

motives and conduct, and a pretended incredulity of the statements and appeals which they send their brethren of the States.

I find their speakers exhibiting the same spirit—some of them ignoring the question entirely; others of them treating it with perversions, misrepresentations and false issues, and others taking openly the side of the oppressors; but no one of them advocating the cause of Kansas, or favoring her admission under the Free-State Constitution adopted by her people.

In the public demonstrations and processions of the party, I find banners and devices containing brutal insults, in response to the appeals of that people for protection against unparalleled wrongs, calculated, as no doubt they must be intended, to prepare the masses for a continued refusal of justice and protection, and a relentless persistence in outrage and oppression.

I find all the Democrats South, and a portion of the Democracy of the North, boldly repudiating the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by insisting that Slavery has a right to go into the Territories, in spite of Congress or the people; and that the inhabitants of the Territory have no right to pass Territorial laws to forbid it or exclude it. Democratic Representatives from Pennsylvania even, in the Senate and the House, hold and proclaim these opinions; while other Representatives from Pennsylvania, with Democratic leaders from other States, declare themselves publicly to be non-committal upon this heresy; the inevitable tendency of which, it is easy to show, will be to prevent almost entirely the formation of any more Free States.

Having originated a movement myself, to aid our people by sending them men and money, and having prosecuted it with the strictest avoidance of party character and a studied neutrality as to the political canvass, and having earnestly asked the cooperation of men of all parties, I have failed to enlist in it, to my knowledge, a single Democrat. In the Conventions of Cleveland and Buffalo, called without distinction of party, in furtherance of this enterprise, there was no Democrat present but myself. This cannot have been from any want of generosity or of means, but only in deference to the prevailing tone and sentiment of the party which is enlisted upon the other side of the question.—And not only have they abstained from aiding the movement, but in their presses and by their private influence they have endeavored to cripple and retard it by sneering at it, warning the community against it as reasonable, and declaring that the money would be misapplied, thus endeavoring to prevent contributions even from friends of the measure.

I might go on with this catalogue and enumerate other indications, if necessary, showing that the prevailing tone of the party is hostile to Kansas; but I consider it only necessary to add that what I have said relates but to the North. The South, where the great mass of the party is to be found, makes no pretension, as a whole, to the advocacy of anything but pure Border Ruffianism.

What, then, have the Free-State men of Kansas to expect from a Democratic Administration, even if presided over by Mr. Rippon, whose own impulses, unaffected by external influences, and free from all pledges and obligations, express and implied, the case would be very different. But, unfortunately, this is not so. His election would rightfully be considered a decision against us, whatever may be his own private feelings. His offices at Washington, in Kansas and elsewhere, would necessarily, to a large extent, be filled with our enemies. His information would come through a distorted medium; and lastly, he could not aid us without having first made up his mind to be abandoned and warred upon by his own party. The South would charge him with violating his pledges, and turn upon him with the bitterest hostility, and at least a portion of the Northern Democracy would follow their example. He would thus be left without a party to support his Administration, unless he should cast himself into the arms of the Republicans. We cannot, it seems to me, either ask or expect him to do this upon a question where party lines are so plainly drawn before his election. Like all other men in the same situation, he must obey the party sentiment on which he is elected. That there are Democrats in Pennsylvania who are full of indignation against the conduct of the South in regard to Kansas I am well aware, and that they would use their influence to redress her wrongs I am well satisfied; but they are too few in proportion to the whole party of the Union to sustain his Administration in a war with his party. They have as yet been unable to make their opinions appear and be felt in the party, and, of course, cannot do so hereafter. I honor their good intentions, but I cannot believe in their power.

I repeat that I have been forced to these conclusions after no slight struggle with my feelings and inclinations. Should Mr. Buchanan be elected, and his Administration be different from what my judgment compels me to believe, I shall give it my cordial approbation, and my feeble though willing support. As I believe now, I must regard the Democratic party as fully committed to Southern Sectionalism, toward which, for some time past, it has been rapidly tending, and I quit it, well assured that my duty to my country demands at my hands this sacrifice of personal feeling. Very truly yours, A. H. REEDER.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.—We are happy to announce to our readers, that a Union Electoral Ticket will be formed in this State in the course of a short time, which will enable every opponent of the Cincinnati Platform and the extension of Slavery, to vote for it without any sacrifice of principle on any other question he may now or hereafter advocate. We give this information to satisfy those who are making inquiry on the subject. The ticket will be formed and published in time for the Presidential election. This seals the fate of Buchananism and also the fate of a few conspirators who are now known and who are bargaining to throw the Filmore vote in Pennsylvania for Buchanan. Some leaders will sell themselves, but the honest Fillmore men the rank and file cannot be sold by Buchanan by corrupt and purchased leaders.—Harriburg Telegraph.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor.

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

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Oct. 2, 1856.



State Ticket.

Com. Commissioner, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York.

Auditor General, DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong.

Surveyor General, BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS, GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna County.

For Assembly—L. P. WILLISTON, of Wellsboro.

For Associate Judges—J. C. HENNINGER, of Tioga.

For Dist. Attorney—B. H. STRANG, of Clymer.

For Commissioners—D. G. STEVENS, of Middlebury.

For Auditor—C. F. YAIL, of Liberty.

For Surveys—HENRY S. ANCKER, of Morris.

For Coroner—JOSEPH ROSS, of Rutland.

To the Republican Committees of Vigilance.

GENTLEMEN: The County Standing Committee have instructed their Chairman to offer for your consideration the following suggestions touching the necessary preparations for the pending election:

Ordinarily, as many tickets are lost and destroyed during the day as there are used. Many neglect to vote the whole ticket, and because the tickets lie scattered about without arrangement. Many tickets are purposely destroyed by opponents. To prevent this disorder and loss, it is suggested that you meet the evening preceding the day of election and cut, fold and pack them in full tickets, in readiness for depositing. In this way you will avoid all confusion, and also be prepared to deal them out judiciously. It will likewise enable you to act with greater vigilance during the day.

The importance of the coming election cannot be well overrated. It is highly important that every friend of Freedom should go to the polls. It is the essential duty of every man to see that his neighbor goes to the polls; and it is the duty of the Committees of Vigilance to direct their respective precincts and to provide conveyances for those who would not otherwise get to the polls. This is a very important duty, and the Committee urgently and respectfully solicit your attention to its proper discharge. This election must result in the endorsement of the present Administration, or it must not. We urge you, then, to be vigilant.

Per order of the Co. Standing Committee, M. H. COBB, Chairman.

Mr. E. B. Beckwith is taking some fine Ambrosia photographs. If you wish to have your portraits taken, call on him at once.

The Buchananers had a pole raising at E. Charleston one day last week, at which six Buchananers were present. They found themselves unable to raise the pole, we learn from an eye-witness, and so the Fremonters took hold and helped them, Mr. J. Sherwood is said to have made several remarks to the audience.

We see by the Express that the Agitator and the "Agitator man" were handled without gloves at the Mainsburg pro-slavery meeting. Their antecedents severally and collectively were shown to be "bad—very bad." This is an unlooked for admission; our antecedents, individually, are decidedly hunkerish—born and educated in that faith, and abandoning it on cutting wisdom teeth. Fire away gentlemen only don't be particular about going out of sight and hearing to do it.

The Republican Mass Convention at Troy on the 23d ult., was a grand outpouring of the people. We hear the number estimated at from 8000 to 10,000. Mr. Grow was enthusiastically received and addressed the multitude in an able and effective speech. Mr. NORRIS of Wisconsin also addressed the Meeting. The enthusiasm was boundless.

A sad and fatal accident occurred early in the day in the falling of the Speaker's stand, by which one man was fatally injured and two or three others slightly. Those who build stands should build them strong. A better way is to keep the audience off.

The Republican Meeting at Mainsburg on the 24th ult., called together over 400 people, which, under the circumstances, was truly a large gathering. But a very brief notice was had and the Meeting at Troy the day preceding, these circumstances combined, operated against the Meeting. Still, the gathering, as we are assured by candid men on the ground during both days, was considerably larger than that of our pro-slavery friends of the previous Saturday. Speeches were had from Messrs. S. F. Wilson, A. Humphrey and F. E. Smith—which, by those present are declared to have been the most able and effective of the campaign. We regret that business engagements prevented us from being on the ground and making a more detailed report.

This gathering develops a very cheering fact: It is this: The slave-power haters are so numerous in old Tioga, that a respectable Meeting may be convened almost anywhere with two hours notice. They are as thick as bees in a blooming patch of Buck-wheat. In our villages, on our farms, in our workshops—everywhere, Republicans are plenty. Well, we thank God for that.

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. A. Peake, formerly a resident of this Borough. Our citizens know Mr. Peake, and whether he is reliable or not. He has been on the ground from the very commencement of the difficulties, and is therefore qualified to judge understandingly. We also ask of those who read the Tribune that they read the interesting letters of its Kansas War Correspondent, "Pittes." We know him to be a gentleman of unblemished integrity, a noble-souled and truthful man. He has passed through the fiery furnace in the wars that have desolated that beautiful land. Indefatigable in his exertions and unsparring of health and strength, he has felt the burning hand of fever upon him, yet refused to leave his post of duty. Such are the spirits that men worship as heroes, after their deeds have passed into song and story. But they achieve immortality—they will be remembered so long as the chords of the human heart vibrate at the recital of a noble and daring deed. May the arm of the Everliving Just One circle and sustain those martyrs of the cause of Truth and Right!

We Sometimes Hear

Mean say: "Well, if I thought that the Cincinnati 'party' would endorse the extension of Slavery, I would repudiate it and its candidate."

Well! it is just as easily proved that that platform contemplates the extension of slavery, and that Mr. James Buchanan is pledged to aid in extending it, as it is proved that (since here are just) the first place, that platform endorses the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which forbade Slavery north of a certain parallel of latitude. This will not be denied. In the next place, if the endorsement of that Compromise operated to check the spread of Slavery, then it follows as a sequence, that its abrogation was intended to give impetus to the institution. There is an ending to this point, for the South demanded its repeal because, as she alleged, it was unjust to her; and upon the heels of this allegation came the declaration that justice required that Southern institutions should be permitted to travel into every Territory of the United States. It therefore follows that the repeal of that Compromise contemplated an act of justice to the South, by virtue of which Slavery was to be permitted to extend its hateful proportions without let or hindrance. Is it not so?

If not, why was the repeal insisted upon? If the restriction of slavery be unjust to the South, then its extension, by every practical rule of reasoning, must be the atonement for that wrong. No sane man, it is presumed, will deny this. If your neighbors fence in the commons, and you claim that your cow has a right to feed there and that as an act of justice to you that fence, whereby you are shut out from your rights, must be removed, what do you mean? You mean that you will drive your cow there to feed if the fence be removed—that is just what you mean, if anything. And if any man advocates your cause, or endorses the removal in case you succeed, he acknowledges the justice of your every claim. Just so does the Cincinnati platform acknowledge the right of Slavery to enter upon and enslave our free Territory.

The South must elect Mr. Buchanan if he be elected at all. The sentiments of his leading advocates here, then, may be taken in evidence; for the reasons urged for his election in his own and only stronghold must be accepted as relating to the true issue as his friends understand it. The following extract is taken verbatim from an editorial in the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer of the 17th of September 1856, the paper now lying before us. This paper is the acknowledged leading Buchanan paper in the South, and the ablest in the Union. Listen to it; "The Kansas-Nebraska act is not destitute of immediate, visible and tangible advantages to the interests of the South. The repeal of the Missouri restriction, besides offering a new and profitable market for our surplus produce, opens the way for the free expansion and development of negro Slavery."

Do you ask for anything plainer than that? Is it doubted in the face of such evidence, that Mr. Buchanan is considered the champion of Slavery extension? His advocates urge his election on the ground of his endorsement of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which repeal "opens the Federal domain to the free expansion and development of negro Slavery." We quote the very words of this leading Buchanan organ. So the quarrel, if the fact is disputed, is among themselves. Our duty seems to be to exhibit the inconsistency of the "harshness deno-mobocracy."

Here is another extract from the same paper and under the same date. Just read it, you who pretend to believe in Buchanan and Free Kansas: "The only present chance of accession to the strength of the South, is by the admission of Missouri. In two years, at the farthest, that territory will assume the sovereignty of a State, and in all probability will adopt the institutions of the South. Though incapable of directing the policy of the Government to the end of Slavery Propagandism, which we desire for purposes of self-defense only, it will be fully equal to the defeat of free-soil aggression. With Kansas to back it in the Senate, the South can compel the fulfillment of the stipulations of the Texas Free State Treaty."

So the admission of Kansas with a pro-Slavery Constitution is expected by the South in the event of Buchanan's election. "Within two years at the farthest," says his chief organ in the South. And this is urged as the ultimatum of the South. Kansas must be a Slave State, say the Southern advocates of James Buchanan, and within two years at the farthest. This hope is undoubtedly based upon the event of Mr. Buchanan's election. No man can be so blind as to deny the unmistakable inference to be drawn from these concurring circumstances.

What do we then at the North? We but array ourselves against Slavery extension. The Republican party plants itself boldly upon this issue and, if at all, must conquer upon that issue. It matters not what is preached by northern hunkers; the South considers Mr. Buchanan as bound by the Cincinnati platform to favor Southern interests. His chief organ at the South declares that the interests of the South demand that Kansas be admitted as a Slave State. Now decide for yourselves what is expected of Mr. Buchanan in his stronghold—the South.

Now who advocate disunion? Not the leaders of the Republican party, certainly. Bully Brooks is the leading Buchanan man in South Carolina. His sentiments may be taken in evidence. On his return home the citizens of Columbia received him in a triumph, and he made them a speech from which we extract the following: "Soon," said he, "the great question of the Presidency would be settled, and if on the 23d Monday of November next, it shall be found that Fremont is elected, he thought our course was plain. It was his deliberate opinion, that we should on the 4th of March next, march to Washington, seize the archives and the Treasury of the Government, and leave the consequences to God."

Indeed: How does that sound, O ye Union-loving Buchanan men! Is it that nice patriotism for a Union-saving political leader? But these men charge the Republican party with holding disunion sentiments! Where do you find one of them giving expression to such sentiments as those of Bully Brooks, given above? No, such treasonable sentiments can be found emanating from the leaders of the Republican party. You will search the record in vain for such evidence against the patriotism of our noble leaders.

Barely ten days separate us from the 14th of October. Let none underestimate the importance of that day. Its influence on the fortunes of this distracted land may be incalculable. As freemen we have a momentary responsibility on our shoulders. We have to show to the world whether the people shall rule, or whether the few, the corrupt and ambitious leaders shall dictate. The people can rule if they desire to rule; they will rule if they are wise; and if they permit themselves to follow this or that leader, then the problem of self-government will not have been worked out. Freemen, we can never be worthy of the name, we can never properly exercise the privileges we inherited, except we act independently. Let us act intelligently. Our rights were secured by a blood-written covenant. They are too dear to be trifled with. We must labor and wait. The reward is sure. Freemen, we are tracing the path to victory in October. It is a certain fact that the sun will rise on the morning of that day. It is certain because it

What are the Traitors?

The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Delta gives the following encouraging piece of information:

It is already arranged, in the event of Fremont's election, for a future of best by the people, to call the Legislatures of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, to concert measures to withdraw from the Union before Fremont can get possession of the army and navy and the purse-strings of Government. Government will be paralyzed at work already in the matter. The South CAN RELY ON THE FREE-STATE PARTY IN AN EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY! The question now is, whether the people of the South will resist their leaders.

This is a pregnant paragraph. It shows: 1. That the Pro-Slavery, Disunion, Filibusters of the South, together with the President and the leading Democrats at Washington, look upon the election of Fremont as an event very likely to take place. 2. It shows in the next place that, in order to keep possession of power, they are ready to resist by force the will of the People, to introduce into this Republic the customs and practices of the stormy, half-civilized Republics of South America.

3. It shows that they are already arranging the programme for such an operation, that Governor Wise is a prominent actor in it,—that the officeholders in two or three Southern States are ready to join it,—and that the President of the United States gives it aid and encouragement, and promises to put the Army, Navy and Treasury of the Federal Union, at its command. And, 4. It shows also that the ring-leaders in this great conspiracy against the Liberties of the Republic, have very serious misgivings whether the People of the Southern States will sustain their leaders in such a movement.

Now we venture to assure the leaders of this nefarious plot, that if they are determined to make such an issue as this, they will find the People of the United States ready to meet them upon it. It is the first time in the history of our Government, when a political party in power has threatened to resist forcibly the popular will, rather than relinquish office. But it is a contingency liable to occur at any time, and if it should occur now, and be dodged or allowed to go unpunished, we should never have a peaceful election again. There is only one way to treat such movements, or threats, and that is for the People to put their foot on them. If successful once, they will be repeated. If tried once, and promptly and properly rebuked, they will never be heard of again.

The great mass of the people of the United States are loyal to the Constitution, ready to obey all its requirements, and determined never to allow ambitious and unprincipled conspirators to usurp its powers and trample on its forms. Aaron Burr once tried that game, with infinitely greater popularity to start with than either of his imitators; but he did not succeed. John C. Calhoun came very near running his neck into a noose, through his political ambition. If Henry A. Wise and Jeff. Davis are desirous of imitating these illustrious examples, they would do well to consider the chances of success. The first step towards carrying out the programme thus laid down, would plunge all the actors in it into a depth of infamy from which their names could not be dragged in a thousand years.—N. Y. Tribune.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from Kansas. [We have been permitted by Mr. J. SHAWNEY to whom the following letter is addressed, to present it to the public. It is from Mr. A. PEAKE, formerly of this place.—Ed. AGITATOR.]

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Sept. 1st, 1856. DEAR COUSIN: We are all well in Kansas. The war is still raging. On the 28th ult., a party of our free State men secured the country toward Leavenworth, to drive a party of driving out the settlers, and they continued to keep out of the way. Some of the ruffians fell upon them, shot one, (I understand), and took the rest prisoners with their loads, wagons and horses. There is hardly a horse now to be found in that section of country. On the morning of the 30th ult., three hundred ruffians moved along the Santa Fe road as far as Osawatomie, a small town of about thirty families. Fredrick Brown dead as he was walking along the street, they then attacked and burned every building to the ground. The inhabitants fled to the woods and over the prairie; some of the settlers were on their way to Lawrence yesterday for safety.

After they had thus gratified their hellish passions they fell back to Bull Creek, about 20 miles from Lawrence, and the same distance from Westport, Mo. These our boys found them on Saturday about sundown, their numbers augmented to four hundred. Under Capt. Coffin. Our men fell back to rest and find water; as it was too late to attack them, and they had marched forty-five miles without anything to eat, and nothing for supper though there was some provision started for them. On the same night a hundred men joined our forces making the opposing parties nearly equal, and I doubt not but there was a fight yesterday if the ruffians stood their ground.

The Missourians on Bull Creek ran without fighting. Our men are now encamped in various places. No one knows what is coming next. Five houses were burned last night, and they intend to burn more to night. My turn may come soon but I think they will get stopped soon of my dear for it.

MASS CONVENTION AT TROY, PA. The citizens of western Bradford and eastern Tioga convened at Troy on the 23d inst. One's ideal imagery of the grand and sublime could not be verified upon beholding the spectacle of the throng upon any day as they entered the town from various ways. Excursing trains with their bands of music, and the delegation with "Dixie's Land" and "The Star Spangled Banner" such an anthem as bespoke, loudly the sentiments of the people in this section. The town was literally alive with human beings long before noon, and signals of the patriotism of "76" were displayed in processions, which seemed to say, Free Speech, Free Press, Free Thought; Free Kansas and Fremont. The meeting closed about speaking began about 6 P. M.

The speakers on the occasion were Hon. G. M. Grow; the Hon. Mr. Noris; of Wisconsin; Mr. J. C. Smith, Esq. of Canada; and A. B. Duran, Esq. of Maine. The speakers left not a word unturned, or a point unnoted, but gave them "justice" every time. The Great Question of the Campaign, was elucidated in such an explicit manner, that the wearying mass, thought not to be Frank Fremont and his friends. It was one of the days we never shall forget. The discourse was estimated by each of the speakers to be at least from ten to fifteen thousand.

The town of Rushville, Yates County, N. Y. contains about 600 inhabitants. A thorough canvass of the several School Districts shows that they are all for Fremont with four exceptions. One of the four is the Postmaster.

A New Yorker Turned "Border Emigrant."

Speech of John J. Van Allen, Esq., late of Watkins, N. Y., in favor of Slavery and Border Ruffianism in Kansas.

A late number of the Rochester Democrat gives the following report of a speech made before the Buchanan Club of that city, on Monday of last week, by John J. Van Allen, Esq., late of Watkins, in this State, but now of the southwest part of Missouri. Mr. Van Allen was in our city a few days since, and stated that he made the speech referred to and used the expressions attributed to him; We commend it to Col. Hathaway, and when he next makes a speech to prove the anti-slavery position of his party, will be good enough to read this speech of his quondam friend and law student in evidence? Mr. Van Allen personally is a very clever fellow, but his views on Slavery are outrageous, and however well they may suit the people of the State of his adoption, they will find no echoing sentiment among the true sons of New York. But to the speech:

"Gentlemen, I lived in this State last spring; I was a hard delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati; I was honored with a seat in that Convention. And gentlemen, permit me to say that I never saw a Convention of more noble minded men! I nominated James Buchanan; he is a man whom we can vote for. After that Convention I moved to the southwest part of Missouri, on the borders of Kansas. We have just had an election there, and although Mr. Benton ran on a separate ticket, we have elected Mr. Polk. The Know Nothings were going to elect their Governor, but we want a party that is the same at the North as at the South. The Know Nothings in Missouri are in favor of Slavery in Kansas. And what do I find here at the North? Why, they don't say anything about slavery. Sir, the South wants a party which will speak right out—which will be honest, like the National Democratic party. At the South we democrats have it all our own way. We go for Slavery in Kansas, if it can be made profitable. I am well acquainted with Gen. Stringfellow and Atchison; and purer-minded, more noble hearted Democrats I never knew. I am glad to see you stand by them and aid them in placing James Buchanan in the Presidential chair.—I tell you Bill Seward, Theodore Parker and Henry Ward Beecher are the men who have made all this trouble in Kansas. The men sent out by them are all vagabonds, robbers and thieves! Gentlemen, I tell you, these men make all the trouble. They went there to steal the slaves, and a good many of them have got their pay and been sent 'home to glory.' There is no use denying this.—And I think Atchison and Stringfellow have been a little indiscreet. I told Gen. Stringfellow so. They tell me there is not freedom of speech there. Why, if there had not been freedom of speech, do you suppose I would have dared to tell Stringfellow that he was indiscreet? And what did he say to me? Why, he said he didn't know but they had been a little too fast! I am in favor of Slavery in Kansas, if it can be made profitable there; and if not, I am opposed to it.—And I am glad the whole Democratic party of the North and South think alike upon this question. In Missouri, we have things all our own way. But what do I find in the Northern States? Why, I find poles erected, and Fremont and Dayton flags on almost every house! and the people hurraing for Fremont and Dayton! And what does it mean! I tell you, sir, it means disunion. Why, sir, on the 8th of August, a party of 200 Free State men drove a party of Georgians and Alabamians from Osawatimie. They fired into their houses, burned them, and destroyed their fences and corn. It cannot be denied that Missourians went into Kansas and voted; but is that any excuse? I tell you Bill Seward and Henry Ward Beecher are responsible for all the robberies and murders committed in Kansas. I am sorry that Mr. Beecher, a minister of the Gospel, a minister of the meek and lowly Jesus, is not willing to call Missourians his brothers! I tell you these Missourians are men! Yes, they are Democrats! They stand side by side with you! They are determined to maintain their rights in Kansas, and will stand with you, and elect James Buchanan President. He is a man for the whole Union. [The speaker paid some compliments "over the left" to the Free Soil Democrats of this State, who have abandoned the Slaveocracy. He had a very poor idea of their political and personal characters. But that is of small account.] Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind reception you have given me to night. We are working for the one great cause. You will excuse my incoherent remarks and cogglomeration style."

Next Saturday October 4th, is the last day, the law requiring ten days before the election. Look to your own names, Republicans and then those of your neighbors. Let not a vote be lost by inattention to the assessments. It should be known that to entitle a man to vote at the coming election, it is necessary that he shall have been a resident of the State one year, and of the district or township where he offers his vote, ten days, and that he has paid a State aid County tax which was assessed at least ten days previous to the day of election. Young men, however, between twenty-one and twenty-two, who are qualified in other respects are entitled to a vote without payment of any tax.

And for the persons who have once been voters in the State and removed therefrom and returned, a residence of six months in the State is sufficient; but in all cases where the payment of a tax is necessary, it must have been assessed ten days previous to the election.—Bradford Reporter.

This immense mass meeting ever congregated in this country was held last week by the Republicans at Pittsburg. Over one hundred thousand people were present. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and N. P. Banks of Massachusetts were the principal speakers.