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JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

JOHN S. MANN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

DICKINSON HOUSE, CORNING, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND THE AVENUE, 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.

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H. C. VERMILYEA, Proprietor. THIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania.

WELLSBORO HOTEL, B. B. HOLIDAY, Proprietor.

A. FOLEY, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, NO. 5, UNION BLOCK, Wellsboro, May 29, 1863.

BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER, SHOP OVER J. L. WILCOX'S STORE, NO. 4, UNION BLOCK.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE, WRIGHT & BAILEY.

HAVE had their mill thoroughly repaired and are receiving fresh ground flour, feed, meal, &c., every day at their store in town.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing. THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally that he is prepared to card wool and dress cloth at the old stand, the coming season, having secured the services of Mr. J. P. FETTER, a competent and experienced workman, and also intending to give his personal attention to the business.

MARBLE SHOP. I AM now receiving a STOCK OF ITALIAN and RUTLAND MARBLE, (bought with cash) and am prepared to manufacture all kinds of TOMB-STONES and MONUMENTS at the lowest prices.

JOHN A. ROY, DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BEST QUALITY. Physician's Prescriptions accurately compounded.

FANCY DYE COLORS in packages all ready compounded, for the use of private families.

Q. W. WELLINGTON & CO'S. BANK, CORNING, N. Y.

HOMESTEAD. A NEW STORE AND TIN SHOP HAS just been opened in Tioga, Penna., where may be found a good assortment of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves, of the most approved patterns, and from the best manufacturer.

"GOLDEN AGE" & "GOOD HOPE" are square, flat top light stoves, with large ovens, with many advantages over any other stove before made.

EXECUTORY NOTICE. LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Thomas J. Berry, late of Tioga, dec'd., those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly substantiated to the undersigned for settlement.

THE AGITATOR.

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

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

VOL. X.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

NO. 4.

Political.

Union State Central Committee.

To THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

The day is rapidly approaching upon which you will be called to choose between rival candidates for the high offices of Governor of the Commonwealth, and Judge of its Supreme Judicial Tribunal.

To an intelligent exercise of your right of suffrage, it is very necessary that you should clearly understand the difference between the party whose nominees are Andrew G. Curtin, and Daniel H. Agnew, and the party whose nominees are George W. Woodward, and Walter H. Lowrie.

It is not vague commonplace but solemn truth to say, that there never was a political contest in America whose issues were so important and so vital to the life of the Republic as are those involved in the pending canvass.

The history of America before our civil war began is read and known of all men. In the years of our colonization we were obedient to the plain purpose of God in reserving this continent whereon the capacity of the human race for self-government should be fully and fairly tested.

When the condition of colonial dependency ceased to protect these principles, the scattered settlements came together in the presence of a common danger, and the interest of human freedom, declared their independence.

The Government of the United States, thus plainly established to preserve the liberties of its people, contained an element of weakness and discord in the legal recognition of the existence of slavery.

This reasonable hope was destined to disappointment. In 1820, the first great concession was demanded by the slaveholding interest at the hands of the National Legislature, and for the sake of harmony Missouri was admitted into the Union as a slave State.

What followed is a thrice-told tale. The admission of new slave States; the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico; the consequent accession of great territories in the Southwest; the compromise Legislation of 1850, including the Fugitive slave law; the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the lawless invasion of Kansas by the ruffians of the Southern border.

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without the forms of protest, the chief executive offices of the nation to their keeping. They were filled either by themselves, or by those Northern gentlemen whom they graciously selected for the merit of prompt and unquestionable obedience to their commands.

We had parted with many plain rights to satisfy them. We endured the utter denial of free speech, and even of unmolested travel in the Southern States. We waived the protection of the Federal law, which should have covered us with a shield, everywhere beneath the Federal flag, and consented to receive instead the jurisdiction of ruffian mobs, bred and fostered in slavery.

It is a source, therefore, of profound gratitude with all reflecting men, that while all the gentlemen in nomination bear characters alike honorable and without stain, thus entitling them to the fullest presumption of honest motives and conscientious convictions, yet the lines of division are drawn with such distinctness, the policy proposed is so plainly different and the principles so radically hostile, that no one of ordinary intelligence need hesitate in his choice.

The lawful discharge of this high duty, imposed upon all good men by their country, was declared by a few bold men to be just cause of civil war. This proposition involved, of course, the startling doctrine that Northern men must vote in the interest of slavery, or its friends would appeal from the ballot box to the bullet, destroy the Constitution, dissolve the Union, and deluge all the land with its most precious blood.

It must be remembered that the Senate, without whose consent no law can be enacted, was pro-slavery. The Supreme Court, against whose judgement no law, if enacted, could avail was pro-slavery. There was, therefore, no danger possible to the institution; and it was simply because once in forty years the people had lawfully chosen a President who was believed to be opposed to further concessions to slavery, that an embittered and malignant faction, who had been long nursing their treason, declared their purpose to cause to flow all terrible evils following in the train of this cruel war, which has wasted our substance, and placed our chiefest treasures beneath the seals of clay.

While the ablest statesman of the South were endeavoring with words like these to stay the hands of traitors raised to dishonor our flag, to destroy our Government, and to afflict us with the awful sufferings of civil strife, the Honorable George W. Woodward, then and now a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, deliberately disrobed himself of his ermine, and walking from the seat of judgment to the platform of a great meeting assembled in Independence Square, ground sacred to freedom, spoke, and over and beyond his audience to the maddened partisans of slavery, ripe for revolt and battle, these words of sympathy with their baseless and pretended wrongs: "EVERYWHERE IN THE SOUTH THE PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO LOOK OUT FOR THE MEANS OF SELF DEFENCE. COULD IT BE EXPECTED THAT THEY WOULD BE INDIFFERENT TO SUCH SCENES AS HAVE OCCURRED?—THAT THEY WOULD STAND IDLE AND SEE SUCH MEASURES CONCEIVED AND CARRIED FORWARD FOR THE ANNIHILATION, SONER OR LATER, OF THEIR PROPERTY IN SLAVES. SUCH EXPECTATIONS, IF INDULGED, ARE NOT REASONABLE."

And these words of encouragement exaggerating the source of strength of which they boasted most: "When you combine all in one glowing picture of national prosperity, remember that cotton, the produce of slave labor, has been one of the indispensable elements of all this prosperity—it must be an indispensable element in all our future prosperity. I say it must be."

And these words, sounding like an invitation to treason: "The law of self-defence includes rights of property as well as person, and it appears to me there must be a time in the progress of this conflict if it indeed is irrepressible, when slaveholders may lawfully fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defence of their property whatever means of protection they possess or can command. They who push on this conflict have convinced one or more Southern States that it has already come."

And these sadder words of attempted consecration of that fearful combining of crimes against God and all his creatures which is called American slavery: "The providence of

that good Being who has watched over us from the beginning and saved us from external foes, has so ordered our internal relations as to make negro slavery an incalculable blessing to us. Whoever will study the Federal and Levitical institutions, will see the principle of human bondage divinely sanctioned if not divinely ordained."

The address thus delivered went forth with the added weight of judicial sanction, and aided by many others of kindred import, produced its legitimate effect in convincing the traitors who had hesitated that a large and influential portion of the Northern people were with them in spirit, and only awaited fitting opportunity to become active accomplices in their treason. Then followed in necessary sequence the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the opening of that great historic drama whose shadow, after two weary years of sacrifice of treasure and of life, still darkens all our land; whose sorrows have reached all our hearts, and whose terrible consequences to the cause of American democracy, and of Christian civilization itself, yet we very dimly comprehend.

For those words, and only for those words, thus early, publicly and distinctly spoken, tendering sympathy, encouragement, invitation, consecration even to the cause of the rebellion, Judge Woodward has been placed in nomination as candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and the opinions there expressed have been distinctly reaffirmed, and made the present platform of his supporters; the Hon. Charles J. Biddle, their official representative, in the recent address to the people of the State, declaring "this speech to have been vindicated by subsequent events as a signal exhibition of statesmanlike sagacity."

The faction in Pennsylvania wearing the livery of the good old Democratic party to aid rebellion waged in the interest of an aristocracy of slaveholders, thus openly avows its opinions, and in manifold ways, by speech and press—by the secret oaths of a treasonable conspiracy—by appeals to the prejudices of ignorant men—by calumnies against our brave soldiers and sailors—by denial of their rights of suffrage, and by constant misrepresentations of the aims and results of the war, endeavors to attain its purpose of assisting the armed traitors who are striking deadly blows at the heart of the Republic.

Our opponents well know that the only strength of the rebellion consists in its military power. Therefore, they oppose every measure which tends to strengthen the national armies, and they support every measure which tends to weaken them. If the General Government proposes to require white men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional and oppressive. If the General Government proposes to require black men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional, and favoring negro equality. If the General Government proposes to require red men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional and contrary to the usages of civilized warfare; and they have thus far failed to discover among the races of mankind any whose skin is of the proper constitutional color to permit the Government to use them to shoot rebels and traitors.

Our opponents denounce the arrest of disloyal persons as violating personal liberty. They denounce the suppression of disloyal practices as indicating military tyranny. They thwart the needed reinforcements of our wasted armies, and the collection of the national revenue by base appeals to the basest impulses of men, and the inauguration of riot, rapine, and murder, bringing the terrors of civil war to our very hearthstones. Thus, by paralyzing the strength and vigor of the mailed hand of the nation, they give essential aid and comfort to the nation's enemies. Their cardinal principle is to embarrass the Federal Administration in all its measures for the vigorous prosecution of the conflict, for the prompt suppression of the rebellion, and the swift punishment of traitors.

It is needless to say that their triumph in the pending canvass would prolong the war.—It is confessed at Richmond that the only relief afforded to the darkness and disasters which enshroud the rebel capital, and the only encouragement to continue a hopeless contest, comes with the occasional gleams of successes of their Northern allies.

On all other sides despair awaits them. They see two thirds of their territory conquered and held in subjection; New Orleans returned to its allegiance; the Mississippi open; all their harbors blockaded; Charleston assailed; Rosecrans and Burnside moving in triumph, and the great struggle which embraced more than half the Union narrowing to Georgia, South Carolina, and portions of North Carolina and Virginia. The end is not distant. It can only be delayed, and the way to it piled with the bodies of the brave men who willingly taste death for their country, with the triumph of Northern sympathizers with treason at the approaching elections. Such triumph would revive the desperate and drooping fortunes of the rebels, inspire their demoralized and deserting armies, and persuade their rulers to renewed efforts to gather and hurl new levies upon our defenders in the field.

It follows necessarily that the triumph of our opponents, by prolonging the war, will render necessary renewed conscriptions and increase the burdens of taxation. One way only leads to a short war and a lasting peace, and that is the glorious path along which Rosecrans is marching, and Banks, and Grant, and Meade. Everything which tends directly or indirectly to weaken or embarrass these blessed peace-makers is comforting to the enemy, inducing them to refuse submission to the laws, and to continue to waste more of our treasure and murder other of our sons. The future will lay the responsibility of lengthening this horrible conflict, with whatever of sacrifice its continuance involves, upon those Northern men who, supply its want of bullets by their ballots, and by their sympathy nerve its arm for further blows.

To these principles, to this policy, to the results they so plainly involve, of a long war, of other drafts, and of more heavy taxes, as well as to the candidates who represent them, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are irreconcilably opposed.

Our platform is brief and plain and comprehensive: We believe that the will of the people lawfully expressed, is the supreme law; that no appeal can be permitted from votes to bayonets, and that when such appeal is made, the only hope for the Republic is to crush it by force of arms. We therefore support the war without limitations or conditions, as the only means of preserving the National integrity.

We honor and sustain our heroic brethren in arms on land and sea, the unselfish heroism of whose daily lives surpasses all that is written in the knightly romance of the middle age. They deserve well of their country, and we desire that the banner of the Union shall carry to its defenders, wherever they may be, the right of suffrage—the inestimable privileges of freedom.

We heartily sustain Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his efforts to suppress this wicked revolt against the laws he has sworn to enforce.

For the vigorous use of all men and all means permitted by the usages of civilized nations, to reach peace through victory; for the unequalled maintenance of the national credit, without parallel in history; for the admirable frankness with which the President counsels with the people, and for the successes which are everywhere crowning our arms, the Federal Government deserves and receives the gratitude of all who love their country. It alone, with the help of Providence, can save the life of the Republic. It alone, with the same aid, can preserve us as a nation. If, therefore, anything is left undone, which some think ought to have been done, or anything has been done which some think should have been left undone, we reserve these matters for more opportune discussion in the calmer days of peace. Today, while armed rebels threaten the Federal capital, and trample flag and law and Constitution under their feet, we come together without distinction of party, in loyal union, and pledge to the Administration, which represents the Government of our fathers, our earnest and unconditional support.

These are the principles and this is the policy of the loyal men of Pennsylvania. To represent it they offer to your suffrages our present Governor, Andrew G. Curtin. He needs no eulogy, for he has so borne himself in his high office that his name is known and honored throughout all the land, winning the love of the soldiers and the respect and confidence of a patriot constituency. His great services to the cause of the Union in its most deadly peril, his constant solicitude and care for the brave men he sent to battle, his foresight, his energy, his faithfulness in the discharge of every duty, impelled a grateful people to disregard his declination, and place once more the banner of the Union in his tried and trusty hands.

In the Honorable Daniel H. Agnew a candidate is presented worthy of the support of all men who desire to maintain the high character for ripe and varied learning, for unsuspected loyalty to the Government, and for adherence to the duty of declaring, not making, the law which our supreme judicial tribunal won and wore in other days. Judge Agnew is an accomplished lawyer, is now the presiding judge of his district, and his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court will give additional security to the rights of persons and property.

Freemen of Pennsylvania: The issue is thus distinctly presented in which the single question is that of loyalty to the Government under which you live, and the triumph of whose arms alone can give you peace, and again open to you the avenues to that almost miraculous prosperity which attracted the wondering gaze of the nations.

It only remains for all good men to perfect the local organizations of friends of the Union, to secure full discussion of the questions in dispute, to bring every loyal vote to the polls, and to use all proper efforts in their power to secure our success. If this is done, Pennsylvania is saved to the Union, and the Union is saved to us and to our posterity.

Thus we gather for the contest around worthy bearers of a worthy standard, written all over with unconditional loyalty; and under their good leadership we march forward with the faith and hope of Christian men, to the victory which awaits the cause of justice and of freedom.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee. WAYNE McTEAGH, Chairman.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT. WHAT IS THE DUTY OF LOYAL MEN. The following is President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield Mass Meeting: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 26, 1863.

HON. JAMES C. CONKLING—My Dear Sir:—Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require. The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, "You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First, To suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. A second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union, is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion, is its military—its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no

power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate—suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together in Convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep General Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Gen. Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think, can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise, to which the controllers of General Lee's army are not agreed, can at all effect that army. In an effort at such compromise, we would waste the time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army.

Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary, are deceptive and groundless; and I promise you, that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your views, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation; to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is, that the slaves are property.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, 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 advertisements:

Table with 4 columns: Rate, 3 MONTHS, 6 MONTHS, 12 MONTHS. Rows include 1 Square, 2 do, 3 do, 4 Columns, 5 do, 6 do.

Advertisements not having the number of insertions desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, executed neatly and promptly. Justices, Constables and other BLANKS, constantly on hand.