From the St. Louis Democrat, June 8. The General Lane and Jenkins Affair.

The fact that Gaius Jenkins of Lawrence was killed by James H. Lane on Friday last has already been reported by the Telegraph. The particulars of the horrible affair, as we learn from a gentleman who lest the Territory on Saturday morning, are as follows:

There was a dispute between Lane and Jenkins concerning a valuable land claim, lying in close proximity to Lawrence. This dispute engendered a cordial hatred, which extended to the private relations of the parties. Some weeks ago Lane's family arrived in Kansas, and Lane took them upon the contested claim without having a legal title to the same—the suit concerning the title being still before the proper tribunal. This action on the part of Lane excited Jenkins, but nothing passed between them till Friday, the 4th instant. On this day Jenkins informed Lane that he intended drawing some water from the well on the claim. Lane told him to refrain, but Jenkins paid no attention to the caution and made his apearance near the claim during the day. He was provided with a gun and an ax, and was accompanied by three companions. As he approached he laid down his gun and took up the ax to knock the chain from the lock by which it was fastened. As he stepped forward Lane appeared in front of the house armed with a loaded shot-gun. Jenkins gave a look of defiance at his enemy, and in the next moment fell to the earth-a corpse-having received an immense charge of buckshot in his breast.

As Jenkins fell one of his friends fired three times at Gen. Lane, one ball missing him, another grazing his forehead, and the third burying itself in the calf of his leg, bringing him to the ground. It was a harrowing spectacle. The body of Mr. Jenkins was soon removed and Lane taken into custody. Mrs. Jenkins was nearly crazed at the fearful intelligence of the death of her husband. She is lying in a dangerous condition. Jenkins bore an excellent character and his loss will be deeply regretted.

It is proper to state that Gen. Lane claims that he was fully justified in shooting down his Adjutant General-for, strange as it may seem, such Jenkins was-and asserts that he can establish his justification before the

courts of his country.

The feeling against Lane was general throughout the Territory.

Last reports indicate that there was some talk of lynching Lane, but it is hardly probable that this will be done. Lane is at present in close custody, and his trial will come off at an early day.

LEAVENWORTH, June 8, 1858. The funeral of Gaius Jenkins, shot by James H. Lane, took place at Lawrence on Sunday, and was attended by an immense crowd. There is a strong public feeling on both sides.

Lane's condition is both helpless and criti cal. He has frequent attacks of spasms, with symptoms of lockjaw. It is now thought that amputation will be necessary to save

The excitement in Linn County continues Gov. Denver, Gov. Robinson and others are about to start to the scene of the difficulties, to exort themselves to quiet the troubles.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, June 11, 1858.

Senator Gwin has challenged Senator Wilson. He sent him a note by Mr. Fitch of Indiana, merely asking for a meeting outside the District. Mr. Wilson replied by citing the present week, when Mr. Emery came forward to him his reply to Mr. Brooks, to the effect with the objection that none of the applicants had by the matured convictions of his whole life. law. Upon this the Court put the applications over Mr. Seward and other Senators are striving to the adjourned Court in July. to arrange the difficulty, and will doublies succeed.

The following is a full and accurate acexpenditures of the Government of Califorheard a great deal of demagoguism in connection with the expenditures in California. Mr. Wilson asked if he intended to apply the word demagoguism to him. Mr. Gwin declined to explain or reply.

Mr. Wilson said: "The Senator declines to answer. Very well. I say to him that demagoguism is better than thieving. I had rather be a demagogue than a thief."

Mr. Gwin inquired if the Senator meant to apply his language to him, or to the officers of the revenue in California.

Mr. Wilson said that he had no explanations to give the Senator from California.

Mr. Gwin then said: "If the Senator means to apply that term to me, he is a calumniator and a coward."

The President called both gentlemen to order, when Mr. Wilson remarked that what the Senator from California said did not change the record.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.-During a single year, in addition to some \$50,000 in money returned to its lawful owners, there have been found in the letters and restored, drafts, checks and other valuable papers dead letters which have thus been returned to the department, have failed to reach their des'ination in due course by reason of misdirection. This may doubtless be attributed to the hurry in which the banks and large mercantile house close up their correspondence for the day. One bank sends a letter covering paper amounting to thousands of dollars-inside the package is addressed to Nashville, outside to New Orleans. An. other heavy remittance is directed to Trov' New York, without any address whatever on the inside. A third package was directed on the outside to Louisville, Kentucky, the inside direction to New Orleans.

A candidate for Congress in Pennsylvania with an editorial friend, while stumping their asked to stay all night at a roadside cabin, and Bucher Swope. but the owner thought they looked so like horse thieves that he told them to move on. They came into W--- toward morning.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor & Proprietor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, June 17, 1858.

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

We cannot publish anonymous communications. Congress adjourned on Monday at noon.

CHAS. FISHER advertises a stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware. Give him a call.

A man named Pickering was arrested on a charge of passing counterteit money and lodged in our jail

D. P. & Wm. Roberts advertise Kirby's Combined Reaper & Mower. Farmers will find it for their interest to call at their Store and examine this labor saving machine.

The citizens of Middlebury are preparing to celebrate the 3d of July in a very pleasant manner. We incline to the belief that a little Sunday School influence will improve the quality of modern patriotism. Specess to the experiment!

R. W. JACKSON has purchased the right of manufacture and sale in Delmar, Wellsboro and Charleston of the patent Portable Farm Fence, now on exhibition in the Public Square. We refer farmers to his advertisement, and finally, to the fence itself. If it does not prove to be just what our farmers want we shall be greatly mistaken.

Mr. Lewis Smith has furnished us with the number of rainy days since March 15, as follows: Mar. 15 to Apr. 1, Apr. 1 to May 1, May 1 to June 1, June 1 to "16, 10 15 "

Total,..... 33 A drenching rain set in on Friday night and con tinued nearly 24 hours. This rain visited a great extent of country.

We publish in another place a brief account of a bloody affray between Gen. Lane and Gains Jenkins at Lawrence, Kansas, in which the latter was shot dead. We have received a letter from one of the actors in the affray, written under the sting of sudden and terrible bereavement, and therefore not proper to be laid before our readers. We do not feel warranted in saying more this week than that we knew Mr. Jenkins as an honorable and highminded man, no less rigid in respecting the rights of others than prompt in defence of his own; a man whom to know intimately was to respect and love; a brave man and as kind as brave; one of the truest of the many patriots whose blood has sunk in the soil of Kansas. He it was who supplied Lawrence with munitions in one of the darkest hours of her peril, and at the risk of his life; and many a page of the history of that Territory bears record of him as among the foremost of those who sacrificed and suffered for its redemption. Of the man by whose hand he died we never had a very exalted opinion. His recklessness has more than once imperiled the good name of the Free State cause. That he was, primarily, the aggressor in this recent matter we most assuredly believe.

COURT PROCEEDINGS .- The subject of Licenses occupied considerable attention last week. The cope and intent of the new law were freely discussed by leading counsel. Judge Whitz held that the new law does not destroy the discretionary powers delegated to the Courts by the law of 1846-holding that the act of 1856, repealing the repealing act of 1855, revived the act of 1846-which act lodges discretionary power with the Court. To the argument of counsel that under the new law the Court has no right to receive evidence as to the necessity of a licensed house Judge W. decided adverselyholding that, if it be shown that such house is not necesary to public accommodation, the Court may reject. The matter was postponed until Monday of that duelling was forbidden by the laws and been assessed in the manner prescribed by the new

There is a great variety of new law, advanced by the Courts of the Commonwealth, but of all decisions which have come under count of the language used in the debate last our notice, Judge White's seems the best. The new night which gave rise to the challenge. Mr. law is supplementary to the law of 1856, repealing Wilson had made a speech in reference to the such portions of the latter as may be inconsistent with corresponding portions of the new law, and nia. Mr. Gwin, in reply, said that he had only such. The act of 1856 provides that the Court may grant licenses under certain circumstances; the new law reads "shall grant." &c., under certain circumstances. The Court held that the discretion of the Court does not in any wise proceed from such tech nicalities, nor can it be destroyed by them.

Since writing the above we learn that Mr. Emery objected to the granting of applications for license where the regulations of the new law touching as sessments had not been complied with, last week, and not on Monday, as stated above. Some were objected to on the ground that the applications were not filed the required time, and a few were granted-

"What has JACKMAN done to merit the confidence of his political opponents?" asks ous friend of the Vedette of the Potter Journal and Lockhaven Watchman. Now, we have nothing to do with the matter in dispute between these last named journals and neighbor Jones; but the question opens up the way to others that we have been on the point of submitting for the consideration of our Lycoming friend many times during the two weeks just past.

The case stands thus: Allison White, who mis. represents the Potter and Lycoming district in Congress, descended into the lowest pit of shame in his advocacy of the Lecompton swindle. He went boldly and squarely down to the dirty work which the President prepared for the faithful and who that has watched the course of the gentleman can say amounting to three and a half millions of that he ever once flinched, or wavered a line? On dollars. In the greater number of instances the other hand, Mr. Jackman, a member of the As. sembly from Lycoming district, did, last winter, at all times declare himself qualterably opposed to the Kansas policy of the President, and right manfully did he labor against the outrageous plot hatched out against Wilmot. We have nothing whatever to do with Mr. Jackman's motives, nor do we think our neighbor, Jones, has aught to do with them, though ne does affect to impugn them. The question is,-What has Jackman done to earn the confidence of

The question surprises us not a little. We were not aware that either of the editors to whom it is directed was politically opposed to Mr. Jackman. We understand them to be fully committed to the anti-Lecompton issue " pure and simple." So, also is Mr. Jackman; then how can they be his political opponents? To us their support of Mr. Jackman for the place now disgraced by Alison White is rigidly consistent and far less reprehensible than their district, week before last, got belated and eager advocacy of fusion with Side Door Sanderson

his political opponents?"

It now becomes our privilege to put a few pertinent questions to the editor of the Vedette: What

power to check the spread of slavery into every corner of the public domain—that the rights of Slavery were co-extensive with the rights of Freedom. -He holds to and advocates that doctrine to day. He endorses the decision of Judge Taney, by which the temptuously trampled under the despotic heel of the General Government. Then what has John W-Forney done that the Vedette should so eagerly accept the specious issue presented by him and Arnold

Douglas ? And what has John P. Sanderson done that thos whom he betrayed in '56 and still again in '57, are eager to place such implicit confidence in him? He preferred Buchanan before Fremont in '56 and Pack er to Wilmot in '57. He was eager for fusion in '57 and in the moment of its consummation addressed himself to the task of betraying the allied forces into the hands of Col. Forney. Substantially the same farce was enacted in the Wilmot campaign. Therefore, why should our Lycoming friend place confidence in this John P. Sanderson?

And what has Bucher Swope done to merit the confidence of Republicans? Is this not the Bucher Swope who traveled the State last fall with tongue dripping with filth and uncleanness toward Wilmot? who recked with calumniations of Republican principles? What has Swope done to merit this Micawber-like burst of confidence on the part of good

Republicans? This brings us to a few questions propounded by the Lewisburg Chronicle. " Shall we divide and be defeated, as we have been for three years past?or shall we unite and be victorious, as they did this Spring in Philadelphia, and as we did in 1848 and in 1854?" asks that paper. We ask the able editors if they do not assume what is not true-in their initial question? Instead of dividing in the last three campaigns did we not unite, and with the very faction to which we are now arged to ally our. selves? If d.vision came afterward it came not through the Republican party; and if division and defeat ensued upon that union, made preliminary to three consecutive campaigns, it is not for the fusionists of 1858 to fling it in the faces of those who then stoutly resisted and still resist the unnatural union. The fusion of 1854 was no more like that now proposed than light is like darkness. That was union on the vital issue of Freedom for the Territories. That proposed, is nothing better than a demand that the extension of Slavery be suffered to proceed in such peacable manner as "the law directs" In our individual view, Republican principles do not admit of such latitudinous construction. They lay down the doctrine that Slavery is a crime, and then and therefore deny that a virtuous Government can permit its extension over the Territories under its control; and when the leaders of the party abandon that position the people will not follow.

If the July Convention shall place its candidate upon a strait out Republican platform, without any shuffling, well and good. The manner of the Call matters little; its result matters much. That retult will be a halting compromise-an effort to win a victory for Right by yielding half of the field. That has been tried twice too often already. If we desire to perpetuate liberty in this land we must take a correct position and hold it.

Temporary success cannot repay the least abar donment of the ground now occupied by the party. This anti-Lecompton issue is an ignis fatuis evolved from the noisome damps of the alough of modern Democracy, just now hovering over the treacherous bog which swallowed up the leaders of that party in 1854. That such is to be the fate of those who chase this anti Lecompton will-o'-the-wish seems inevitable. As it is put forward to conceal the living question from the masses, so we reject it unconditionally as a leading issue. It has none of the elements of a leading question; for what can it matter to Freedom whether Slavery be propagated by law, or in defiance of law? It does not matter or, if it does, the difference is all in favor of propagation in defiance of law. If the contrary be held, then proceed at once to legalize every crime known to human statutes! Would murder be less than murder though legalized? No. Even so it is with Slavery-it is mude no worse by being propagated in defiance of law. Let it defy all law, divine and human-so much the better. Let it baptize its increase with blood and fire-still better. The more hateful the wrong renders itself the better will it be for the people. We do not fear the tyrannical policy of James Buchanan, since the masses are there. by enabled to see to what haven the Model Repub. lie is drifting.

BEAUTIES OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. - Upward of twenty years ago, a chattel, called Philip Crosse, thinking that he had as good right to himself and to his services as the man who pretended to own him, guided by the north star, found refuge in Wellsboro. Not many years since, Philip purchased a piece of land in Delmar, a few miles from the borough, where, with his family, he lived up to a few days since, universally respected by all who knew him. But trouble came upon Philip; Death entered his humble dwelling and bore away his children, one by one. Then Sickness came and went away, leaving his wife a raving maniac. His cup was full.

Two weeks since it was thought advisable to convey Mrs. Crosse to the Asylum at Harrisburg. Philip, we are told, had some misgivings about going so fur toward the land of bondage, being so ignorant as to dread nothing so much as a return to that condition which our democratic friends affect to consider better than freedom. But Philip overcame his scruples, and, accompanied by Mr. Jas. Steele, started tor Harrisburg with his maniac wife. On the packet, ere disembarking at Port Trevorton, Philip surmised that he had seen his old master among the passengers and became greatly agitated. At his request Mr. Steele accosted the object of Philip's terror and, as we hear, ascertained that his fears were unfounded-at least, in his, Steele's, judgment; but Philip was not pacified, and while the cars were getting under motion to leave Port Trevorton, Philip is said to have jumped from the moving train and to have made for the woods. Be this as it may, no tidings have been gained of Philip up to this writing.

The gentleman upon whom the unfortunate man's suspicions rested proved to be the Superintendent of the road, bearing the name of his old master. This gives us a reason for Philip's flight, but whither the distressed man's course lay is a mystery. Perhaps to Canada, and perhaps to the house of the friendly Quaker where he found asylum ere he came among us. The latter place is about 40 miles from Port Trevorton. Inquiries are being made in that direc-

tion.
This, men and brethren, is one of the beauties of the Fugitive Slave Law. Is it not a perpetual ser-mon, comprehensible without note or comment?

A SUSPECTED HORSE THIEF. - In the early afternoon of Sunday last, a stranger was observed passing up Main-st., of this village with a horse and buggy and another horse, led behind. Certain movements of the stranger begot suspicions in the minds of the observers, and Messrs. Wilcox and Alexander got into a buggy and followed, coming up with the has Forney done that those who opposed him in '54 gentleman near the upper bridge. Their ostensible dollars.

'55, '56 and '57 should now; put such implicit confi- | business was to trade horses, or buggies, or both, dence in him? He then held that Congress had no His manner growing somewhat perturbed under certain pretty direct questions touching his title to the property, and to all of which he gave contradictory answers, he was informed that they felt it best to detain him until all doubts might be cleared up.

To this he merely proposed to proceed along the last barrier erected against the encroachments of State road toward Pine Creek, leisurely, while they slavery is destroyed and rights of the States are con. returned for a warrant. A warrant was procured and Messrs. C. L. Merrick and Chas. Dieffenbacher started in pursuit. They came up with the suspect. ed thief about three miles from town in a bit of woods, where he had halted to feed. He made no objection to returning after hearing the warrant and his arrival in town under arrest attracted nearly as great a crowd as a lusty dog-fight. He was caged in Farr's Hotel and a large crop of Young America immediately monopolized the windows.

When first interrogated he gave his name as Goodsell; said that he lived at Canton, Bradford co. and that he could very soon establish title to the property by people living there. Mr. Wm. Roberts. formerly a resident of Canton, being called in, recognized him as a fellow of doubtful reputation named Thomas G. Erwin, or Irvin. It was finally agreed that he should remain on parole until next morning and if no more satisfactory reasons for his detention should arise, then he should be suffered to depart in peace. At three o'clock in the morning Erwin got up, took one of the horses and set off for Canton by himself, leaving the other horse and the buggy behind. Being apprised of this move, Mr. Merrick, accompanied by Mr. R. Farr, gave chase. When descending into Covington they espied the fugitive going out of the village on the Troy road. He soon disposered that he was covered and put his borse in discovered that he was pursued and put his horse in-to a run. Seeing this, Merrick loosed his horse from the buggy and gave chase for three-quarters of mile, when he found that the game had taken a short cut to the woods, leaping four fences before he abandoned the horse. The pursuers recovered the horse but could not eatch Erwin. A full description of the property may be found in our advertising

Communications.

For the Agitator. Common Schools, The Schools were nearly all visited in the Winter, and accurate statistics taken with regard to their condition. It will be impossible for me to do this again this Summer. All I can do, will be to visit a few Schools in each township and have one or two days for a teachers drill. The people must not complain, for I devote my entire time to the Schools, and more than this, they cannot ask. The new School Law can be had on application by mail, or by calling at the P. N. L. REYNOLDS, O. at Wellsboro.

For The Agitator. A Word from "Angie."

Co. Supt.

We have just received the Agitator conaining a full account of the proceedings of our late Institute in Wellsboro, and being a member of that honorable body ourself, we noticed with no little pride a record of that expression of our gratitude to the citizens of that place, which (notwithstanding the demurring of some of our teachers so incorrigibly obtuse as to ask "What for ?") took the form of a vote.

But Mr. Editor, this does not half express our gratitude. We want to make "our bow" ourself, and say "we are much obliged,"also we would corduly invite the citizens of said Borough, to be sure and call on us, if ever they should come our way.

"Ample provisions" will not only be 'made," but they will be profusely and gratuitously distributed, and we will promise, nay, we will be at the stage awaiting their arrival-and the enthusiasm which prevailed at the Borough when we "drove in" was nothing in comparison with the tussle that they may expect at Lawrenceville, "as to who shall stay at whose house."

Hon. Hickok, too, must have been overcome with the kindly greeting which welcomed us, and we dare venture to anticipate him by returning a "little thank" in his

He didn't deputize us to do this, but his great heart must have been overwhelmed with emotions of gratitude, which in the multifariousness of his official duties he may have omitted to express.

But why these empty demonstrations !-These promises, the sacredness of which the people of Wellsboro may not be too well calculated to appreciate?

Do not the good deeds, even in silence performed, come back upon the benefactor like the grateful exhalation of the op'ning flower, refreshed by the evening dew and

rewakened by the morning sun? To their self-gratulations, the noblest requital for generous deeds, we leave them.

We are certainly delighted in retrospecting what we enjoyed at the Borough. We shall ever remember the session as one of the pleasantest weeks of our life. The teachers as our most pleasing acquaintances. The Superintendents as two "very pretty men," and Wellsboro as the greenest place in the world.

Congress on Saturday disposed of all the Appropriation bills, except the Post-Office, Light-House and Indian bills. Concerning the amendments of the Senate to the first by which the franking privilege was abolished and postage raised to five cents, two conferences were had in vain. The Naval bill, as finally passed, provides for the construction of seven sloops of war. The Ocean Service bill allows Mr. Collins his suspended pay, but does not allow him to change the terminus of the line to Southampton. The new loan authorized is for twenty millions at five per cent. The President sent in a message stating that the Treasury was sadly out at elbows, and that further appropriations would probably be needed. The exact amount required it would take till. Monday to ascertain; the session should therefore be prolonged. No action was taken on the matter, but unless both houses grant an extension, it is understood that an extra session will at once be called. The Senate crowned the day's work by giving Messrs. Bright and Fitch seats as Senators from Indiana .- N. Y. Tribune, June 14.

A man named Lewis refused to pay one of the plank road Companies in Ohio his toll, amounting to one cent, for which he was sued and fined five dollars. He appealed from the decision of the magistrate, and has until the costs amount to over eight hundred

The Republican Co. Committee met pursuant to call at Wellsboro, June 8, 1859.
On motion, VICTOR CASE was elected Chairman, and J. B. NILES, Secretary. Then were appointed the following

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE. Bloss-I. M. Bodine, Jno. James, Wm. Butler. Brookfield-John G. Holmes, D. W. Nobles, John Waklee.

Chatham-J. D. Van Dusen, R. Morse, Lucien Beach Charleston-Morgan Hart, H. D. Calkings, Chas. Coolidge. Covington-T. B. Goodenow, T. S. Marvin, D. S.

Boro'-L. B. Smith, Ira Patchen, SS Packard. Clymer—A. A. Amsbry, Henry Steele, C. W. Beach. Deerfield—H. E. Potter, Emmer Bowen, George

Gilbert.

Delmar—Silas Johnson, C. Miller, Chas. Copestick. Elkland Boro-Benj. Dorrance, Joel Parkhurst, R. Elk-D. Ruggles, John Maynard, Ethan Strait.

Farmington-A B Wright, Robert Cassbier, J. E. Peters, Gaines-J. S. Watrons, H. Crofut, H C Vermilves. Knozville-N. Comstock, Giles Roberts, J. P Biles. Lawrence-S. Power Jr., Joseph Guiles, Charles

Blanchard.

Lawrenceville—E. D. Wells, J. Kinsey, JC Beeman.

Liberty—G. R. Sheffer, R C Cox, C W Farnsworth.

Middlebury—E J Stevens, G D Keeney, J B Potter.

Manafield—J. A. Holden, Henry Allen, A. Bixby.

Nelson—Isaac Losey, G. W. Phelps, James Beebe.

Osceola—James Tubbs, Allen Seeley, Jos. Weaver.

Rutland—Joel Rose, Lafayette Backer, Seeley Frost.

Richmond—W C Ripley, Geo. Mudge, L Gaylord.

Shippen—J. Dickinson, Lewis Holmes, E. Scagers.

Sullivan—Lafayette Gray. P. W. Doud. B. Monroe. Sullivan—Lafayette Gray, P. W. Doud, B. Monroe Tioga—Geo DePui, E. T. Bentley, John Dailey Union-J. Whitehead, John Erwin, G. Foster. Wellsboro-P C. Hoig, J. Riberolle, J. L. Robinso Westfield-Ambrose Cloose, J. King Jr., Charlton

Ward-A. S. Kniffin, Wm. McIntosh, D. Comfort, Jackson—O. B. Wellr, Hector L. Miller, C. Stilwell.
On motion it was voted that the County Convenof August next. Delegate meetings to be held the Saturday previous at the usual place of holding elections—one week's notice of the time and place of holding said meetings to be given by the Committee of Vigilance in each Election District.

On motion the following Resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That we have increased confidence in
the principles enunciated in the Philadelphia Platform, and firmly believe that a strict adherence to those principles is the only safety for Freedom, and therefore the true policy of the Republican party. The following was read and adopted :

Address to the Republicans of Tioga Co. The undersigned, members of the Republican County Committee, in presenting the foregoing Committees of Vigilance, respect-fully, but earnestly urge upon you the necessity of an early, complete and effective or-

ganization. The principles embodied in the Philadelphia Platform are as old as Liberty itself .-They have formed the bulwark of all Republics that have ever lived, and they, to-day, underlie our own free institutions. Freedom can only be perpetuated by their recognition. The cherished policy of the early fathers will never be carried out while Human Right is an exile from our national halls-while tyranny, outrage and oppression occupy the places once dedicated to truth, justice and humanity. As you love right and hate wrong, you are called upon to use every proper means to secure the prostration of the Slave Origarchy.

Shall we argue that American Slavery is great wrong-that it curses both the enslaved and the enslaver-that it exists only by virtue of the highwayman's plea that 'might makes right"? Shall we stop to prove that a slave is a man? When the cattle upon your hills, the fowls of the air and the dogs of the street fail to distinguish him from the brute, will we argue the manhood of the slave. Shall we prove the Southron's pet institution" to be an injury to himself? In answer to this we have only to point to the worn-out fields of Virginia, the dilapidated plantations of Georgia and the sterile wastes of the Carolinas. In every light we may choose to view it, slavery stands before us a giant wrong-an anomaly in a free representative nation. It is a great moral, social and political evil. It ot only block out the intellect of the enslaved-not only makes not dark at the time, though probably a it a criminal offence to teach him to write his name—not only reduces to merchandize a part of the way over, Mrs. C. heard the second reduces to merchandize a human being, and places him upon his master's ledger as property-not only severs the he was missing, and the same instant a nearest and dearest ties, but it destroys the morals and amor patriae of the stave dealer. But it is not only a wrong done to the enslaved black, but it robs the free white work. and early Sunday morning a messea ing man of the worth of his just rights. It degrades labor. It brings the work of your hands into a humiliating competition with him who owns his property. Shall Gov. Hample all day. Guns were fired and element mond go unrebuked, when he characterizes expedient was adopted that could be into the characterizes. us who have hard hands and sun-burnt countenances as the "mud sills" of the north ?-Shall our public domain be kept for free homes for free men, or shall your sons when they go forth to the battle of life, be robbed of their present position and be obliged to as. sume the rank and file of the southern non-slaveholding whites? These are home questions. They affect all.

In 1856 we unfurled our banners to the preeze, on which we inscribed as our motto, by which we should stand or fall, "No more slave States," Non-interpention by Congress with slavery where it now exists by virtue of positive local law, but its prohibition in all of our public domain. Such, sellow cilizens, was the avowed object and mission of the Republican party. True, we were defeated. Right has not always triumphed since time began. Every part and parcel of the federal government was turned into a mighty electioneering machine, and eighty millions of public patronage did the rest.

But are you willing to abandon the glorious cause of your fathers because of a few temporary defeats? Shall we sit idly by and see the liberties of our common country subverted? Shall we behold the doctrine put forth that slavery is national and freedom sectional-that wrong is the rule and right the exception? Shall we see all the powers of the nation prostrated to give life and vigor to human slavery, and not raise our puny arms to arrest its blighting progress, which mildews whatever it touches?

Did our fathers of '76 abandon their struggle for Right-the result of which we now enjoy, because they were driven from place to place—often bare-footed and starving, with of the body of James Dowling, aged to the promise of pardon staring them in their faces if they would only return to their alle- died from the effects of drink. He had not be the state of the had not be the had not be the state of the had not be th giance? Shall we not imitate their noble ex- a bet with a companion that he would discompanion that he ample? Let us once more gird on our ar- sixteen glasses of liquor in a given sparing carried the case from one court to another, mor more tightly! It is better to die in the time—to take the drinks in rapid succession. arms of defeat in a good cause than to continually triumph at the utter destruction of went and laid down and died.

personal liberty. We want no sunshine triors, no summer soldiers. Ours is a si gle for great and immortal principles at crushed to earth by the iron heel of migh We recognize not the claims of party. On is a work for measures, not men. In police our creed is that life, liberty and the pure of happiness are the birthrights of every h man being; and that any government deprives any person within its limits, guile of no crime, of either of these inalienal rights, is despotic and unjust.

Once more let us "up and at them!" 0 enemies are already active, and may we ma profit by their vigilance? In '56 Tioga va the banner county—none like her spoke or in such thunder tones for free homes and is free men. And shall we by sleeping upon past victories, lose our already gained laurely Every man should work as though our cause depended upon his individual efforts! If sun be your course, Tioga will continue to be beacon light to cheer the struggler with legal ized wrong and long continued outrage to ward. Labor and wait.

VICTOR CASE J. B. NILES Republican Ca L. D. SEELEY Standing Con H. B. CARD JNO. N. BACHE

State Convention. Hon. Lemuel Todd has, withdrawn his c

for a State Couvention and acquiesced in call signed by J. R. Flanigan and others & Convention on the 14th of July, The call it appears is also approved by Wm. ? Thomas, Chairman of the Republican Sun committee, and by H. Bucher Swope, chan man of the Side Door straight Fillmore Kum Nothing committee. For one we entered protest in advance against any affiliating coalition, union or fusion with such political renegades and traitors as Swope and Fig. gan. Thrice have the freemen of the Say struck hands with them and thrice have ther been betrayed. If they honestly desire upion of all the opponents of the adminish. tion in the present campaign they ought in view of the past, to have the prudence in keep their names from any published call The Republicans can set it down as me tablished fact that the Sanderson-Flangs Swope faction will never keep faith in an political arrangement. They are parties

guerrilas unfit for association with men ra are governed by honest motives in political action. They have cheated us in three cas paigns, and it remains to be seen when Republicans will allow themselves again be gulled by such tricksters. We are will to unite with all honest opponents of the tension of Slavery, and co-operate to ore throw the present National Administration but we are not willing to join hands or as ciate-with venal leaders who make a show friendship only to betray. The leading m ticians -may make what arrangement please in this matter, but if they in any w ignore the cardinal principles of Republic ism, or if they expunge from our flag ! motto of "No more Slave States," they deserve and receive defeat. We mare the battle under no mongrel flag. They w find thousands of staunch and true freen in the North and West who will repudie. any evasive, unmeaning platform, no main who the candidates are. We warn the R publicans to beware of the scheme,-E Constitution.

SAD BEREAVEMENT .- It is with feel of heartfelt regret that we announce death, by drowning, of a son of E. B. Camp bell, Esq. The circumstances of the ave which are peculiarly painful, are as follows. On Saturday evening about nine o'clos Mrs. Campbell, in company with two co dren, was passing over the bridge, at Phen: Mills, from the store to the house. It st stumble and as she turned around she for heard a splash in the water. She immedal! raised an alarm but nothing could be lonal? brought the sad news to town, and a numer of our citizens went out to engage in servi-The banks of the creek were lined with ? of to recover the body but without success The search was continued all day on Month the Mills being allowed to lay idle for purpose, but at the present time of will Wednesday morning) his body has not be ound. A reward of fifty dollars is out for the finding of the body, or for informs leading to its recovery .- Jersey Shor 6 dette.

A violent storm passed over this section: the county on Friday night. We learn it at Hughesville a stable was blown down new house just inclosed belonging to Make Lyon, was moved from its foundation " the top of the chimneys of the Distillered Mr. Lyon, aud of Hill & Ball, were blown breaking through the roofs and floors of building and doing more or less injury 107 contents; and many fences were also " flat by the storms. At Lairdsville, a bot belonging to Mr. Thomas was entirely roofed, and we believe some other dame was done at that place. - Muncy Lumine,

BEHIND THE AGE. - Mr. Leonard make successful balloon ascension from 1/2 gomery Ala., last week. He states that " 'up," and but a short distance from the ital, he was shot at three times by a rifle, in the hands of some one who problem took the ærial navigator for a monster bat," and no doubt a descendant of the ga family which ran out to stop the first has pressure steamboat that they saw going by the river mistaking it for a ronaway saw

A WRETCHED END .- An inquest was in New Orleans on the 28th ultimo in 18 years, who, it appears from the