The Tioga County Agitator: BY M. H. COBB.

Published every Wednesday morning and mailed to succeptibers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS

per year, always IN ADVANCE.

The paper is sent postage, free to county subscribers, though they may receive their mail at post-offices located in counties immediately adjoining, for conven THE AGITATOR is the Official paper of Tioga Co.,

and circulates in every neighborhood therein. Sub-scriptions being on the advance-pay system, it circu-lates among a class most to the interest of advertisers to reach. Tarms to advertisers as liberal as those of-fered by any paper of equal circulation in Northern

Pennsylvania.

A cross on the margin of a paper, denotes that the subscription is about to expire.

Papers will be stopped when the subscription time expires, unless the agent orders their continu-

JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON, A TTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Courts of Tioga, Potter and McKean counties. [Wellsbore, Jan. 1, 1863.]

JOHN S. MANN, A TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Condersport, Pa, will attend the several Courts of Potter and McKean counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. He has the agency of large tracts of good settling land and will attend to the payment of taxes on any lands in said counties.

Jon. 28, 1863.

DICKINSON HOUSE,

MAJ. A. FIELD, Proprietor. GUESTS taken to and from the Depot free [Jan. 1, 1865.]

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. [Jan. 1, 1863.]

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE, Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.

H. C. VERMILYEA.......Proprietor.

THIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best dishing and hardcess of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the tray. [Jan. 1, 1863.]

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY!

Repaired at BUILLARD'S & CO'S. STORE, by the subscriber, in the best manner, and at as low prices as the same work can be done for, by any first rate practical workman in the State.
Wellsboro, July 15, 1863. A. R. HASCY. WELLSBORO HOTEL.

A. FOLEY, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c.,

REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES. POST OFFICE BUILDING, NO. 5, UNION BLOCK.
Wellsboro, May 20, 1863.

E. R. BLACK, BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER. SHOP OVER & L. WILCOX'S STORE,

NO. 4, UNION BLOCK. Wellsboro, June 24, 1863.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE. WRIGHT & BAILEY

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

Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

Wellsboro, April 20, 1863.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing. THE subscriber informs his old customers THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally that he is prepared to card weekand dress cloth at the old stand, the coming season, having secured the services of Mr. J. PEET, a competent and experienced workman, and also methoding to give his personal attention to the business, he will warrant all work done at his shop.

Wool carded at five cents per pound, and Cloth dressed at from ten to twenty cents per yard as per color and finish.

Wellsboro, May 6, 1863-tf.

MARBLE SHOP.

I AM now receiving a STOCK of ITALIAN and RUTLAND MARBLE, (bought with each) and am prepared to manufacture all kinds of

TOMB-STONES and MONUMENTS at the lowest prices.

HARVEY ADAMS is my authorized agent and will sell Stone at the dame prices as at the shop.

WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE.

Tioga, May 20; 1863-1y. A. D. COLE.

Tioga, May 20, 1863-1y.

JOHN A. ROY,

DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Chemicals, Var ish, Paints, Dyes, Soaps, Peronemicals, varies, Raints, Lyes, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Glass, Butty, Toys, Fancy Goods, Pure Wines, Brandle (Gins, and, other Liquors for medical use. Agent for the sale of all the best Patent Medicines of the day. Medicines warranted genius and of the

BEST QUALITY. Physician's Prescriptions accurately compounded. The best Petroleum (il which is superior to any other for burning in Kerosine Lamps. Also, all other kinds of Gils usually kept in a first class Drug Store. THE FANCY DYE COLORS in packages all ready compounded, for the use of private families. Also, Pure Loaf Sugar for medical compounds.

Wellsboro, June 24, 1863-1y.

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

(LOCATED IN THE BIOKINSON HOUSE.)
American Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold.
New York Exchange,
Uncurrent Money,
United States Demand Notes "old issue" bought.

Collections made in all parts of the Union at Cur-rout fates of Exchange.

Particular pains will be taken to accommodate our

patrons from the Tioga Valley. Our Office will be open at 7 A. M., and close at 7 P. M., giving parties passing over the Tioga Rail Road ample time to transact their business before the departure of the train in the morning, and after its arrival in the evening. Q. W. WELLINGTON, President. Corning, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1862.

HOMESTEAD.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP HAS NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP HAS just been opened in Tioga, Penna, where may be found a good asyntheet of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves, of the most approved patterns, and from the best manufacturers. The HOMESTRAD is admitted to be the best Elevated Oven Stove in the market. The

"GOLDEN AGE" & GOOD HOPE." are square, flat top air tight stoves, with large ovens, with many advantaged ever any other stove before made. Parlor Stoves. The Signet and Caspion are both very next and superior stoves.

Also Ciu, Copper, and Street Iron ware, kept constantly on hand and made to order of the best material and workmanchip, all of which will be sold at the lowest figure for each or said on a side and the lowest figure for each or said on a side and the lowest figure for each or said on the lowest f

rial and workman. hip, at or which which had the lowest figure for each or ready pay.

Job work of all kinds attended them call.

Tioga, Jan. 14, 1863. GUERNSEY & SMEAD.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

T ETTERS Testamentary baving been gran-Litters Assumentary naving neen granlated to the subscriber on the estate of Thomas J.
Berry, late of Tioga, dee'd., those indebted to the said
estate are requested to make immediate payment, and
those having claims against the same, will present
them duly anthenticated to the indersigned for settlement.

Tioga, July 29, 1893. 6t JOS. AIKEN,

Exrs.

RAGITATO

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. X.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1863.

Political. A Copperhead Scotched by a Democrat.

The following correspondence between Mr. Browne and Mr. Biddle will explain itself. Mr Browne is one of the most conscientious Democrat heretofore, but who came into the Secession, is an aggrivation of the original loyal party with Dickinson, Butler and Brews- offence hard to reconcile with loyalty. political friendship for Mr. Woodward, and a knowledge of his views, which every other

Hence the correspondence: SOUTH SIXTH STREET, August 27, 1863. N. B. Browne, Esq., -: You are reported in the Press of this morning as stating to a public meeting your personal knowledge of the opinions of Hon. G. W. Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. You say of him: "He is, if possible, a conscientions Secessionist. No man in the South carries the doctrine of Secession further than he, &c." Force is given to this statement by the claim that it is made upon intimate acquaintance with Judge Woodward. You introduce your version of his opinion with the declaration: " The speaker was intimately acquainted with that gentleman, and he would say that if it were possible to call from his grave that arch traitor, John C. Calhoun, and place him in the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, he would not be of more service to the Southern cause than Judge Woodward will

be, if elected." Will you inform me whether you are correctly reported in the newspaper in which these remarks appear? If you are, will you please to most of the hearers, as presenting the rare a blessing that the speaker cannot repress a litical opinions at that period, from the fact and when and where you have had the intimate moral phenomenon of a cultivated and Chriscertain feeling of exultation, for be piously that his father, who removed to Charleston for say when and where you have had the intimate acquaintance with Judge Woodward upon which you impute to him opinions which he as that "to think against slavery is a sin;" and to "that good Being who has watched over us has never uttered to his friends or the public? how little protection against the lowest form of from the beginning." Having thus exulted, short time of yellow fever, having transmitted Very respectfully yours, Chas. J. Biddle, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee

113 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, Aug. 28, 1863. Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Chairman of the Dem-

ocratic State Central Committee: Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 27th inst., in regard to my remarks concerning Judge Woodward, on taking the chair at the meeting of the National Union Party on Wednesday evening last. The published reports of the speeches delivered on that occasion are obviously incomplete, and not intended to be full or literal. I certainly did not undertake to represent Judge Woodward's opinions on the issues now pending from my own personal knowledge; for I am not aware of having exchanged words with him since the outbreak of the present rebellion. On the contrary, in commenting upon the opinions which I attributed to him, I expressly stated either my authority, or the nature of it quoting partly from his speech of December 13, 1860, and partly from current reports of his opinions, unreservedly given and made public by their frequent repetition; and, in reference to these latter, stating that I had them from undoubted sources, and could therefore speak of them as confidently, as if I had them from personal knowledge.

But, as my remarks have been though worthy of your attention, and that there may be no room for misapprehension in regard to them, it is but fair to myself as well as Judge Woodward that I should repeat them for your gument of which was to prove that, in this conceeds to make this charge directly against the modern than the should repeat them for your troversy with rebellion, the South was right Press, for the Prees was the newspaper that information. I do so from a written draft of the North was right press, for the Prees was the newspaper that them. .

In speaking of the remark recently made by a leading Southern journal that since the defeat at Gettysburg and the surrender of Vicksburg, the only hope of the South was in French intervention or Democrat successes at the North. I said "that foreign intervention was too remote a probability for them to depend upon: but as to the latter part of the programme, the Southern rebels themselves could not well have chosen more fitting instruments than the principal Democratic nominees at the North. To say nothing of the candidate for Governorship of Ohio, it might be affirmed of Judge Woodward, the nominee in this State, that if John C. Calhoun himself-that arch traitor-could be raised from his dishonored grave and placed in the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania he could not serve the interests of the rebellion better, I say this without any want of respect to Judge Woodward; for his ability, high character, and sincerity, are undoubted. But these very qualities, in the present case, make such opinions the more dangerous, and lend them an influence more potent for evil.

"To prove this I have only to ask your attention briefly to his views on the three issues, at this time transcending all others in importance; I mean slavery, secession and the war for the Union. On each of these Judge Woodward entertains the views of the most extreme Southern radicalism.

"First, as to slavery. He is not content to stand with the State Rights Democracy of other days, and leave slaveholders in the possession of such rights and protection as they had under the Constitution; but in his speech of December, 1860, he boldly proclaims that "human bondage and property in man is divinely sanctioned, if not ordained;" and that "negro slavery is an incalculable blessing." These opinions, thus uttered, have lost nothing by the lapse of time; for, on another occasion, he declared, unreservedly and emphatically, that " to think against slavery is a sin, to talk against it a crime." And more lately he has afirmed that "agitation on the subject of slavery is infidelity, and comes from the instiga-

tion of satan."
"But, as to Secession, Judge Woodward approves of the course, and justifies the act of Secession, if he appears to hesitate as to the him by a thousand inward visitations, for the Java Coffee growing in his garden, and deabsolute right of it. Although looking in the opposite direction, he yet sustains and encour all good! We must despise no sort of talent; beans, tomatoes or corn.

be sincere and conscientious in his views, but he must bear the responsibility of having

given the sanction of his name and high posi tion to their rebellious course. For if his speech of 1860 left any doubt on that point, the recent approval and endorsement of it, on his behalf, by the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, removes that doubt. and respectable citizens of Philadelphia, a. To republish such sentiments, after the fact of

"Thirdly, Judge Woodward is opposed to ter. He made a speech, in the course of which the war, and in favor of peace on any terms; he justly spoke of Mr. Justice Woodward as as much so as Vallandigham or Fernando Wood. an enemy of the country, and a follower of the I have heard it stated that, on former occasions doctrines of the late Mr. Calhoun. This state. he rehuked the earlier concessions of his own ment lie strengthend by asserting a former party, in the patriotic war spirit of the country. But we have no need to place this upon any uncertain authority; we have his language in 1860, in advance of secession: "We hear it Democrat in the State abundantly possessed. said, let South Carolina go out of the Union peaceably; I say, let her go peaceably if she go at all." And in 1863, after South Carolina had gone out, and ten other rebellious States with her, to repeat such language is to say, "let them all go peaceably." Truly, with the success of such a candidate and such principles, Gettysburg will have been fought in vain, the battle for the defence of our own soil against the rebellion is still to be fought."

These were my remarks so far as they related especially to Judge Woodward, somewhat of Great Britain. Do you not see and feel how fuller than the report, but substantially as delivered. They are at your service.

You will perceive that no statement is made upon my personal knowledge as derived from him, but the sources of my information are indicated in every case. I may add, sir that the most material part of the language above possess or can command." quoted, apart from the speech of 1850, was derived by me from a public address delivered in this city, by a gentleman of the highest character, several months before Judge Woodward

"a crime to talk against slavery."

These sentiments, thus attributed to Judge Woodward, I fear, neither he nor you can escape. That speech, which must have sounded whatever means of protection they possess or like a new and strange Declaration in Indepen- can command." This is in itself very plain dence Square, contains them in express terms, but, as if to make no doubt on the subject, he or by necessary implication. The identical tells the South to go from the Union, and "go force of expression, are there. No candid man; and not liable to be misunderstood by any perwill deny it. And whatever of error that son accustomed to reading the English lanspeech contained originally, has acquired start, guage.

ling emphasis of late, repeated and approved as it has been by you on his behalf. Eleven ferent opinion. As the keeper of Mr. Justice

Holt and Andrew Johnson, and a host of oth we have quoted were written, spoken, and ers, is sufficient for me. I have with them printed by him. If Mr. Biddle will show us in faithfully upheld the Government, with what what way, we shall make the correction. We

fairness. If in my remarks either sentiment | ward either wrote these words or did not write disavows, I stand ready to make the correction. | ple affirmation or denial. Mr. Biddle evades But if, on the contrary, they are substantially this by a general charge of fraud against what accurate, you must agree with me that it would be is pleased to call "partisan writers." He of the principles of John C. Calhoun than your the seal still remains upon the bond. Mr. Juscandidate. I am sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

N. B. BROWNE.

ALL SORTS OF MINDS .- There is a strong disposition in men of opposite minds to despise each other. A grave man cannot conceive what is the use of wit in society; a person who takes a strong common sense view of the sub-ject, is for pushing out by the head and shoulman, who scents the ridiculous from afar, will for the exercise of "free speech." This rehold no commerce with him who tests exquise mark is suggested by information we have reitely the fine feeling of the heart, and is alive to nothing clse; whereas talent is talent, and Milton was publicly "read out" of church, for mind is mind, in all its branches! Wit gives calling the preacher a Copperhead. The bull to life one of its best flavors, common sense ex-communicating the offending lady, was fu'leads to immediate action, and gives so- minated from the pulpit by the exasperated ciety its daily motion, large and comprehensive shepherd. We don't know which most to adfolly and imprudence, and keeps men in their dignity, or his Christian charity. In the mat-proper sphere; subtlety seizes hold of the fine ter of gallantry, he might mawer as a model. threads of truth; analogy darts away in the most sublime discoveries; feeling paints all the exquisite passions of man's soul, and rewards ages Secession, and no man need go further. they all have their separate daties and uses; Practically, the people of the South have all the happiness of man for their object; they reached Secession by the same road. He may all improve, exalt, and gladden life.

The Record of Mr. Justice Woodward.

. When this campaign opened, we took occasion, in speaking to the people of the nomination of Mr. Justice Woodward, to show the nature of his record as a jurist of Pennsylvania, and a leader of the Democratic party. We met a difficulty that was peculiar to his position as a member of the Supreme Court, for he had been a silent man in times of excitement, and instead of answering his voice to the cause, he contented himself with saying nothing, or, if he spoke at all, in terms of scorn and disloyalty. There was but one speech on record in which anything in relation to the country appeared, and, as became public journalists with a principle to defend, we quoted liberally from that speech, and proved to the conclusion af all just men that it contained words that no patriot would have uttered. We at least supposed, when it was printed, that the friends of the speaker would have explained or defended it, for the sentiments it contained required explanation. Among them, as our readers will remember, were the following:

"And thus it has ever happened, that the providence of that good Being who has ever watched over us from the beginning, and saved us from external foes, has so ordained our internal relations as to make negro slavery an incalculable blessing to us, and to the people good it was for us to hand over our slaves to our friends at the South?"

"It seems to me there must be a time when slaveholders may fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defence of their slave property whatever means of protection they

"It is said, let the South go peaceably. I

say let her go peaceably." Now, here are certain statements, plainly printed. There is no mistaking their meaning was nominated. The sentiment then attributed In the first place, we have slavery published as was regarded by the speaker, and I believe by an "incalculable blessing." It is so much of tian mind under the dominion of such an idea, makes it a special providence, and ascribes it prejudice a high judecial training and position Mr. Justice Woodward proceeds to inform his afforded when a judge could descend from a friends at the South that, in defence of slavery, supreme tribunal of the State to define it to be and of "the incalculable blessing" it conveys, they would be justified in going to war; or to use his own more stately language, they should employ, in defence of their slave property, thoughts, indeed, the same peculiar turn and peaceably." All of which is explicit enough,

of the States have seceded, as he invited them 'Woodward's political conscience he comes forto do; slavery has solemnly challenged the ward and writes an address in reply to the world as to her right to be the corner stone of speech of his candidate. We should have presociety and government, claiming, as he did ferred to have heard from that candidate himfor it, a Divine ordination; and the rebellion, self, but silence is his part. So instead of exin arms for more than half a Presidential plaining, or repeating these obnoxious phrases, term, has resisted the power and resources of Mr. Biddle, writing under the immediate inthe Government, encouraged to do so by just spiration of his chief, frankly defends them, such advocacy of peace on any terms. And and speaks of the speech being "appropriate States, in 1832, down to the period of his death yet at a time when the fairest portion of our to the occasion and the purpose of its deliving. State was desolate in the track of the Southern ery." The "occasion," be it remembered, was invader, and its soil was red with the blood of a meeting to pacify the South by assuring the so many thousands of loyed soldiers who fell Southern people that they would not be harmed. houn that the chief merit is due for the indeof statesmanlike sagacity, and join with its courage the rebels in the seceding States. author in re-affirming in a speech, the whole ar- Having done this, however, Mr. Biddle progument of which was to prove that, in this con- ceeds to make this charge directly against the

and the North was wrong!
In years past, when the defence of Southern rights and institutions was made under the daily offered to the public, to countenance the Constitution, and by legitimate agitation, I imputation of opinions to Judge Woodward stood in the front rank of their friends; but which were never entertained by him, nor by from the hour that violent hands have been the Democracy of Pennsylvania, of whom he laid on the Constitution and the Union, and an is now a candidate." Now this in itself is as impious attempt has been made to overturn plain as Mr. Justice Woodward's speech, and both, I have not hesitated as to my duty as a may be anwered as easily. We deny that any loyal citizen. The example of such loyal Dem- phrase or opinion of that gentleman has been ocrats as Cass and Dickinson, Butler and Dix, distorted by this newspaper; for the phrases ever influence I possessed.

do not accept his challenge to publish it, as it
Impressed with the transcendent importance has been printed in this newspaper, and our of the issue now before the people of Pennsyl-space is too valuable to justify a republication, vania, I spoke at the meeting on Wednesday merely to gratify a spirit of empty vaunting. evening of the opinions of Judge Woodward Nor do we see any good to be done. The issue with plainness, and, I hope, with courtesy and is a mere question of fact. Mr. Justice Wood or language was attributed to him which he them, and the only evidence we desire is a simbe difficult to find a better living representative may rail in this way as long as he pleases, but tice Woodward is now before the people as a worshipper of slavery-an advocate of a slaveholding war, and the friend of a dissolution of the Union. And Mr. Biddle might as well admit the fact and end the controversy, for the people will pass upon it in October. - Philadelphia Press.

Ir appears that, in Northumberland county, lady may not only be kicked with impunity, ders an ingenious theorist, who catches at the for uttering Union sentiments, but the sex is slightest and faintest analogies, and another also liable to excommunication from the Church ceived, that on last Sunday a young lady of views its annual rotation; ridicule chastises mire in this reverend gentleman-his clerical -Harrisburg Telegraph.

sorrows that come from without. God made it clares that it is less susceptible to frost than

Who Got up the Rebellion?

From Richmond papers of the 14th, 15th and 16th, we learn

WHO ORIGINATED THE REVOLUTION. The Montgomery Mail contains some rem niscences in relation to this subject, in which it corrects the statement usually made that the infamous Yancey set the ball of revolution in motion. The Mail affirms, no doubt with truth, that the individual to whom this "honor" is due, is Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina. A worthy parent of a mad scheme of ambition, treasen, and fraud! The following account agrees with the recollections, doubtless, of many persons beside the editor of the Mail. "In the year 1830, a young lawyer who was attending court at Colleton, S. C., drew up a

string of resolutions denouncing the Federal Government, and embodied the remedy for these usurpations, in what were subsequently known as the Carolina Doctrines. The resolutions were submitted to the people of Beaufort and Colleton districts, were adopted by them, and sent to the Senate of the United States, where they were denounced by Mr. Webster, in his celebrated debate with Hayne on the Foote resolutions. The young lawyer who drew up these resolutions and put the ball of revolution in motion, was Robert Barnwell Rhett."

Your correspondent believes the subjoined account to be accurate as it is interesting:

"In 1832 the nullification controversy took place. Mr. Calhoun had resigned the Vice Presidency, and, going into the Senate, became one of the most eminent of all the champions of State rigts. At that time Mr. Yancey was a boy; but he was old enough to take sides, and did so by joining the Union party. He made a statement to this effect in the House of Representatives, during the session of 1844 or 1845, in reply to Mr. Levin, of Pennsylvania, who had accused him of being a pullifier. We can very readily account for Mr. Yancev's pothe purpose of practising law in partnership with Judge Daniel Elliott Huger, died in a to his sons a high regard for the person and principles of Judge Huger. In the nullification controversy Judge Huger was a violent adherent and leader, along with Joel R. Poinsett, James L. Petigru, and Judge, Thomas Lee, of the Union party, or submission party, as it was then called."

"At the time of Mr. Yancey's election to Congress in 1843 and '44, he was a zealous, ardent, active, and able member of the Democratic party. In a little time, however, he threw off party trammels, and became the bold and defiant champion of Southern rights; but he was not regarded as the leader of that party."

The remarks which follow, divested of rebel coloring, are no less conformable to the history of the times.

"But if Mr. Rhett gave the first impulse to the revolution, and Mr. Yancey was its most eloquent champion, it was to John C. Calhoun that we are indebted for the secession of the South from the Union. From the first hour of his entrance into the Senate of the United which the South ever bad. It is to Mr. Calfive thousand men in the Confederacy. We deem it, therefore, a matter of simple justice, that, in speaking of the superb man who inaugurated the present revolution, the name of John C. Calhoun should be placed first on the

bright roll of honor."

Two years from the present day these same men will strive to cast upon each other the eternal infamy of being foremost to betray their country and plunge it into the horrible abyss of civil war.

Roll on the Ball.

The satisfactory progress which the cam-

paign in Pennsylvania is making, as evidenced

in the political indications of the past week, has

doubtless been observed by very many, even of those who are unaccustomed to noting closely the signs of the times, while it has served still further to encourage and unite the friends of the Union for the task which lies before them. If it had been possible for us to doubt before that Pennsylvania would be true in this struggle, as she has been true in all other struggles, all doubt upon the subject would have been removed by the very cheering aspect which the political field has recently assumed. Within a few days past; several significant events have occured, which, so far as they go to prove that the loyal men of the Commonwealth are disposed to sink all miner issues in the grand question of the nation's existence, must be regarded as of the highest consequence. The first of the events referred to is the announcement that General Cameron has expressed himself desirous that Governor Curtin should be re-elected, thus silensing the stale and baseless charge that the two gentlemen did not entertain friendly feelings towards each other, and disappointing the hope of the disloyalists that this supposed antipathy could be turned to the benefit of Mr. Justice Woodward: Another noteworthy event is the fact that General Butler is canvassing the State for Curtin and Agnew, and is now employing the same talents which he so successfully directed against the Secessionists of Louisiana, against their sympathizers in Pennsylvania. That his success will be as marked here, in our home campaign, as it was in more distant fields, none who rightly appreciate the character of the man can entertain a doubt. We might recite other occurrences tending to show that the friends of the Union everywhere look upon Pennsylvania as the decisive battleground, and are coming forward, with the ea-Dr. J. M. Currier, of Newport, Vt. has gerness of volunteers, to consolidate their forbut the facts adverted to, are sufficiently auggestive of the spirit which animates our loyal men, and sufficiently indicative of the glorious WE are never satisfied that a lady understands violary which waits to crown their labors in campaign? In he brave enough to say again, a bles unless we have it from her own lips.

October next. Philadelphia Press.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertions. Advertisements of feet than 10

eubequent insertion. Advertisements of free han 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertisements:

3 MONTHS. 6 MONTHS. 12 MONTHS.

1 Square, \$3,00 \$4,50 \$5,00 \$6,00 \$3,00 \$6

Communication.

[For the Agitator.] Facts and Arguments for the Readers of

Bishop Hopkin's Pamphlet. The Bible has been compared to a walled

town which may be entered, in turn, by either party, and held against the other.

Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, finds authority in it to enslave the negro, and having once been a lawyer, he still understands how to make the

worse appear the better reason. His pamphlet is in circulation here. He begins his argument with the curse of Noah, in the 9th chapter of Genesis. No mention is made of slaves before the deluge. The curse of Canaan has been fulfilled. His race

is extinct, and "vengeance is mine saith the Lord." It is not for man to extend his decrees. The negro is decended from other sons of Ham. The curse was confined, in the terms of it, to Canaan alone.

The Bishop next cites the case of Abraham, but Abraham did not always do right. He prevaricated with Pharaoh and Abimelech, on account of Sarah, and though he held slaves, it was from the practice of the age, and not by command of God. Abraham, nor his era, is any standard for us in the matter in question; nor is the positive law in Leviticus, chapter 25th, any law for us, that the Israelites should buy the children of the heathen "that were round about them." They could make slaves of none other. "The heathen round about," were Canaanites, of whom not a remnant romains upon the earth. Neither is it necessary to a breach of the tenth commandment, that our neighbor should have a slave; though such was undoubtedly the relation between the Jow and the Canganite. It would be an equal violation of the commandment now to envy our neighbor the services of his freedman, as of his slave.

The Bishop sees in the direction of the angel to Hagar, to return and submit herself to her mistress, a lesson for the return of a fugitive slave. But the angel said to Hagar, also, that God had "heard her in her affliction," and would make of her posterity a wonderful people. In the 4th chapter of Galatians, St. Paul says that the ctory of Hagar was a "Divine Al-

In Genesis, 17th, 13th and 23d, all that were born in Abraham's house, were to shate with him the rite of circumcision, and Job, in chapter 31st and 13th, seems to consider his slaves, in the sight of God, as good as himself.

In Dout, 15th, and 16th, if a heathen slave escaped from his heathen master, into Judes, he was not to be returned.

On the whole, then, it appears that though there is authority in the Old Testament for enslaving Canaan, who was the son of Ham, there is no authority for enslaving the negro, descended also from Ham, but not descended from Canasa. And this is all that the correspondants of Bishop Hopkins, anxious for Scripture and the negro, secon, as yet, to have obtained from their ghostly adviser, whose pamphlet they have put in circulation. Let us now see what Christianity says about

slavery. The Bishop thinks it says nothing, and that it therefore consents to it. For the same reason he might make it consent to war. and every other existing byil, that it does not expressly disapprove. But is christianity silent upon the subject of slavery? In the 4th chapter of Luke, our Savior says that he was sent to preach deliverance to the captive, and to set in its defence, you rise in your chair and pro The "purpose" it is difficult to explain in any pendence of the South. He did more to accomplish this result than any man, than any that fulfilling the law, meant love to God and that fulfilling the law, meant love to God and man. Attempts were made in the Apostle's time to mingle Judaism with Christianity. which gave occasion to the Apostolic council mentioned in the 15th chapter of Acts, when Judaism was obliged to give way. Judaism was exclusive. Christianity takes in all, even the negro, whom the Bishop, too, calls his brother; and though he argues him into bondage, would have him out of it, which goes to show that men are not necessarily as bad as their opinions. But this half way busines would not suit the South. They consider slavery the corner-stone of civilization, and all who do not agree with them, are against them. They would even spurn the Bishop.

> The Bishop displays a good deal of fine writing in unfriendly criticism on the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are born free and equal;" when the very same words, almost. are used in the Constitutions, old and new, of Penna., where the Bishop once lived; and the constitution of Vermont, where he now resides. Indeed, the idea, if not the language, is contained in almost all the State Constitutious. It is the basis of English liberty itself, with but little exception, and that exception, not on account of the abstract right, but from some faucied or real convenience in Government. Under the first constitution of Pennsylvania, the negro voted. By the second constitution, he is expressly prevented; although there is the same general recital in the second, as in the first, "that all men are born equally free and independent." As the law considers a bastard a nullius

filius, the son of nebody, it is, not unlikely, as the Bishop supposes, that the negro was considered nobody, or not thought of at all in the Declaration of Independence.

But that all white men are not born equally free and independent, seems not the doctrine of a democratic correspondence, but if the Bishen can give his friends scripture for it, as it was his scripture they wanted in the case of the negro, perhaps they will abide by it. It is not unlikely that he could accommodate them. The Scripture says "the powers that be, are ordained of God." Now it so happens that all civil authority, at that time, was despotic, and to go by scripture, the Bishop and his friends might have us to go back to despotism.

THE American people will pardon much in any public man if he is only candid. Mr. Justice Woodward, doubtless, trusted to this forbearance when he made his bold speech in defence of the South, December 13th, 1860. Dare he trust it new? Will the disloyal words then uttered be repeated by him during this