented.

Wellsboro, April 30, 1862.

THE GREAT

NATIONAL HORSE FAIR

WILL THIS YEAR BE HELD AT

Keystone Park, Williamsport, Pa.,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 2 to 5 inclusive.

Arrangements have been made to secure the finest assemblage of important bloods and native breed of Horses, that has ever been collected in this country. The list of premiums will be large, ranging as high as $200. Liberal arrangements have and will be made with the different railroads.

Williamsport, situated in the magnificent Valley of the Susquehanna, and accessible by rail from all parts of the United States, is eminently well suited for this Exhibition. Fuller particulars will shortly be given.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

D. K. Jackman, P. Herdic, Edward Lyon, J. N. Bagg, Henry Drinker, Gordon F. Mason, Col. S. G. Hathaway, J. H. Cowden, Wm. Colder.
W. F. LOGAN, Chief Marshal.
H. E. TAYLOR, Treasurer.
GEORGE M. DE PUY, Secretary. A. E. KAPP, President.

June 18, 1862.

THOMAS HARDEN

is now receiving an

EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

Merchandise,

which he offers on terms to

SUIT THE TIMES.

All are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Wellsboro, June 18, 1862. THOS. HARDEN.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

THE BUFFALO

MERCANTILE COLLEGE,

CORNER OF

Main and Seneca Streets,

Is an important link in the great chain of National Mercantile Colleges, located in the following Cities viz:

NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA,
BROOKLYN, ALBANY,
TROY, CLEVELAND,
DETROIT, CHICAGO,
AND SAINT LOUIS.

A Scholarship issued from the Buffalo College, entitles the holder to attend either or all the Colleges for an unlimited time.

The design of these Institutions is to impart to young men and ladies, a *thorough, practical business education.*

These Colleges are organized and conducted upon a basis which must secure to each separate Institution the best possible facilities for imparting a thorough commercial education, and render it as a whole, the most comprehensive and Complete system in this country.

Book-Keeping in all its departments, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic and Penmanship, are taught in the most thorough and practical manner.

The Spencerian system of Penmanship, is taught by competent and experienced teachers.

Scholarship, payable in advance, $40.

College open day and evening:—*no vacations.*

Resident Principal at Buffalo, J. C. BRYANT.

For further information, please call at the College Rooms, or send for Catalogue and Circular enclosing letter stamp. Address

BRYANT & STRATTON,

June 4, 1862.—1y. Buffalo, N. Y.

The Knoxville Foundry,

CONTINUES in full blast and is in the best running order, where you can get Stoves, Plows, Road Scrapers, Cutting Boxes, Sugar Kettles &c., &c. of the most approved patterns, and made in the best manner for a

LESS PRICE

than at any other establishment of the kind in the country.

Machinery made and repaired in good style on short notice.

All kinds of produce, old iron, copper, brass and pewter, taken in exchange for castings.

A liberal discount made to CASH PURCHASERS.

P. S. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle

WITHOUT DELAY,

and save costs, that I may still be able to do a credit business in part. J. P. BILES, Proprietor.

Knoxville, March 26, 1862.—6m.

WOOL CARDING AND

CLOTH DRESSING,

IN THE OLD FOUNDRY AT

Wellsborough, Tioga County, Pa.

THE subscriber having fitted up the place for the purpose of Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing, and also would inform the people that we will take wool to manufacture on shares or by the yard, to suit customers, and would inform the people that we can card wool at any time, as our works run by steam power, and also that all wool will be carded for four cents per pound. Wool and produce will be taken for pay for the same.

N. B. Prompt attention will be paid to all favoring us. We will give good satisfaction.

CHARLES LEE,
PHILETUS HAMPTON.

Wellsboro, June 11, 1862.

Union Photographic Rooms.

H. H. WOOD'S

MAMOTH SKYLIGHT ROOMS,

OVER C. W. SEARS' NEW SHOE STORE,

First door below C. L. WILCOX.

H. H. WOOD, would say to the inhabitants of Wellsboro and surrounding country, that he is now prepared to furnish them with everything in the line of

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, OR
MELAINOTYPES,

furnished at any room in the City. Just received, a sett of JAMINS CELEBRATED LENSES, manufactured expressly for the *Cartes de visite.* Also a large assortment of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

price, from $1.25 to $4.00. At this day, no parlor table is considered finished, without the PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM.

Cases of all styles. Pictures from twenty-five cents to five dollars.

Thankful for past favors, I would solicit a continuation of the same, by doing first class work for all.

Wellsboro, May 28, 1862. H. H. WOOD.

Sumac Wanted.

ONE DOLLAR per hundred weight, will be paid for dry SUMAC BARK OF LEAVES, by

JOHNSTON & BOYCE.

Tioga, June 4, 1862. 8t.

200 BARRELS OF SALT—just received and for sale by T. HARDEN.

June 18, 1862.

IMPERISHABLE.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulse to a worldless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longings after something lost,
The spirits' yearning cry;
The strivings after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindly word in grief's dark hour
That proves the friend indeed;
The plea for mercy softly breathed
When justice threatens nigh;
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
The things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles sweet and frail
That make up love's first bliss;
If with a firm unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped, those lips have met,
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word
That wounded as it fell,
The chilling want of sympathy
We feel, but never tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart,
Whose hopes were bounding high,
In an unfading record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love,
Be firm and just and true.
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say too thee,
These things shall never die.

—*All the Year Round.*

Speech of

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY,

Delivered in the Union Convention, Assembled at Harrisburg on the 17th of July, in support of the Resolutions adopted on that occasion.

The resolutions, Mr. President, which have just been read, comprise, in brief terms, the duty of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, and they will go to the country as an utterance that must produce healthful consequences. There are elements in this assemblage which have never been combined on any former period of our country's issue. We have here representatives of the Republican party, the People's party, the American party, and of the loyal men of the Democratic party. I notice that at least twenty counties of the State, have sent Democratic delegates to this Convention. The heavy gloom which seems again to have settled upon our unhappy country, has had the effect of extinguishing many dissensions. Men who have differed radically in former years, now stand together like a band of brothers. But one motive animates this splendid organization—that of devotion of country and determination to maintain the Union. There is no spectacle, says a great poet, more aspiring than a brave man struggling with danger, and can there be any spectacle more inspiring than a great people struggling with their enemies.—The fiend, slavery, which is the beginning of all our troubles, in tearing itself from the Republic, seems determined to tear the vitals of the Republic away with it. For however men may differ, Mr. President, this is not merely a struggle for our existence as a free people, but it is a struggle between liberty and slavery.—All other issues have subsided before this issue. Slavery in beginning the war, to perpetuate itself, has laid a strong hand upon our free institutions, and is resolved, failing itself, to bury them in one common ruin. Those only deny it who themselves pray for the success of the rebellion, and those only believe what I have said who earnesly pray for the triumph of the Union arms. And it is a fact well calculated to agonize the soul, that bitter and dreadful as have been the general suffering in this extraordinary strife, notwithstanding thousands of homes are covered with mourning; although torrents of tears are shed over the freshly heaped graves of those who have fallen in defence of our flag, yet all these terrible lessons produce no impression upon many who live among and around us. These men see their country bleeding at every pore, and have no word of hope or comfort to give to her; while we, forgetting all old antagonisms and parties, while we throw off the cloaks of former organizations and reveal ourselves only in the garb of patriotism, they clothe themselves with all the hatred, and rancor and uncharitableness for which they have been so distinguished before, and prepare to strike at the country, if not in the name at least, in the name of the doctrines of that candidate for the Presidency who less than two years ago marshaled the hosts of disunion at the ballot-box, and now leads an army of traitors in the battle field. [Applause.]

If, Mr. President, slavery is the cause of this great crusade upon humn liberty, its immediate agents and ministers confess by all their acts that they are fully conscious of the truth of this assertion. They have pursued the fell purpose which has now ripened into war, with a persistence which can only be explained by their close sympathy whith the rebellion itself, and their sincere hatred of the government of the United States. Calling themselves Democrats, they are banded together in favor of slavery and aristocracy.

Let me take a prominent example of the school. The old man who lives in neglected solitude within an hour and a half's ride of the Capital of Pennsylvania. He is now beyond the Psalmist's age. He entered the Presidential chair more than five years ago, with as fair an opportunity to serve and save this country as ever had been presented to man. He was elected upon a distinct and voluntary pledge that he would give to the people of the unhappy territory of Kansas the right to dispose of their own affairs in their own way. Had he been true to this, we should have had neither secession or bloodshed. The history of this unparalleled treachery is written, written sir in carnage and in shame. It ought to be supposed that now looking over this history, he would sieze the occasion to expiate his mighty crime by some manifestation of public penitence.

It might be supposed that now, in his old age, he would secure the favor and forgiveness of Heaven by appealing to those he still controls, to rally to the common defence and to shun his fatal example. But no, gentlemen, so far from this the animating soul of the rebellion in the southern states, is not more Jefferson Davis than the animating soul of the rebellion in the free states is James Buchanan. He seems to desire the immortal infamy of dragging our glorious Union into the dishonored grave he is himself soon to fill. Around his own home, as proved by the convention which assembled in his own county a few weeks ago, and by that which disgraced this hall on the 4th of July, his former followers, doubtless under his lead and counsel, mocked at the perils of the nation and delight in nothing so much as to embarrass and retard the operations of the constituted authorities. Is it possible that this man and his parasites can rally any portion of the people of Pennsylvania to their standard? Monuments themselves of the mercy of the government, permitted to live in comfort under the flag they toiled to defame and to dishonor, shall these men be permitted to go on in their work of treason? They proclaim that this war is an abolition war—a war for the emancipation of the slaves—a war for negro equality—a war in which the white man is to be driven out of the field of labor by the colored race. This is the staple of their creed. This is the burden of their cry.

Will James Buchanan, or any of his creatures, here or elsewhere, inform me whether it was the abolitionists that forced the Lecompton constitution, and forced it upon the people of Kansas? Whether it was the abolitionists that fabricated the English bill, a measure even more infamous? Was it the abolitionists that persecuted and proscribed Walker and Douglas and Broderick? Did they murder Broderick? Did they retain in the Buchanan Cabinet the incarnate traitors who robbed the Federal Treasury, decimated the army, sent our navy to distant seas, sacked our arsenals—sent to southern ports incalculable supplies of the munitions of war? Was it the abolitionists, in a word, that prepared the way for the culmination of the war, leaving to Mr. Lincoln a bankrupt and enfeebled government, compelling him to reach the capital of the nation almost a a fugitive and surrounding his inauguration with all the ceremonials of, and preparations for internal strife? But, sir, apart from the duty of exposing these impenitent and remorseless foes, there are other duties which must be discharged, and to which the great organization born to-day, must dedicate itself with stern and self-sacrificing patriotism. [Applause.]

The adjournment of Congress leaves to Mr. Lincoln those high responsibilities which he has proven himself so able to bear. He will find himself strengthened for still stronger measures by ample legislation. He can now throw himself upon the people and prosecute the war with renewed vigor. As your resolutions so well express it, it is fortunate "that we have at the helm of public affairs one so prudent, so upright, temperate and firm." Great are his trials, and great his labors. It has often been said that the duties of the Presidency were too much in times of peace for any one man; several of our Chief Magistrates have fallen under the weight of these duties. But what must his condition be who in the midst of this remorseless rebellion, must give all his time and all of his judgment to the solution of stupendous and novel complications. He cannot satisfy all men! he cannot at a blow strike down every great wrong; it is possible that he may have been mistaken in the supposition that the slaveholding treason might be indulgently and magnanimously treated, and that the best way to convince the rebels was to exhibit to them a willingness of the Government to offer peace in the midst of war, and amnesty on condition of prompt submission. But now, that experience has shown that no moderation can reach the authors of this great crime, the President will undoubtedly profit by the lesson. And I am sure that the voice that goes up from this Convention to-day, will invigorate and inspire him in the vigorous policy which is about to be inaugurated; a policy which I feel sure will be as stringent and as determined as the most exacting and enthusiastic of us could desire.

Backed by the people, and empowered by law, there will hereafter be no hesitation in the employment of all means to put down the rebellion. No more doubts as to the confiscation of the property of rebels, no more protection of their houses, crops, goods, and chattles.

Practical measures will forever dissipate the miserable cry about negro emancipation. Wonderful is the advance that has been made in public sentiment on these questions. Some of the most distinguished Democrats in Congress now take ground in favor of the employment of blacks in the army of the United States as a measure of imperative wisdom and necessity.

The partizans who roam about the land alarming ignorant people with pictures of a black exodus from the slave into the free States, we look for riots in the great cities as a consequence of the competition of whites and blacks in various fields of labor, can read their own doom and their own falsehoods in the ground taken by the genuine Democrats in the National Legislature on this important issue. Whether they see it or not, whether they realize this or not, the people realize it. The object of this war is not abolition, but vindication—not abolition of slavery—but vindication of the offended majesty of the laws. To this end we send our white men into the field to fight in our armies. To save them from the privations of the long, weary march, to relieve them from the heavy service that wearies, and wastes them in the trenches and on our fortifications, it is proposed to invoke the aid of the thousands of colored men who are set free, not by the abolitionists, but by the slaveholders themselves. When this race is fully assured they may render such a service, and be rewarded for it; there will be no further flight into the free towns of the North and North-west; but they will gladly remain under that flag which, while protecting them, they themselves defend. One other lesson has been taught within the last year, and that is, if the most loyal of the white people are those who are fighting for the Constitution and the Union, so the most loyal people of the seceded States are the blacks themselves. Shall we not use these blacks? Shall we not act upon the suggestions of some of our most gallant and experienced military men, and save our own brothers by accepting this ready, eager and honest assistance? What voter who has lost his relative or his friend by disease in the army, will not yield to this argument and ask that it may be carried into effect hereafter.

The fact is gentlemen, this war may as well be terminated to-day if we do not avail ourselves of this vast resource and of every other means justified by our own necessities and by the usages of civilized nations. I know there are some who shrink from the idea of arming the colored men. Have they forgotten that they were armed during the revolutionary war by the direction of General Washington himself; that in the bloody battle of Red Bank, near Philadelphia, it was a regiment of Rhode Island negroes under command of Col. Ray Greene, who turned the fortunes of the day and fought to the last around the dead body of their commander. In the second war with England, Andrew Jackson enrolled the free blacks for the defence of Louisiana, and thanked them for their bravery after the victory was won. Has the colored race deteriorated since the Revolution, and our second struggle for independence? They ought to have wonderfully improved, if philosophers speak the truth or the census does not lie. The sympathizing gentlemen in the free states who are in the habit of talking with negro equality, and charging that as one of the great ends of the republicans, will hardly deny that the infusion of the blood of the chivalry of the south ought to have greatly improved the negro race in that quarter. [Laughter.] Under this influence this race should certainly be improved, and, according to the doctrines of oligarchists, more refined. For the nearer they approach the beau ideal of a Southern gentlemen, the better they are fitted to immitate his martial zeal. As Thaddeus Stevens once said, the Southern Sun has a wonderful effect in bleaching the negro complexion. [Great laughter.] Do not be afraid then, gentlemen of being called abolitionist or the advocates of negro equality, because you demand that your relatives and friends in the army of the Union shall be succored, sustained and saved from disease and death by the stout arms of the loyal blacks, bond or free in the southern states. As I have said, the only practical abolitionists are the rebels themselves. They have set more slaves free than a thousand General Hunters could have done. Emancipation, like the rebellion, is their work, not ours. As the Hon. William M. Evarts said at Albany, in 1860, as he was advocating Mr. Lincoln: "Gentlemen of the Democratic party, you say you have a marjority in the country, why don't you unite then and defeat us at the polls." But the rebels divided the Democracy then, with the deliberate purpose of dividing the country afterwards.

Nor do they desire to escape this double responsibility. They wish to cut loose from the free States in order to enjoy their institution of slavery alone, and it was to save that institution that induced them to prepare for and precipitate this war.

The only act of emancipation carried by the Republicans is the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and if the Republicans had not done that, they would have deserved the contempt of friend and foe. They were invoked to it by their own platform and by the authority of the great publicists of the South. The power existed, and they exercised it. What has been the result? The emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia has improved them. Thus far the experiment has worked admirably. The repeal of a series of laws operating alike upon free and slave, has made them ambitious to do well, and they are now more orderly, more peaceable, and more thrifty than ever.

So much for several of the most difficult questions growing out of this war. [Applause.]

The sympathizers with Secession who call themselves Democrats undoubtedly desire a peace with the rebels, and to bring this about they are industrious in dividing the Northern people, well knowing that the success of this plan must consolidate and encourage the traitors. No doubt when the uncle of the gentleman who is now fighting against his country in the army of the South—I mean Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county—was presiding over the Breckinridge Convention on the 4th of July, the hope that stirred his heart was that peace might be accomplished on the well-known platform of himself and his nephew. I perceive that he is so anxious to effect this object that he has taken command of the campaign himself, and will doubtless make the State ring with elaborate orations on the basis of the Breckinridge platform. The object of this peace is simply to degrade the people of the free States, to fill them with factions to carve their domain into provinces, and to make all their great interests subordinate and obedient to a slaveholding despotism. Does any man suppose that such a peace would end the war? It might, indeed, realize Mr. William B. Reed's grand scheme of division and seperation enunciated on the 17th of January, 1861, at National Hall, while Major Anderson was besieged in Fort Sumter; it might make New York a free city, independent of State and General Governments. With our Pacific empires lost to us; with the great west seceded, and Pennsylvania bound, like a captive, to the chariot wheels of slavery, Mr. Reed and his compatriots would exult in the fulfilment of their prophecies and plans; but there would be no peace. It would be one long and stubborn and exterminating border war—a war of sections—a war making the South powerful and the North powerless. What foreign nations would say to such a peace as this it requires no Anthony Trollope to predict. [Applause.]

I cannot retain, Mr. President, the expression of my sincere respect to the manner in which the Republican party of Pennsylvania has come up to the good work to-day. It was the duty and it will prove to be the interests of that party to act with prompt patriotism in such a crisis. But it is so rare for men who have just elected a President, and who dispense such enormous patronage, to exhibit such magnanimity as we have seen to-day, that the evidence of it deserves to be highly commended. I have seen so much crime and falsehood, such an utter disregard of solemn oaths and obligations, as the fruits of the so-called Democratic

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