

David Atchison.

The New York Times presents the following true picture of this favorite of the Administration—the third member of the firm of Pierce, Douglass, Atchison & String-fellow:

"Comparative physiology has no difficulty in classifying such characters as that of the ex-President of the Senate. He belongs to a species familiar to all residents in the West. They are found in every bar-room, and turn up inevitably at political meetings or the County Court. They are usually small lawyers, of Democratic profession and vile habits; affecting vulgarity of dress, manners and association, in order to rid themselves of any suspicions of aristocratic pretension, against which the unheavened and unkempt sons of the prairie have an implacable prejudice. They may be seen loitering for their log offices to the blacksmith shop, or the 'squire's, or the tavern, stockinged, shoes down at the heel, coatless, a huge quid of tobacco in the cheek, or a cigar flaming from one corner of the mouth. They may be heard swaggering and blustering wherever a lazy village audience can be gathered together, unparading in profanity, and as ready with a blow or a Bowie-knife as with the tongue. Their practice is more extensive at the bar-room and the barrel than as barristers. They take the only daily paper received in the town and are always on hand to read it when the mail arrives, to an admiring audience, who accept the text and running commentary of the village politician with equal docility. They can talk, and are therefore delegates to all sorts of conventions; they can quarrel, and are therefore, the men to 'stump' a District or the State, as disputants, West-tern-wise, where opposing candidates hunt for votes in couples.

The only capital needed for entire success in the trade is impudence, volubility, black-guardism, profanity, drunkenness, ferocity the reverse of any picture representative of a gentleman; and so qualified, the former lawyer and politician is a rising man.

"And such a man is this Atchison—a poor specimen of the class, however, because wholly void of that talent which is not one of its rarest characteristics. We can recall no record of any public man so destitute of merit as his. Noisy and brawling in the lobby, he has been notable for anything well or well-said in the Senate Chamber. The Congressional Globe would have helped his fame by leaving blanks after each recurrence of his name. His presence indeed is a perpetual tribute to the long suffering of the Senate. It has experience of small men. Pettit, of Indiana, has been there, small in name and kind; Norris, of New Hampshire was there.—Men have been there, like Jernegan, of Tennessee, whose luckless vote on the Tariff killed him and it—whose good name has been sold for nothing; blockheads and dullies have been there, like Borland—a human extract of both; and mean men have been there, like that Pennsylvania statesman whose devotion to railroad speculation contribute to the loss of Kansas and Nebraska to freedom. But the history of the Senate records no instance where it has enjoyed the society and sweet counsel of a member so thoroughly accomplished in little, mean, stupid, ruffianly attributes as this frontier pettifogger."

"You are a Liar."

These words were yesterday applied by the hoary headed Senator Butler to a brother Senator (Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts,) who in the course of debate denounced the assault on Senator Sumner as "brutal, murderous, and cowardly." Alas! for the manners as well as the morals of the Senate Chamber. The common courtesies of parliament are no longer observed; nay, even the common decencies of civilized society are outraged.—Where will this looseness of tongue end, but in the downfall of the Republic itself? The Congress of the United States is no longer an "honorable body" of high toned; high minded gentlemen. It is composed largely of political gamblers, rowdies and ruffians; the spawn of low bar-rooms and grogeries, whose only ambition arises from that love of power which enables its possessor to plunder the public treasury.

These men who have risen to the surface, by the agitation of the rival pools of partisan strife, are no representatives of the respectable people of the United States. It has become notorious that the noisiest, vainest, most empty-headed and unscrupulous demagogues, fight their way into Congress, and when once there, what can we expect of them but a struggle for self-aggrandizement and personal advancement. They go there reeking with the slime from which they have crawled; and corruption is their natural element. They sell their votes for money and for office; and play the part of traitors to the Republic, by advocating measures which sooner or later must disrupt the Union.

A low, vulgar, dram-drinking, gambling, ruffianly, brutal set of political gamblers are trifling with the lives, the liberties and the fate of thirty millions of freemen. And it requires no prophet to predict the swift destruction that is coming upon this people.—The dignity of the law-giver, the refinement of the scholar and the grace of the gentleman are no longer to be found in our highest halls of legislation; but in their place, the most vulgar blackguardism, the most ruffianly manners, and the most brutal violence.—And it is this that makes our Republicanism a hissing and a bye word among the nations.—N. Y. Mirror.

We see that arrangements have been made, by which parties who wish to see the land of the Rindowax Company, can go at one time. A stage leaves Tyrone every Wednesday morning. We would suggest, that persons who cannot go themselves, would appoint a Committee. It will be a beautiful and interesting trip, and from all we hear we believe that visitors will be well satisfied and highly gratified. It is much better to settle in our own State, where it is healthy, and a good cash market, than emigrating to the far West. It is claimed that there is no good in any Western land, being little more than a vast unpopulated wilderness, and being underlaid with bituminous coal. Parties can easily satisfy themselves, and we recommend them to go.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR.

All Business and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, June 6, 1856.

Republican Nominations.

For President in 1856: Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio. For Vice-President: Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Penna.

Attention, Republicans!

A Meeting for the election of Delegates to attend the REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION to be held at Philadelphia on the 16th day of June next, will be held in the Court House, Wellsborough, Monday evening, June 24; at which time and place one Delegate to the National Republican Convention and two delegates at large, are also to be elected. A general attendance is requested. Per order.

Republican Club No. 1.—Middlebury. No stated place of meeting. President—D. G. Stevens; Vice President—Calvin Hammond; Treasurer—J. B. Potter; Secretary—J. B. Niles.

Republican Club No. 2.—Roundtop. Meets Saturday evening of each week. President—Holman Morgan; Recording Secretary—D. D. Kelley; Cor. Secretary—Charles Coolidge; Treasurer—George Reed.

Republican Club No. 3.—Stony Fork. Secy—W. J. Hoadley; Vice—George Hildreth; Presy—E. H. Hastings. Meet weekly, at stated place.

Republican Club No. 4.—Shippen. Presy—Chas. Herrington; Secy—Wm. W. McDougall. Meets every Friday evening.

The meeting at the Court House on Tuesday evening was large and enthusiastic. Messrs. Bacon, Cone, Williston and Strang made brief, but excellent speeches. The Charleston Band played admirably, and everybody seemed well pleased.

Next Monday night the Republicans will meet again in the same place. Let there be a full attendance.

"By Authority."—No. 5.

We have seen how confidently the fathers of this Republic looked forward to the emancipation of the African, and at what they sincerely called "an early day." Madison did not dream that the event could be farther off than two generations. Washington thought that the Ordinance of 1787 had opened up the way to not only the eventual, but to the speedy emancipation of the slave. Even Pinckney, who represented South Carolina in the Convention of '87 seemed to think that Slavery could hardly survive the abolition of the slave trade; and no one of those men hesitated to declare that the institution was inimical to the prosperity of a great people. Mr. Mason of Virginia, declared it to be the curse of heaven upon the States where it existed. The South cradled a far more radical set of 'black Republicans' than that so called party in the North does to-day. Yet none were lynched, and Senators even, could denounce public wrongs in the Senate chamber nor risk an assault with bludgeons and bowie knives. They cannot do so to-day; the genius of liberty is a culprit at the bar of the Southern heriot, and thus has Freedom been brought into deep disgrace even in its cradle lands, and by us, the children of those patriots who gave the charge into our hands! But to return to "authority." Vol. I, pages 39—40, Jefferson's Correspondence, speaking of a proposed amendment to a bill for the abolition of the Slave trade in Virginia, by which amendment the gradual emancipation of Slaves was provided for, he says:

"But it was found that the public mind would not yet bear the proposition, nor will it bear it even at this day; yet the day is not far distant when it must bear and adopt it, or worse will follow. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate, THAN THAT THESE PEOPLE ARE TO BE FREE. Nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same Government. Nature, habit and opinion have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them."

Believing as we religiously do, that the mantle of inspiration rested upon those patriots and statesmen who endeavored to mould the destinies of this people, we joyfully accept their predictions as prophecies. We hold that nothing is more certain than that every bondman must be freed, and that certain and swift destruction follows like a leath-hound in the track of the oppressor. But Heaven works out its just purposes through instrumentalities; and the African is to be freed by continued agitation of the question. We have nothing to do with the consequences of that agitation except to meet them like men. If Slavery is a vital element of the Union, then the Union is a lie and should perish. There is nothing more certain than that the dissolution of this sham Union abolishes Slavery; and that the abolition of Slavery dissolves the Union. Of the two, the first alternative is to be preferred, as the natural and legitimate remedy for this national affliction. Jefferson foresaw the peril of Freedom, and in connection with the above extract says:

"It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation peaceably, and in such slow degree as that the evil shall wear off insensibly, and their places be filled pari passu by free, white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to the prospect before us. We shall in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or deletion of the Moors."

Had he written at a later period he might have referred his Southern friends to the massacre in St. Domingo as an example of emancipation forced on, and one at which humanity will never cease to shudder. Yet that insurrection, with all its awful attendant horrors, with its scenes of outraged innocence, its reckless butcheries and its otherwise revolting excesses, was but the inevitable consequence of wrong long and obstinately persisted in. We look forward confidently to a happy avoidance of a like terrible consequence in this unhappy and misgoverned land. In a speedy sovereignty of the wicked compact from which Slavery derives all its vitality, that ruin may be averted; or, in the immediate abandonment of that insulting and unpardonably aggressive attitude struck by pro-slavery men, the ruin may be turned aside. The latter thing will never come to pass. The South, in her fanaticism, has gone too far to retreat. She will never take a step backward from her present position until the knife is at her throat. She is drunk with the wine of Oppression. Her Senators are found advocating emancipation in our highest places. The floor of our Senate is already baptized with the best and noblest blood of the North. And things in human shape, with their feet on the constitution, prate of the Union, the sacred Union! Oh, for a proper explosive wherewithal to properly characterize such damnable hypocrisy!

To Dr. Price, pages 268—269, vol. I. Jefferson writes as follows concerning the prospects of emancipation in Virginia:

"This is the next State to which we may turn our eyes for the interesting spectacle of justice in conflict with avarice and oppression—a conflict in which the sacred side beginning daily recruits from the influx into office of young men grown, and growing up. There have sucked in the principles

of liberty, as it were, with their mother's milk, and it is to them I look with anxiety to turn the scale of this question. Be not therefore discouraged."

The sky was bright at that time, compared with that which now overshadows us. With a Wisp at the head of her affairs, Virginia to-day has little of that moral grandeur which attended her in the days of her Revolutionary struggles. The conflict between Justice and Oppression has not yet terminated.

Again, in the same gentleman, he writes: "But we must await with patience the workings of an overruling Providence, and hope that He is preparing the deliverance of these our suffering brethren. When the measure of their tears shall be full, when their groans shall have involved Heaven itself in darkness, doubtless a God of justice will awaken to their distress, and by diffusing light and liberality among their oppressors, or at length, by his exterminating thunder, manifest his attention to things of this world, and that they are not left to the guidance of a blind fatality."

We will venture something handsome that there is not in the length and breadth of the free North, one editor of a self-satisfied democratic paper who has candor and independence enough to publish the above extract as coming from the pen of one whom he professes to venerate as the chief apostle of Democracy. No modern abolitioner ever expressed himself more feelingly against slavery; indeed, the sentiment of the extract is the very quintessence of what divines love to call "mawkish philanthropy." What is mawkish now was no less so in the days of Jefferson. But dare one of these orthodox hunkers publish Jefferson's anti-slavery sentiments with such comments as are invariably tacked to such sentiments coming from the lips of such men as Garrison, Phillips, Parker and Beecher? Intend they dare not—any more than they dare publish the facts relative to the Kansas outrages. These men who boast their fidelity to Democratic principles; who babble about the Union and Liberty; who think of nothing and care for nothing but the leaves and fishes; patriots when they pay—traitors, dog-whippers and trimmers when such service pays. Everything is predicated on pay.

We approach this subject with great diffidence—not because of its magnitude, but lest we fail to do it distinguished justice.

The circus has come and gone, but unfortunately it did not carry away its plague-spot. There is a stain on the skirts of this community that a long moral rain will not wash out. We predicted this two weeks ago. Being little in the street, we saw but little of the much that was disgusting; but that little, more than ever confirmed us in the belief that circuses damage the morals more than the pockets of a community. We observed a number of remarkably smart young men, grown up, though, who were, as one of them facetiously declared—"Oh, (he) had (he) (sic) 'yorked'!" Nice shindies these young men cut up—staggering up the sidewalk, reeling out of groceries, rolling in the dusty street; and one remarkably cute boy, about six feet tall, conceived the brilliant idea that he could go the summer equal to the circus chaps. Three several times did this youthful Hercules essay the difficult feat; and as often did mother earth receive him in a sitting posture, not gently, but with a jolt like a young earthquake. Each time he arose confident that he had revolved upon his axis in the approved circus fashion—quite as confident that he had, as some politicians were wont of that they had not summered. Another young man bore a suspicious jug, from which the crowd derived aid and comfort and inspiration. Another stood like a spread Eagle, with his rheumy eyes fixed on vacancy, blessedly oblivious to the infernal hubbub that raged around him. But—

There was the majesty of the law: is it not a penal offence to be drunk in the streets? Is it not a penal offence to sell liquor without license? Yet both these offences were committed on Monday in this borough. Boys who should have been attached to the maternal apron strings, were reeking with whiskey and profanity in unmentionable places, and babbling maudlin inanities. We saw none of our town boys mixed up in the brawl—none with whose faces we are familiar, at least. They were made up of strange boys to whom we say in all kindness,—Stay at home until you discover that rowdiness and manliness are incompatible; and that respectability never yet followed in the wake of a low ambition.

The outrage on Mr. Sumner creates an intense excitement in the North. Meetings have been held in the more important cities, in which the act has met with unqualified condemnation, and its perpetrator assigned his proper place in the esteem of all honorable, high minded men. Its effect will be to draw thousands over to the cause of Freedom who hitherto have contentedly gnawed the bone of conservatism; and thus we have new evidence of the truth of the poet's conception of the Almighty purpose.

"From seeming evil still educing good, As from the seed the harvest, and better still, In infinite progression."

Doubtless the coming generation of democrats will claim all the credit of arousing the North from its lethargic sleep. It would not be a case without a parallel.

We would slightly suggest to some of our brethren of the press, that while there can be no objection to their copying portions of our articles, under the head of "By Authority," it would be no more than just and courteous to give us credit therefor. We have sifted the facts and statistics contained in those articles from a mass of reading matter at no little expense of time—generally while more fortunate men were asleep. The facts are not ours, but the world's. The arrangement and the comments belong to us, however, and if they are worth copying they are worth crediting.

It will be seen by references to our columns, that the Republicans are waking up in different sections of the county, and organizing for the campaign. We hail this alacrity on the part of the people as an earnest of the strong determination everywhere prevailing among the intelligent masses, to withstand the aggressive and overbearing spirit of the Slavery. All honor to the enterprising spirit displayed by our fellow-citizens. The cause of freedom is safe while its keepers are vigilant. We hope to put Club No. 25 on record, before another month passes.

"Linda; or the Pilot of the Belle Creole." T. B. Peterson publisher, 102 Chestnut at Philadelphia. This is one of Mrs. Lee Hunt's best tales. The plot is simple and natural, and while the characters betray no very striking originality, they are delightfully free from that fictitious gloss, which sometimes lends an absorbing interest to works of fiction at the expense, and not to the profit, of the reader. The widow Graham is but the type of a class of jobbers of the feminine gender—such as a close of us have met and shivered at at some period in life. Linda Walton is one of the most sensible of heroines, and no reasonable person will blame either Robert Graham or Roland Lee, for falling in love with her. Nothing is more natural than that Graham should have become a religious enthusiast; such is the history of every enthusiast. They are men of violent passions and prejudices, who have not cooled, matured, but only sought out another object upon which to spend his superabundant energies. The book is well and handsomely got up and is very cheap at \$1.

Republican Meeting at the Court House.

The Republicans held a meeting in the Court House, on Monday evening for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State and National Conventions. Organized by electing C. H. SEYMOUR Esq., President; B. B. STRANGE and ANGE GUYMAN, Esqs., Vice Presidents; and W. W. McDUGALL Esq., Secretary. Object of the meeting briefly stated by L. P. WILLISTON Esq.

On motion of J. I. JACKSON, resolved that the meeting proceed to elect delegates to represent the county in the State and National Convention of the Republican party to be held in Philadelphia on the 16th and 17th of June inst.—Whereupon the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected. G. W. STANTON, JOHN R. BOWEN, J. N. BACHE, J. F. DONALDSON, A. HUMPHREY, J. T. AVRELL, J. B. POTTER, H. B. CARD, L. DAVENPORT. On motion of W. W. McDUGALL, resolved that the Chair appoint a Committee of five to report Resolutions for the action of the meeting to be held at the Court House on Tuesday evening the 3d inst.

The Chair appointed VINE DEPUTI, WM. BACHE, DAVID ELLIS, J. B. POTTER, M. H. COBB, HENRY ALLEN, W. W. McDUGALL. On motion of J. N. BACHE, resolved that the Chair appoint a Committee of vigilance to be composed of five in each elective district. Speeches by WILLISTON, McDUGALL, etc. Adjourned to meet at the Court House on Tuesday evening the 3d inst.

TUESDAY EVENING.—Meeting called to order by the President, C. H. SEYMOUR Esq. On motion, J. I. JACKSON was elected Secretary, pro tem.

The meeting was then addressed by J. N. BACHE Esq., in a few, but appropriate remarks, upon the peril of Freedom in Kansas. After he concluded, the Committee on Resolutions, through its Chairman, M. H. COBB, made the following report:

Resolved, that the work of justice no less than that of charity, should begin at home; and that it is the duty of freemen to strike down, not with bludgeons, but with votes, those doubtful patriots whose love of spoils, and whose venoreation for party trunks their love for principles, in so much that they holdly justify every outrage upon the person and property of our fellow citizens of Kansas, and manifest decency and humanity in applauding cowards who strike down Senators while engaged in the discharge of their official duties.

Resolved, that in the recent outrages in Kansas to wit: the butchery of men for negroes; the destruction of the rights of suffrage and of the freedom of the press, and in the attempt to intimidate men from expressing their sentiments in the National Legislature, by the National Legislature, by murderous assaults and ruffianly threats of added vengeance, we recognize the principles of the administration party practically carried out; and that we accept the obvious interpretation—Everything for Slavery—Nothing for Freedom.

Resolved, that we love our Union well, but that we love our liberties better; and when the Union must be maintained at the sacrifice of the rights of Free Speech, the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and the right to bear arms, we will not follow any man who says that we are for the Union, which from a blessing will have degenerated into a curse.

Resolved, that we earnestly entreat our members in Congress to direct their energies to the immediate admission of Kansas under the Toppick Constitution, and thus put to stop the effusion of innocent blood upon soil sacred to Freedom.

Resolved, that we urge our Representative Hon. G. A. Grew, to use all his influence to effect the expulsion of Mr. Sumner's assassin from his seat in that body.

Resolved, that it is the duty of our members in Congress to arise in their places and to propose for the passage of laws by which they are surrounded, or to resign and come home, that we may supply their places with those who know our rights, and know how to maintain them.

Resolved, that our voting shall be consistent with our principles, and that no man shall receive our votes who is not openly and without compromise opposed to the extension of Slavery into the Territory of the United States.

Resolved, that we highly approve of the manly and patriotic stand taken by Hon. Henry Wilson, in his reply to the challenge of Preston S. Brooks, believing with him that the dual issue is a relic of a barbarous age, to which no honorable and Christian man can, under any circumstances, appeal.

J. N. BACHE Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that every blow struck by the assassin Brooks on the head of Sumner, is a blow struck at the personal liberty and security of every freeman of Pennsylvania.

Messrs. CONE, WILLISTON and STRANG then briefly addressed the meeting upon the great question of the day. Mr. WILLISTON also defined his position. The Resolutions were adopted unanimously. On motion, resolved, that we proceed to raise the sum of \$100 for the coming campaign—to be expended in documents. Messrs. J. I. JACKSON, J. F. DONALDSON and L. I. NICHOLS were appointed a Committee to take charge of and disburse this fund.

The Charleston Band was voted the thanks of the meeting for the highly creditable manner in which it acquitted itself, and was invited to be present at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to Monday evening, 9th inst. J. I. JACKSON, Secy.

Republican Meeting at Stony Fork.

The citizens of Stony Fork met at the Butler School house according to a previous call, to form a Republican Club. W. J. Hoadley was chosen President; George Hildreth V. P.; E. H. Hastings Secy. Chairman appointed L. L. Catlin, D. Osborn, H. C. Drew, Committee to draft Resolutions. After various remarks in favor of the Republican movements, the committee on Resolutions offered the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we see with deep regret the progress of the Slave power in the United States, and especially in Kansas.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the present Administration, and will use our best endeavors to show our disapprobation at the coming Presidential election.

Resolved, That we will use our influence to unite all parties to bring about the great end we have in view.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the nomination of a man for the Presidency, whose antecedents proclaim him a friend to freedom, and in opposition to the further extension of slavery.

Resolved, That the news we daily hear from Slave-ridden Kansas fill us with horror and shame.

Resolved, That unless different men can be placed at the head of affairs we shall tremble for the fate of our Republican Institutions.

Resolved, That we form ourselves into a Club, in order that we may more effectually aid in the furtherance of the Republican movement for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise or the keeping Slavery out of Kansas, or its extension elsewhere.

Communications.

For the Agitator.

A Voice from Old Union.

Mr. Cobb—Owing to existing circumstances, I deem it my duty to send you a copy of a series of resolutions which were passed to day by the Students of this College, assembled for the purpose of considering a proper expression of our indignation at the dastardly assault upon Hon. Charles Sumner in the Senate, by Preston S. Brooks, Representative from South Carolina.

The Students assembled en masse, after the usual College exercises, and had one of the most exciting yet touching scenes that "Old Union" ever witnessed, in which the President of the College deeply sympathized, J. W. Thacher was called to the chair, and made an exceedingly eloquent and appropriate speech; showing by his flashing eye and flushed cheek that his whole soul was wrapped up in that one issue Freedom or Slavery.

Mr. Gale, a Student from Mass., next occupied the floor, and in his eulogy of Mr. Sumner he said, "any man acquainted with Charles Sumner knows that he is the very soul of urbanity and courtesy, a perfect gentleman in every place, and the wretch that would strike down that worthy man in a defenseless state, would have plated a crown of thorns for his Savior's head."

Old Union is now fairly aroused. Her sons are soon to go forth into the world, and take an active part in the affairs of the nation, as have others before them.

She may pattern after Yale, give Sharpe's rifles to the cause of freedom, but one thing is certain; she will this year, turn out men, who know there is a South—who know there is a West; and who will let the South and West know there is a North, and that they are not afraid to advocate its rights and express their sentiments of its wrongs. They have already begun this by passing the following resolutions, and by sending them to various papers for publication. Tioga Co., although but poorly represented here, shall (through your kindness) receive a copy.

Whereas, on Tuesday the 22d of May the Hon. Charles Sumner was violently stricken down, while in the discharge of his official duties by Preston S. Brooks, a representative in Congress from South Carolina, whose declared purpose was to inflict punishment upon Mr. Sumner for words spoken in Senatorial debate, therefore,

Resolved, That we have heard with grief and indignation of this attack upon a Northern Senator distinguished no less for his accomplishments as a scholar, than his pre-eminence as an orator. And that we regard it as an effort to strike down freedom of speech, as well as an unprovoked and cowardly assault.

Resolved, That as freemen we look upon this unprecedented outrage with horror, regarding it as a base attempt to terrify the representatives of a free people from the exercise of their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That this act is a disgrace of the National Councils, and a stain upon American Character,—which every lover of his country must deplore, and which we trust Congress will take immediate measures to remove.

May the citizens of Tioga show at next Fall's election, by the ballot box, as Union College has by her resolutions, that they are not afraid to vindicate the rights of Freedom and Humanity. C. L. ROYD. Union College, May 26, 1856.

For the Agitator.

Mr. Editor: Agreeably to a previous notice, the friends of Free Kansas met at the Briggs School House on Saturday evening May, 10th, for the purpose of permanently organizing and electing officers for Republican club, No. 1. A constitution for the club was read and adopted, after which it was signed by every person present; the following persons were elected as officers for the coming campaign. D. G. Stevens President; Calvin Hammond Vice President; J. B. Potter Treasurer, and J. B. Niles Secretary. The club as yet has no fixed place of holding meetings, its members believing it will better accommodate all to hold its meetings in different parts of the township. After the election of officers, J. B. Potter made a very appropriate speech, showing most conclusively the difference between the Democracy of Jefferson, and that now, advocated by the old line Democrats, at the conclusion of which a series of resolutions was offered and adopted. On motion, adjournment to meet at Keeneyville on Saturday evening, June 7th.

D. G. STEVENS, Pres. J. B. NILES, Secy.

We nominate Tom Hyer for Congress.—We are ambitious that the Fourth District of New York should be represented more respectably than the Fourth District of South Carolina. It is not to be endured that such an artist as Preston S. Brooks, should be the champion of the Congressional ring. True he "travels on his muscle" splendidly. He is a regular bruiser. But he lacks chivalry. He takes advantage. When he "sails in" he does it like a coward. He is worse than Yankee Sullivan. "Yankee" ungentlemanly as he was, never "sailed in" unless the man was on his feet and had some notice.—The late lamentable William Poole would have treated Preston S. Brooks as a trickish, dastardly, despicable bully—a disgrace to the noble art of self-defence.—Brooks must be made to respect the laws of the ring; and Mr. Hyer is just the man to accomplish this. He has a spirit that rises in indignation against the turking brutality he sees at Washington. He considers it pure scoundrelism. Mr. Hyer is a citizen who gives no pledges; but his life speaks for him: New York may rely upon it, that he would not prove unfaithful to her pugilistic honor. He would vindicate the fair repute of the ring, and "punch" Brooks. True, we could not expect that with his sentiments towards the man, Mr. Hyer would condescend to deal him a regular sockdologer. That science he loves would hardly allow of this. Ben Cant and the bar authorities all agree that the footbally must be employed in such cases. But that is sufficient. Ex pede Hercules; and Mr. Hyer can thus show something of his prowess, as well as his contempt, for one who's education teaches him to look upon a catfish. Mr. Hyer must go to Washington.—N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

Dr. Hunter.

Some years since Dr Robert Hunter of New York, an able and popular writer on medicine, editor of the Medical Specialist, and a physician of great experience and authority in diseases of the lungs, introduced the treatment of consumption, asthma and bronchial affections by medicated inhalation.—The results are somewhat marvelous, as appears from the statistics of the city of New York. The following from a leading New York journal will be interesting to consumptives:

Treatment of Consumption. The Medical Specialist calls attention to the decrease in the mortality from consumption during the last six months compared with the corresponding period in previous years, and ascribes the change to the improved treatment by inhalation. The diminution in the mortality from consumption during the last three months of the year 1855, was 25 per cent, less than during the last quarter of 1853 and 1854; and during the quarter just ended, the diminution in the number of deaths from consumption exceeded by thirty-one per cent, the mortality of the same months in 1855. The Specialist remarks:

This general resort to inhalation could not be unproductive of results. If our treatment has been unsuccessful, it must have increased the mortality. If successful, it could not but diminish it in proportion to that success. None who are at all acquainted with the magnitude of our practice will deny that it has been, during the past two years, sufficient to exert the most decided influence on the bills of mortality, not only of this city, but also of the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. That influence has been exerted in the marked decrease in the number of deaths, as an inference from the facts, not only legitimate, but, we think, unavoidable; and we claim it not on any personal grounds, but as the natural result of adopting a more direct, simple, and common-sense treatment. More than a year ago we stated in one of our published letters, that "if every case of consumption in this city were placed under judicious treatment by inhalation, within two years the mortality from this disease would be diminished one half." This prediction is now coming to pass.—[Journal of Commerce, April 10.]

THE ENVELOPE BUSINESS.—Few persons are aware of the various results which have been consequent upon the introduction into extensive use of letter envelopes. Tons of paper and barrels of mullage are used every month in the manufacture of the different kinds of envelopes. In New York four firms are extensively engaged in the business, and many others do something at it in a small way. The number of envelopes turned out weekly is not far from four millions. The gum used is a preparation of starch called dextrine, the value of which for sealing and stiffening purposes was accidentally discovered in England some years since. During the conflagration of a large flour warehouse a cotton-spinner worked at carrying water and rolling out the partially charred flour. In the morning he found his clothes irretrievably stiffened and glued together. An investigation he ascertained that the scorched flour would form, with water, a gummy matter much more adhesive than any known gum. Subsequent experiments revealed the fact that this preparation was better than gum-arabic for stiffening cotton goods, and the discoverer kept his secret and made money out of the manufacture of "British gum" for cotton dressers. But his success was his ruin; he became profligate, his secret was discovered, and dextrine came into notice. It is now used for all purposes where a cheap mullage is required. For dressing cotton goods, for preparing the backs of postage stamps, the edges of envelopes, manufacturer's labels &c., it is found to be unrivalled. It has nearly ruined the gum arabic trade as well as that in sealing-wax and wafers.—Buffalo Express.

AN EAGLE HATCHED AND NURSED BY A SHANGHAI.—About six weeks ago Mr. R. Cameron, of Butler county, procured a bald eagle's egg by some "tail climbing" from a large Sycamore tree, and deposited it beneath a "setting hen," and in a short time a fine lusty eaglet picked the shell, and made his appearance with less pain and pomp and circumstance than attended the birth of the "enfant de France." The Cincinnati Commercial says:

The plebeian nurse fowl is, we are informed by Mr. Cameron, apparently very much astonished at the eccentricities of his royal highness, the infant bird of Jove, whose keen, unflinching eyes and stout, sharp, crooked beak, and appetite for fish and flesh are slightly terrible, and beyond her appreciation. Still she attempts to relieve his wants with true motherly devotion, and in trying to induce him to promenade, clucks at him vainly by the hour. His legs are not serviceable, and disdaining to crawl after her, he looks with eager aspirations, as becomes his illustrious race, skywards. He is very fond of fish, and luxuriates in rats and snakes, though he is not strong enough to skin them himself. The quantity of skinned garter snakes that he consumes is queer, he being competent to dispose of almost his weight in that article of prepared snake.

During the examination of the witnesses in the case of Herbert who killed Keating, which took place before Judge Crawford, at Washington, on last Saturday a week, the proceedings of the Court were interrupted by the entrance of Mrs. Keating, wife of the victim, who with an air of tragical distress, pointed at the prisoner, telling the infant in her arms to mark the man who had murdered its father. Verily the way of the transgressor is hard. Unfathomable must be the iniquity, wholly obliterated must be the moral sense of the man, if he did not realize that the extreme penalty of the law if visited upon him, would be trivial compared with the pang which should have possessed him on the occasion of this affecting incident.

THE CAMELS.—The camels imported by the United States, were recently landed at Matagorda, Texas, in excellent condition.—A correspondent of the N. O. Delta says that they will carry without stopping, except at long intervals, immense weights of baggage and stores, under a hot burning sun, the fatigue of which would soon kill a horse.