### THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR

# Communications.

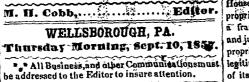
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Something about the County Fair MR. AGITATOR: Our thoughts are turned

toward the Agricultural Fair "which is to be," naturally enough, as the time approaches when it is to take place. The farmers of Tinga County, who are, or ought to be most interested in the Fair, have never really waked up to its consequence. It is the place where farmers meet to compare notes-to study plans; to learn the experience of others-in fact to learn the best methods and the best systems of practice. It is here where they may study the best kind of farming implements; the best qualities and varieties of grain and grass-and the best manner of mixing and enriching the different soils. It is here where they may learn of the thrift and prosperity of agriculture in our county ; of the intellectual and social conditions of our people-and gather a good hope, that the condition of the agricultural classes is brightening. It is at such places that they will learn by intelligent conviction of the honesty and dignity of moral life-a conviction that as agriculture embraces the sphere of God's most beautiful and natural operations, it is the best calculated when rightly understood to eleva'e and engage man's faculties ; that as it feeds and sustains the nation, it is the basis of all material wealth; and as it supports all other professions and callings, it is intrinsically the parent and superior of them all. Let the farmer teach his son, that though other callings may bring money more rapidly, vet there is none so safe. The Executive Committee who represent this Tioga County Agricultural Fair have shown themselves zenious friends of this society, by crecting at Wellsboro a neat and commodious building, and preparing appropriate grounds where it is to be held. They are now actively engaged in such needful preparations as are required in order that the best opportunity may be had for any display the farmers may wish to make at the Fair. I cherish the hope that, an increasing interest will show itself at the approaching Fair. That farmers will attend from all parts of the county. That each will bring his offering from the meadow or the wood, from the valley or the hill, and that fruits and flowers, houses and cattle, the productions of the house, the shop, and the field, may all be exhibited in one grand display, exhibiting at once the cultivated tastes, the prosperity, and advancement in all its thousand forms of our people.

Then Agricultural Fairs, which are in themselves a school for the farmer to study and improve in a place where he may bring in the aids of experience and science in his calling, have also become to the whole people a pleasant and most agreeable holiday; a sort of social gala-day for the old and young of both sexes-a common ground upon which we all can meet for pleasure and improvement. We modestly propose Mr. i sitator that you devote a corner of your

ing paper to this subject. Truly, Detostation by a ...... CORN STALK. Journal contains a thrilling description of the progress of a waterspout which devastated the parish of St. Eleazer, Beauce county, on the 18th ult. The information is furnished by the priest of the parish, who states that the first warning the people had was a noise like that of the sea in a storm, proceeding from a large and dark cloud overhanging the place. Soon the cloud seemed to burst, letting fall towards the earth a long train, somewhat in the shape of a funnel with the small end turned downwards. It revolved rapidly, hissing like escaping steam, and swinging to and fro, and imitating the contortions of a When the small end reached the snake. ground, it lifted and carried away in its revolving impetus whatever it came in contact with. Boards, timber, stones, and portions of houses, where whirled in the air and thrown at a distance with a fearful report .---Several houses were thus razed to the ground. One horse and three cows were drawn, by the power of suction, to the waterspout, and alter being raised high in the air were let gradually down; they escaped uninjured, and were only covered with mud. Five carts were carried to a great height, and thrown ncross some fields into the woods, being smashed by the fall. Large trees, such as maples, were uprooted and removed to a distance of five acres. This phenomenon although disastrous and awful, must, however have been a sublime sight.



THE AGITATOR.



### Republican Nominations,

For Governor, DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford Co., Far Canal Commissioner. WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadel'a. For Supreme Judges,

JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester County.

### County Tickel,

For Assembly, L. P. WILLISTON, of Wellsboro For Prothonotary, JOHN P. DONALDSON, of Well-boro. For Register, &c., WM. D. BAILEY, of Weisboro.

For Treasurer, O. F. TAYLOB, of Covington. For Commissioner,

JOHN JAMES. of Bloss. For Auditor, WM. A. DOUGLASS, of Clymer.

L DR. J. BOVEE DODS, of New York, will lecture upon Spiritualism in the Court House, on lecture upon Spiritualism in the Coart House, on TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY evenings, Sepi. 22 and 23. Subject of Tuesday evening's lecture--" The Lecturer's Personal Experience." All are respectfully invited to attend. Scots free, and no collections taken up. On THURSDAY evening, 24th inst., will com-mence n discussion between Dr. J. B. Dons of

mence a discussion between Dr. J. B. Dons of New-York, and Dr. A. MORRON of Clinton, N. Y. Questian: "Do the Spirite of dead men hold inter-course with the living?"--Dr. Dons taking the affir-mative. The public are invited to attend. Seats

### Free. September 10, 1857 .- 1w.

There were slight frosts on Monday and Tuesday nights, in this region.

Judge WILMOT is speaking duily to enthusiastic gatherings along the Maryland and Virginia bor-

der. The people are awaking in the lower counties Mr. Lewis Smith is running a daily line of stages between Wellsboro and Troy, by which passen

gers for Philadelphia can gain time on the old route Letters for Elmira reach their destination by this new mail ronte half a day sooner.

The Annual Episcopal Convocation fad its sess. ion in this borough last week, continuing through the week. There was a goodly number of ministers from abroad and a good local lay attendance.

We publish a very pleasant poem on the first page, by "Rockwood." It is musical, and suggestive of camping out :

We also publish a very excellent article touching the duties of Woman as a Teacher of the Young. It abounds in golden thoughts, and especially commends itself to teachers everywhere. We do not

print, Madame DUNBAR'S Ballet Troupe commenced a series of Musical Entertainments in this village on Monday evening. The music of this Troupe is chaste. in good taste and executed remarkably well. It is somewhat rare to meet with the degree of cultivation, refinement and artistic skill displayed by this Troupe. Mons. Dunbar is a fine violinist and bass singer. The "Lost Child," as sung by Mr. BOGARDUS, with Guitar accompaniament, is one of the most beautiful pieces in the language. Madame Dunbar is a very fine Dancer, indeed ;

and while the major portion of the sight seeing world will dissent from our opinion, we must say that, to us, the Entertainments would be perfect without dancing. Music-such as furnished by this Troupe-is a great civilizer, a great refiner.

### The Latest Insult.

Whether the present generation of men are prepared to receive and rightly to appreciate and to enhem by the patriots of the last century, is yet an undcc.ded question. We are getting to doubt wheth-blood in it. At any rate, if think it would make joy the liberal measure of Freedom bequeathed to b er, with the progress of the arts and sciences, and the singularly rapid intellectual development of the race, this American people are not losing their mor. out any juice in order to estimate the number of al stamina, as a people, entirely. We are getting to doubt if the passing generation deserves to be free at all ; whether it would not be better cared for and better content, were it to slide backward into the guardianship of regal masters. It has patiently submitted to the most outrageous exactions and humiliations at the hands of the Slave Oligarchy, for the space of thirty seven years-yes, for 70 years; for the Oligarchy ruled in the Convention of '87. And now, to crown all, the Chief Magistrate of this great and glorious nation of freemen, spits in the face of every honest, enlightened man within his jurisdiction. We publish the details of this latest insult to the common sense and common decency of the country, in another place. Read it-"take it to bed with you, and tell us how you feel in the morning," That Mr. Buchanan's reply to his memorialists presents "a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the plainest and " most pulpable historical facts," cannot be disputed. For the first time in our history as a nation, we behold the Chief Magistrate appealing to Divine Prov. idence for surport, the while he obstinately refuses to interpose his negative to annul the infamously unjust decrees of Congress, and thus to right the bitterly wronged freemen of Kansas. He appeals to God to aid him to sustain the lawless violence of an usurped Territorial Government, because that usurpation was consummated and sanctioned by a corrupt Congress before he entered upon his office He conceives it to be his duty to stand by every act of Congress without even a protest, however palpably unjust and infamous those acts may he, and this without hope of relief under his Administration. History furnishes a parallel in the acts of Charles and James of England; but we search in vain for such rank descrence to authority without reference to its nature in the acts of any Republican Magistrate in the world, from Abraham down to James Buchanan. It is a fact that the Congress of last winter, the House, rather, did declare the Territorial Govern. ment of Kansas to be an usurpation, and abolished it by positive act, and provided for a new election of Legislature and civil officers, by the prople of Kan. sas-mark that. It is a fact that the Senate reject. ed the House bill, while several of its most venera. ble pro-slavery members indignanily denounced the acts of that usurped Government as disgraceful to the largest drafts that may be made on her to the age and unworthy of any save a barbarous

of that usurped Government, and sent it down for concurrence of the House. It is a fact that the House, for weeks, steadily refused to grant any approgriation for the disbursement of the expenses of ly, a grazing county. Stock-raising is the Tioga a fraudulently constituted Government; alleging, farmers' most profitable business. And they cannot and justly, we hold, that to concur in the Senate Appropriation bill would be a virtual recognition of the egitimacy of that Government and of the validity of its barbarous acts; and this, too, in the face of its own deliberate act abolishing that Government, It is a fact that, through the treason of a few Know Nothings and three Pennsylvania democrats, that infamons Appropriation bill did pass the House, and that its passage was hailed with boisterous demoustrations of delight by the Mulatto-Democracy North and South ; and it is a fact that the Republi. can Press, generally, denounced the passage of that bill as a shameful recognition of the asurped Territorial Government of Kansas. We, among others, so denounced it; but unlike some others, we do not now deny that Congress did virtually legitimate the existence of that usurped Government, so far as its decision can do it. But we appeal to that higher law which declares that an unrighteous human enactment cau have no binding effect or force noon

nen, immediate, or remote. But Mr. Buchanan does not inform his memorial ists of one very important fact-which is, that had he desired to do justice to the freemen of Kansas by relieving them from the barbarous oppressions of Missouri Legislature, there was a time in which he could have done so. When the House demanded the abolition of the usurped Government of that Territory by the concurrent decision of the Senate, Mr. Buchanan had only whisper to that body that that justice and humanily demanded the abolition of that Government, and that he wished to enter upon his office untrammeled by any unjust Congressional enactments,-had he chosen to do this, the grievan. ces of Kansas would have been redressed and peace established in its distracted borders. He did not choose to do justice to the freemen of Kansar, and therefore Mr. Buchanan must be held responsible for whatever bloodshed and ontrage may hereafter stain the historic pages of that Territory. He chooses, rather, to prevaricate like a very schoolboy and to dodge the facts he dare not face. He knows that he sanction of Congress cannot make wrong less han wrong, injustice less than injustice, or legitim.

acy of usurpation; nor is prevarication manly, even though James Buchanan chooses to employ it in dodging the facts he has too little moral courage to face.

Mr. Buchanan knows that the Government of Kansas is illegitimate, unless, doubting his own, he doubts the integrity of more than one hundred wit. nesses who stand yet unimpeached; and knowing this, why does he accuse the Free State men there of causeless rebellion in refusing to obey those in. famous laws? He knows that every man who should go to the polls in Kansas would go under the Territorial laws; and that whoever consents to vote under those laws thereby recognizes them as valid. Why, then does he say that the freemen of Kansas have their remedy at the ballot-box, when to avail themselves of that remedy, they must acknowledge the validity of the very laws they repudiate as frandulent? Oh, if there be angels, they may well weep over the deceit of this James Buchanan !

Freemen of Tioga, by reading the reply of Mr. Buchanan, you will see that Slavery is already es. tablished in Kansas under the Taney Decision. Mr. Buchanan states that fact in direct language; and goes !! Does this look as at Buchanan's election was Freedom's gain ? Are there any that still hope for justice under democratic rule? Will you fold your arms and think it of little consequence wheth. or you go to the polls on the 13th of October, or not? Are you ready to strike one more blow for that Freedom which has been scourged from the legislative halls of the nation and which never had a foothold in filteen States of this Union? Are you ready to strike that blow-dy, and ten thousand, if so many be needed in the federaption of the Re. public?

We are not sure that this generation is ready for Freedom in its fulness. It is not certain that men care so much for Liberty as they do for wealth and dominion. The note-shaven and the speculator in town lots win the ear of the multitude while the advocate of eternal principles speaks to empty benches. This is all wrong. Are you ready to right it ? Forward !

Mr. AGITATOR :- Jacob Duryea's Sugar Cane is

country,"-so intelligent men tell ng as well established as that of any other Ter- some act which will bring them into actual Oats, rys, barley, corn, &c., &c., do well, as well as bisewhere cast of Ohia. But Tioga is, pre-eminent. be ignorant of the vast advantages that may accrue to each and every one from concerted action. This concert cannot be had but through Agricultural Associations. It does men a great deal of good to rub against each other once a year. Two or three days of relaxation out of 365, and to our hard laboring farmers, is little enough recreation. The truth is -Sunday doesn't come more than half as often as it should, for the good of the laboring man.

Let every township be well represented at the Fair, frienda; and let it be well understood that the Annual Address is to be by a practical farmer, a working man. Dr. C. K. THOMPSON of Delmar, has been invited, and, as we understand, has consented to deliver the Address. It will be recognized as a very judicious selection by ail who enjoy that gentleman's acquaintance.

Mr. Buchanan on Kansas. thereto:

THE MEMORIAL.

The undersigned citizens of the United States and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency this their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Gov. Walker of Kansas openly represents and proclaims, that the President of the United States is employ. ing through him (Walker) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidences, they never nade, and rulers they never elected.

We represent therefore, that by the forego. ing your Excellency is openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention, fur her to the fact that your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war against (a portion of) the Daited States," by employing arms in Kan-sas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory. We earnesily represent to your Excellency that we also have taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may rest assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almtghty God will make your Administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution.

## THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN: Un my retorn' ib las Cuy after a fortnight's absence, yonr memorial without date was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King of the Post-Office Department, to whom it had been intrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United the people shall make their own laws and your grief and astonishment that I should one purpose of which is to force the people

the United States, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And as a corollary from the foregoing you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union." These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty toward the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpa. ble historical facts. To these facts let us refer. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This! Territory had been organized under the the act of Congress of 30th May, 1854, and the government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief-Justice, two Associate Justibeen appointed by my predecessor, by and and were all engaged in discharging their reand carrying these laws into effect. Legislature, and of the laws passed by them, duties Congress had recognized this Legisla-

ritory. Under these circumstances, what collision with the Constitution and the laws; laws be faithfully executed ?"

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It was for this purpose, and this alone, that ordered a military force to Kansas to act beneficence. You can greatly assist me in as a posse comitatus in aiding the civil magis- arriving at this blessed consummation by ex. trate to carry the laws into execution. The erting your influence in allaying the existing ondition of the Territory at the time, which | sectional excitement on the subject of Slavery, beed not portray, rendered this precaution which has been productive of much evil and absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs no good, and which, if it could succeed in would I not have been justly condemned, had attaining its object, would ruin the slave as I left the Marshal and other officers of a like well as his master. This would be a work character impotent to execute the processes and judgments of the Courts of Justice established by Congress, or by the Territorial Legislature under its express authority, and station without the continued support of Dithus have suffered the Government itself to vine Providence, yet, placing my trust in become an object of contempt in the eyes of Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good of Prof. Silliman, President Woolsey, the the people? And yet this is what you desig. hope that He will enable me to do equal jus-Rev. Dr. Bushnell and others to President nate as forcing "the people of Kansas to tice to all portions of the Union, and thus Buchanan, and of the President's reply obey laws not their own, nor of the United render me an humble instrument in restoring

States," and for doing which you have de-nounced me as having violated my solemn oatb.

lask, what else could I have done, or ought to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had! deplored ? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on

the character of my administration. I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas, to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A

portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box, the certain American remedy for redress of all grievances, undertook to create an independent Government for themselves.

Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing Government prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary Government in its stead. This was usurpa. tion of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate Government within its chartered limits for the purpose of redressing any grievances, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State Government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy. I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs, which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas.

The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the true intent ing the Terriforbis act the act of organizinto any Territory or State, por to exclude i therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectiv free to form and regulate their domes. tic institutions in their own way, subject on'y to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a

State, it shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. States and of our political institutions is, that Slavery existed at that period and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United elect their own rulers." You then express States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our have violated this principle, and, through laws. How it could ever have been seriously Governor Walker, have employed an army, doubled is a mystery. If a confederation of of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the expense of their common blood and sovereign States acquire a new territory at treasure, surely one set of the partners have no right to exclude the other from its enjoy. ment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsrever is recognized to be property by a commun Constitution. But make the partners have the numerical partners in the state of the state will make same will present them for settlement to Chatham, Sept 10, 57. MOSES PATRICK. Adm'r. common Constitution. But when the people -the bona fide residents of such Territory-proceed to frame the State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important ques. If the transfer of t tion for themselves, whether they will continue, modify or abolish Slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference. In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and rest. Barting and rest. The North Branch Association of the purpose of framing a state Constitution. This law was fair and rest.opinion of the Territorial Legislature of State Constitution. This law was fair and If not, they will rebound with withering of suffrage upon every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory, and for the purpose of prcventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinion at the ballot-box on the question of Slavery; but numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular Territorial Government. They refused either to be registered or to vote, and the members of the Convention were elected le. gally and properly without their intervention. The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity, and ces, a Marshal, and District-Attorney had in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to with the advice and consent of the Senate, employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending spective duties. A code of laws had been the Convention against violence while framing enacted by the Territorial Legislature; and the Constitution, and in protecting the bona the judiciary were employed in expounding fide inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free ex. It is quite true that a controversy had pre- ercise of the right of suffrage, when it shall viously arisen respecting the validity of the be submitted to them for their approbation alection of the members of the Territorial or rejection. I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker, that the troops will not be employed but at the time I entered upon my official except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the laws, and this not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison toward the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as propriating certain moneys to defray the expenses as much to the acre can be raised here as in the 1 in fact, 1 found the Government of Kansas disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform Sept. 3, 1837, that of the Topeka Convention, will not be at a small advance on New York prices.

was my dufy? Was # not to sustain this in that event they shall be resisted and put Government 1 To protect it from the vio- down by the whole power of the Governience of lawless men who were determined ment. In performing this duty I shall have either to rule or ruin ? To prevent it trom the approbation of my own conscience, and, being overturned by force ? In the language as I humbly trust, o my God. I thank you of the Constitution, to "take care that the for the assurance that you will not refrain from prayer that Aimighty God will make my administration an example of justice and

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of genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life I feel how made. quate I am to perform the duties of my high Yours respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN, several States.

The Rev. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D. D., L. L. D., and others.

BRADFORD AND TIOGA .--- A correspondent of the Evening Bulletin, writing from Bradford county, gives the following representation of political affairs in that section :

"Your readers are familiar with the political aspect of this region. I am here in the very heart of Wilmot's district. Judge Wilmot is, without exception, the most popular man at home that I ever read of. He is not only popular, but the massess are really enthusiastic in his praise. Bradford will give him 6000 majority, but Tioga is in for the Banner. The strife for the greater majority, in proportion to the population, will be a warm one between these two counties; but it is thought that Tioga will win. The Wilmot men everywhere, feel confident of reducing the Democratic majorities where they have the ascendency.

The action of the body-guard of the Democratic nominee, in declining to accept Wilmot's proposition to stump the State, is hailed by the friends of the latter, here, as a surrender of the Democracy in favor of the superior ability of their champion.

EXTREMELY RICH .- One of our Demotratic exchanges ridicules the idea of Republicans declaring for the Declaration of Inde-It quotes and comments as nendence. follows :

"Let us see what does the declaration say. It calls George III a tyrant and for the reason, among others-'Ile has obstructed the administration of Justice and made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices.' Parallel with this has been the conduct of the Black Republicans in obstructing justice in Kansas-the execution of

the laws of that territory." Well. that will do -. Mauch Chunk Gazette.

The Southern Commercial Convention recently held at Knoxville, Tennesee, decided that the time had not arrived to act upon a revival of the slave trade, but passed a resolution recommending the government to withdraw from the African coast the souadron placed there for its suppression.



In Mansfield, on Sunday morning, Sept. 6th, by the Rev. H. E. Whitney, Rev. WALTER BULLARD of Woodhall and Miss NANCY BRISTOL of the former place

THE "MOM" CANDIDATE .- The Republican, the mulatto organ in Clearfield county, was very sure, no further back than the 8th of July, that Gen. Packer would meet and annihilate Wilmot on the stump. Hear it :

"BUNCOME .-- It has been announced that Wilmot has challenged Gen. Packer to public discussion before the people. Do these gentiemen forget that immediately upon his nominstion. Gen. Packer caused it to be announced through his friends that he was ready to meet his competitor, whoever it might be, before the people, in defense of the principles of the Democratic party."

If, immediately upon his nomination, Gen. Picker announced that he was ready to meet his competitor, why is it that he has so suddenly lost his valor, and refuses to come out like a min "in defence of the principles of the Democratic party ?" Is he alraid of Wilmot, or is he alraid the principles of his parry will not bear discussion? The Locofocos should not speak of their "time honored principles," when their leader has not the courage to come out and defend them.-Pittsburg Gazette.

REPUBLICANISM IN CRAWFORD .- During a brief visit to Meadville last week we were pleased to note the spirit of enthusiasm which prevailed among the American Republicans of that county. They promise 2,000 majority for the Wilmot State Ticket and think they can reach higher figures even than those. Although there is quite a contest for nominations for county offices yet we have every reason to believe that a ticket will be present. ed which will give general satisfaction, and that no defeated candidate will so far forget his duty to his party as to gratify the Locofocos by running on an independant "sorehead ticket." Crawford is prepared to honor

He told me he planted broom corn better brooms than sugar. Did you taste the juice ? Was it very sweet—almost lasses ? Did you squeeze duce per acre? Strange that a man cannot raise a little patch of

broom corn without your rhising Cain ! FARMER,

We cry you mercy, Mr. Farmer ! We back down -recede-recant-retrogress-gyrate-gig backacknowledge the (broom) corn ! We own up to a (sugar) cane ing. Yes, we did taste it, and did des. cant upon its passing sweetness the while-as friend BACHE can testify.

---- 'T was sweet-'twas passing sweet! 'Twas beautiful-'twas passing beautiful ! But then 't was-broom corn-plain, unpretending, vulgar broom corn ! We can only say that that broom corn ought to be Sorghum; and if it be anything else, or broom corn; then we say that it's confounded sweet-however clean a sweep it may have made of our calculations.

Action !-- If those who profess an earnest inter est in the cause of Freedom wish to prove their fidelity to principles, now is the time. The facts are to be got before the people now. Every Republican rote in Tioga must be got out next October. Begin now-let the organization bo perfected now, not the day before the election. Work to day-this weekevery day-all the time. One hour's preparation today is worth a month of " going to do it next week." Friends, let us up and be doing ! Let us rally for Wilmot and Freedom. Every man has a work to do. Every man is responsible for the result in Oc. lober. We have to compete with glorious old Brad. ford for the banner. Forward, to win ! The ticket -trom Governor to County Auditor ! That is the way to "strike down the Allies !"

THE COUNTY FAIR .--- We commend the sensibic communication of "Coin-Stalk" in another place, to the attention of our readers. We do not see how any farmer or mechanic who attended last year can contemplate staying away from the Fair, to come off on the 30th of the present month and the 1st

and 2d days of October. Nor is it probable that there will be a less general attendance this year than last. The farmers and mechanics of Tioga are not so blind to their interests as to be guilty of any mistake like that. The farming interest is to make this County wealthy and otherwise prosperous, if it just now a little cursed with a growth of pine tim. of Representatives under a Territorial law hy the Party of Freedom in the State, -Erie people. It is true that the Senate passed a bill ap- | tinguished agricultural honors. As good wheat and | day previous to my inauguration. ber, to be sure, but destined to graduate with dis. had just completed his term of service on the

ILAVE ENGAGED a first class City workman who may be found at all reasonable hours at my Book and Jewelry

Lawrence, dec'd, all persons independent to the same and the same and

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration having been granted to the un-dersigned on the estate of James A. Smith, late of Gaines tomnship, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Usines to anship, dec'd, all persons indebted to eaid estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same, will present them for settlement. J. S. WATROUS, Adm'r. L. M. SMITH, Adm's. Gaines, Aug. 27, 1857.

Executor's Notice. LETTERS TESTEMENTARY having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of SAMUEL REXFORD, dec'd, all persons having claims agginst the estate will present them duly authenticated, and those in-debted to the estate will pay to the subscriber at El-mira N. Y., or Jo H. W. Williams at Wellsboro.

N. P. FASSETT, Et'r. Wellsboro Sept. 3, 1857, (6L)

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