br yield up his life. Sir, he did not hesitate one moment. Man't a man here will remember how the shadow of the event which is to clothe us in mourning this day was upon him ere he less this city. He bade farewell to his friends

He had, as I saw stated to-day, selected-and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Hickman! himself has attested the fact here to-day -the very man who was to speak for him upon this floor; and one, speaking of him, with transcendent ability, describes his departure from his loved city of New York; how, when he saw one dear object after another sink beneath the waves-the spire of the church, the palace, the hovel -- a gloom came over him which his friends could not lift from his heart. He saw a hand they did not see, waving him perpetually toward the shadow-land. He followed it with steady tread and fearless eye. He is gone; and I will not penetrate that shadowland. He stands in the presence of the great Master of events, who will judge fairly between him and those who sent him there.

His body sleeps, as has been said, by a lone mountain, behind the city of his adoption. He has no kith nor kin who will go there to water that lone grave with their tears; but the people who laid him down to his last resting place with their tears and their sobs-the people for whom he lived and for whom he died-as long as the seasons shall come and go, as long as the great ocean of the west shall obb and flow through the Golden Gates, will cherish and love the memory of DAVID C. BRODERICK.

#### Democratic Victories.

NO. I.

The murder of Broderick "because he opposed a wirked administration and the extension of Stavery." NO. 11.

The destruction of the Free South (newspa-

per) in Kentucky, because it opposed the extension of Slavery. F No. III. Arresting Dr. Breed of Washington City and

he was opposed to the extension of Slaverg. NO. IV.

that it was disgraceful for a white man having to work beside a nigger. 30. Y.

The expulsion of a colony of white men and women from Madison county, Kentucky, for giving it as their opinion that Kentucky would be more prosperous without slavery. NO. VI.

Breaking up a Methodist Conference in Bonwould proclaim liberty throught the land the inhabitants thereof. N3. VII.

The defeat of a bill in the Missouri Legislature for the charter of a Methodist University, because the Methodist Church prohibits the

traffic in buman flesh in her discipline. NO. YIII Gov. Black has vetoed a bill passed by this Nebraska Territorial Logislature abolishing

Slavery in the Torritory. NO. 1X. Governor Medary has vetoed the bill abol-

ishing Slavery in the Territory of Kansas. ple don't want Slavery, but a Locofoco Govern- was a delegate to the State Convention intro-

AN OBIGINAL CHARACTER.-A friend who writes to the Home Journal from the shores of the one hand, nor the Berks bounty and other Lake Ontario gives the following account of a papers in the interest of Gen. Keim, the nomisingular monomaniae:

Among them is an old withered mummy, whom reature-lis recollection of r naused before advent into the world is, that he was, at about the age of seven hundred years, ejected from the planet Jupiter for some violation of the laws in that orb, and, on recovering from the effects of that tremendous full, found himself on the shores of this lake. At first, he says, the food of this earth did not suit him, he having subsisted, before his fall entirely on electricity-the only food known in Jupiter! However, after baving nearly perished from starvation, he discovered that whisky and gin so nearly resembled electricity in their effects on his system. that he has made shift to support nature by using a plentiful admixture of them, with fish, tical and fowl, regatables and tobacco; which latter article, he thinks, is sufficient to render life, in this miserable, raw, cold, new world, tolerable, eren pleasant.

"The man has received a good English education, as can be discovered in his speech, quotations, &c. He disappears, at times, and is absent for months, hidden in the forests of Pennsylvania. His dislike for the habitations of man is so strong that he sleeps, when night overtakes him, under the les of a log, or more commonly in his boat. He is-mentally, morally, and physically-a fragment suggestive to

PATRIOTIC .- We see it stated that certain good Christian people of South Carolina, having a better appreciation of muscle of Don Edmondson than confidence in his brains, have presented that belligerant gentleman with a very hand- tion by a vote of 128 to 4, which certainly ought some cane, in honor of his recent victory over Mr. Hickman's hat. It would now be in order for the friends of Mr. Hickman to present him with a six-shooter as a set-off for the cane. A judicious application of cold lead to the stomachs of the obisalrous Dons might prove beneficial. It is very possible that, had this rigorous treatment of their mania for muscular arguments been instituted some years ago, very much of the brag, bluff and bluster which now constitutes their speech-making stock in trade, might have been snuffed out. Offering a premium for such acts as that of Bully Brooks and Don Edmondson, will not profit the Slaveocracy in the long run. It may pass for a time, but the day of reckoning will come as certainly as that any sin against right and decency cannot

### THE AGITATOR HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, March 1, 1860. S. M. Perrengill & Co., 110 Nassau St., New York, and 10 State St., Boston, are the Agents for the Agilator, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

Republican State Nomination. FOR GOVERNOR.

ANDREW G. CURTIN

The steamship Hungarian, was wrecked off Cape Sable on Sunday night, the 9th inst. All her passengers and crew amounting, it is supposed, to 360 were lost.

The Tribune's dispatch from Washington, of Wednesday, says in reference to the Charleston Convention, "that it is understood among recognized leaders here, if the Charleston Convention nominates a Southern candidate that the Cincinnati Platform will be reaffirmed pure and simple, his geographical position and sectional sympathy furnishing a guaranty for the rest. If a Northern man, then a plank to be inserted for the Dred Scott decision with the Southern interpretation that the Constitution carries Slavery into Territories, and entitles it to protection by Congress."

#### Defensive.

Some two or three weeks ago, the Potter Journal so far forgot its usual decency and selfrespect as to make a bitter, unwise, and inexcusable personal attack upon the editor of the McKean Citizen, just because that gentleman happened to entertain an opinion at variance with that held by the editor of the Journal .-We had hoped that the Citizen would not notice placing him under \$5000 bonds for stating that this contemptible attack, but as it has an article in reply, we may be permitted to say a word also by way of pointing a moral.

The whipping, tarring and feathering of an The Journal charges the Citizen with "insult-Irish mechanic at Charleston, S. C., for saying ing its readers" by the expression of certain well defined political opinions, and charges the editor with having "sold his editorial independence" for a clerkship at Harrisburg. These dictatorial, intolerant, and impudent assertions were made because the Cilizen agrees with the AGITATOR in believing that Cameron is the only prominent Republican statesman who can certainly carry Penusylvania next Fall; and that ham. Texas, because they feared that they the best way to make our State potential at Chicago in June, is to send a united delegation instructed for the man, who, above all others, represents in his public life and character the interests of Pennsylvania. Now, if the Journal does not coincide in these views, it cortainly has no right to asperse the motives of those who honestly entertain and express them.

A little less than a year ago, Mr. John S. Mann of Coudersport was a candidate for the office of Survoyor General-an office which he is every way qualified to fill. The AGITATOR and the Citizen advocated his nomination at This is the last Democratic victory. The peo- Harrisburg, and the editor of the latter, who or ears we must have it-the South demands duced his name in that body and soon found that he (Mr. Mann,) could not be nominated. Yet the Potter Journal and the Agiraron on nee on the other hand, never once thought of We have some originals about here, who making the charge that the editor of the Ciliwould have been perfect 'nuggets' to Cooper .- | zen had sold himself to John S. Mann. Such a charge would have been ridiculous and conwe call 'Commodore,' from the fact of his being the best fisherman on the lake. At some time temptible, but not a whit more so than the in early life he must have become deranged; charge under consideration. We believe that and on his recovery of mind began life as a new the integrity of the editor of the Citizen is just 81. enable as that of the editor of the as unque his lunacy entirely obliterated. His theory of Journal; and while we believe that both are actuated in the expression of their opinions by the desire to advance the best interests of the party, we think the Journal will find that its assumed office of censor over the opinions of its neighbors a very uncomfortable one.

In raply to the charges in a late issue of the Journal against the Agitaton we have only a word to say. It devotes a column and a half to the task of garbling, twisting and destroying what we said in a late leader on the election of delegates to the National Convention; and by inuendoes and inferences and assertions and assumptions unwarranted and untrue, places us in a false position before its readers. Why did it not publish our entire article so that its readers might see how manfully we had been annihilated? This was not in accordance with its purpose. It simply prints our propositions (which it falsely calls excuses, as if we had written or done anything of which we were either afraid or ashamed,) without giving its readers any of the arguments supporting our views. If this be the Journal's idea of fairness, it is not fit to dictate to others.

But the Journal will see by reference to the proceedings that the State Convention of the 22d ult., adopted our views of the question of appointing delegates to the National Convento satisfy anybody. The Convention also nominated Gen. Cameron as the choice of the Republican party of this State for the Presidency by a round majority of fifty votes, without any "ballot stuffing." The Convention also adopted a series of Resolutions which we can assure the Journal will be entirely satisfactory to the Republicans of Potter and Tiogs, although they may not suit the few impracticables who control the Journal. But enough on this point.

A word more. Until the Journal shall be controlled by one man whose individuality shall be conspicuous in its columns—antil it shall cense to be the escape-pipe of the extra steam Righteen mora Kentuckians, citizens of Mason and Bracken counties, have been expelled from that Biase on account of their opinions on Blayery, and arrised at Cincinnati, Jan. 31st.

A bill for a Convention to Isame a constitution of the Republican party of Potter ting has passed by instruction of the National Convention, and one from each ting passed by instruction of the Republican party of Potter County—we must decline being one of the National Convention, and one from each to the National Convention, and one from each county—we must decline being one of the National Convention are increby finstructed to the National Convention are increby finstructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, and to yets for the National Convention are increby finstructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, and to yets for the National Convention are increby finstructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, and to yets for the National Convention are increby finstructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, and to yets for the National Convention are increby finstructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, and to yets for the National Convention are increby finstructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, and to yets for the National Convention are increby finstructed to the National Convention are increby finstructed to the National Convention are increby finstructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, and to yets for the National Convention. Camering while his name are constituted to the National Convention are increased.

Republican State Convention. CAMERON THE CHOICE OF PENNSTLVANIA CURTIN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

#### Proceedings of the Convention.

HARRISDERG, Feb. 22, 1860. The Republican State Convention was called o order at noon. Francis Jordan and John Hamilton were nominated for Chairman, and the result was decided in favor of Mr. Jordan by acclamation. The yeas and nays were de-manded, and the decision was sustained by ten majority. There was much confusion attendant upon the election. Mr. Jordan made a peech on taking the Chair. A Committee on Contested Seats was approinted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was densely crowded. The Hon. James Pollock was elected perma nent President, assisted by a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Pollock made a patriotic Union-loving Mr. M. B. Lowrie offered a resolution declar ing that Mr. Cameron is the candidate of the

People's Party of Pennsylvania before the Chi-

cago Convention. Col. P. S. White of Philadelphia would have the delegates go to Chicago free and untramson chosen, but "westward the star of empire" Missouri, or Mr. Dayton of New Jersey.

olution lie over.

Cries of "No, no!" Governor first, and then consider the resolu-

friends of Mr. Cameron merely desired an expression of the feeling of the people, and had of free institutions, and especially for the main-Applause.] Mr. Cameron was the choice of a arge majority of the Commonwealth.

pposed the resolution. The Convention then adjourned till 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION. On the reassembling of the Convention an attempt was made to keep all but the delegates, etc., from the hall, but the crowd forced the door, and completely jammed the room.

The discussion on the resolution, declaring the Chicago Convention, was resumed.

Gen. Purviauce of Butler suggested taking people. up things of a national character before nom-inating a candidate for Governor. He cited career for the last twenty years.

Gen. Purviance was frequently applauded during his speech.

Gen. Negley of Pittsburgh said that he would have to vote against the resolution, although he of the Pederal Government, and the steady and paid a high compliment to Mr. Cameron, and persistent departure from the principles and

Judge Hale of Centre favored Mr. Cameron, Cameron, but wanted it postponed until after shall be overthrown. the ballot for Governor.

Mr. Palmer of Schuylkill, and Mr. Younger of Lycoming, uniformly favored the resolution.

Crics of "Question," "Question."

Mr. Mumma denied the charge that Mr. Camsaid that he stood by the side of Mr. Cameron when he voted for Mr. Pollock.

The question on the postponement of the resolution was not agreed to by yeas, 51; nays, matter under what pretexts, as amongst the The original resolution indorsing Mr.

eron as the choice of Pennsylvania before the Chicago Convention, was then agreed to by yeas, 89; nays, 39. Mr. Lowric offered a resolution that a Com-

mittee of one from each Congressional District be appointed, to report a full list of Delegates at Lurge and by Districts to the Chicago Convention, and that such delegates be instructed to vote as a unit for Mr. Cameron for the Presi-Mr. McClure offered as a substitute that the

Convention elect eight Delegates at Large, and that the several Districts select their own delegates, with a recommendation to support Mr. Cameron.

Pending the question, the Convention adjourned near midnight until the morning. SECOND DAY.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23, 1860 .- The Convention this morning resumed the debate on Mr. Lowrey's resolution respecting the selection selection of delegates to Chicago.

Mr. Lowrey discussed the substitute proposed by Mr. McCiure, and wanted to know why Gen. Cameron was to receive different treatment from any other candidate before the Chicago Convention. It was something new to this State. Judge Hale offered a substitute, allowing the

delegates from each Congressional District to select the Chicago delegates. This was accepted by Mr. Lowrey.
Messes. McClure, Franklin, Ponniman, Wag-

ner, and Souther of Elk, spoke against accept ing the resolution as modified. The resolution, as amended, was carried-

128 against 4. The Convention proceeded to nominate t candidate for Governor, when, on the third ballot, A. G. Curtin was nominated.

Before the result of the third ballot was an nounced, it was ascertained that Mr. Curtin lacked but a single vote; whereupon several changed their votes for him.

The nomination was made unanimous, and Committees were appointed to wait on Messrs. Curtin and Cameron, and invite them to seats in the Convention.

The Hon. David Taggart, one of the candi dates on invitation, made a happy speech, giv ing in his adhesion to the nominee. The following is the resolution above named

as it was passed:

Districts was referred to the people. Delegates from most of the other Dietricts were reported. The Convention adjourned sine die this after-

The friends of Mr. Cameron have obtained the strongest possible indorsement of his claims for the Presidency. The delegates selected comprise the ablest men of the State, and they will go to Chicago with the full intention of securing Mr. Cameron's nomination.

A communication was received from Mr. Cameron thanking the Convention for the honor conferred upon him.

The Committee on Resolutions then submited the following:

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be the Delegates at large, viz: David Wilmot, Henry D. Moore, Samuel A. Purviance, Andrew II. Reeder, Thaddens Stevens, Titian J. Coffey, John H. Ewing, Morrow B. Lowry.

Resolved, That Governor James Pollock and the Hon. Thos. M. Howe, be the Electors at

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by disregarding the just claims of the industrial interests of the whole country, by fostering sectional excitements and antagoisms, by conniving at schemes of land pira cies, and by the rankest corruption diffused meled. He would like to see Pennsylvania's throughout all the Departments, has forfeited the confidence and respect of the people, has takes its way," and he preferred Mr. Bates of disgraced Republican institutions in the eyes of all observers, whether at home or abroad, and Mr. Nevin of Allegheny moved that the res- deserves a signal rebuke from the friends of constitutional order and of political justice.

Resolved, That corruption in the Adminis-Mr. Nevin, continuing, said: We came here tration of the General Government, combined to nominate a Governor, not to recommend any with federal usurpation, both of the delegated candidate for the Presidency. Let us nominate rights of the States, and the reserved rights of the people, have become so flagrant and audacious as justly to excite the most serious ap-Mr. David Mumma of Dauphin said that the prehensions in the breasts of the intellectual and thoughtful of our citizens for the stability o desire to stille the doings of the Convention. tenance of personal liberty and State sover

eignty.

Resolved, That believing slavery to be an el-Mr. Darlington of Chester, Mr. Maxwell of ement of political weakness, and of social in-Northampton, and Dr. Lawrence of Lawrence; felicity, we are unutterably opposed to its extension into free Territories.

Resolved, That the dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into all or any of the Territories of the United States, is a new and dangerous political heresy, at varinnee with the explicit provisions of the instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent. Mr. Cameron the choice of Pennsylvania before that it is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the

Resolved, That the African Slave Trade is a relic of barbarism, condemned alike by the civthe fact that several other States had done so ilization, the humanity, the laws, and the relias a precedent. He believed that there was gion of the age, and that the attempt to reopen not a single county in the State but what pre- it is an effort of the powers of darkness to bring ferred Mr. Cameron, before all others, for the again the reign of "chaos and old right," which Presidency. He then dwelt on the claims of patriots, philanthropists and Christians are un-Mr. Cameron for the office, and his political der the most weighty and selemn obligations to oppose.

Resolved, That we view with just apprehension and alarm, the rockless extravagance in expenditure which pervades every department said that Alleghany County had good reason policy of the founders of our institutions; that to be proud of him. and accountability is indispensable to restrain as a friend of the interests of Pennsylvania. the plunderers who feast upon the Treasury,
Mr. Nevins said that he did not make the and to prevent our politics from degenerating motion to pestpone the consideration of the into a wild and shameful scramble for the spoils, resolution out of any hostile feeling to Mr. in which personal decency and public morality

Resolved, That to maintain inviolate the rights of the States, and especially the right of tic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of nower eron voted for Mr. Bigler for Governor, and on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce, now as heretofore, the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no gravest of crimes.

Resolved. That it does not enter into the scheme of the Opposition party to seek the abolition of slavery in the States where it now exists, but to leave the amelioration and ultimate abandonment of the system to the moral, religious and economic forces which pertain to the slave-holding communities, assured of the final prevalence of justice throughout all the land, among all the inhabitants thereof.

Resolved, That to the union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and that, consequently, we hold in abhorrence all machinations for dissension, come from whatever source it may.

Resolved, That the threat of disunion in case the Republicans and their affiliants shall elect the next President, repeatedly made in both Houses of Congress, by Democratic members not simply without rebuke, but with uniform applause from their political associates, is a denial of that vital principle of popular government, free election, and a bold avowal and coun tenance of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of the people to sternly confront and forever silence.

Resolved, That while we are now opposed as we ever have been to the extension of slavery, we hail the people of the South as broth ren, in whose prosperity we rejoice, and whose constitutional rights and privileges we are prepared to sustain and defend. That in the spirit f good neighborhood, wherever the passions of different sections of our common country come in conflict, we stand on the ground of mutual forbearance, believing that a fraternity of feeling is a chief element of our national strength,

Resolved, That in the enactment of revenue laws by the General Government, fair and adequate protection should be systematically afforded to the industry of all classes of our citizens. That we maintain a devoted attachment to the policy of National exchanges, which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to farmers and planters remunerating prices for their products, to mechanics and manufacturers for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Resolved, That we approve the policy of a donation by the General Government of a homestead to every actual settler upon the public domain, and we hereby request our Representatives to urge the passage of such a law without delay. Resolved, That the purity and safety of the

ballot-box must be preserved, and that frauds' upon the naturalization laws, continually resorted to by our opponents, ought to be counteracted by proper and wolesome legislation.

eriminals is an evil of serious magnitude, which

The selection of Delegates from the first four demands the interposition of a proper and efficient legislative remedy.

Resolved, That this Convention most cheerfully recommend to the people of Pennsylvania, Colonel Andrew G. Curtin, the nominee of this Convention, as a candidate for Governor, and mutually pledge themselves to his support; that on account of his long and proved devotion to the protection of American Industry, involving the dearest and most material welfare of the people of this Commonwealth, and his carnest fidelity to the interests of the white man, and opposition to the extension of slavery over our territories, and as a representative of the principle of reform, retrenchment, and integrity in the administration of government affairs, he was well qualified to receive the suffrages of the people of this central conservative Commonwealth, which is unalterably and inalienably planted to the maintenance of the Union and the perpetuation of the Constitution of the United States in its entire integrity, and according to its examino interpretation, and the

real sense of its terms and language.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation. Mr. Pollock, before adjourning the Conven-

ion, made a most eloquent speech. At 4) o'clock the Convention adjourned with

three cheers and a tiger for Cameron and Curtin. FROM THE PEOPLE.

#### For the Agitator. The Presidency---Gen. Cameron and Edward Bates.

In all divisions of American society, the question of the next Presidency is becoming a leading topic of conversation; and the old and the young are commenting freely on the necessities of the times, and the relative fitness of the various candidates named for this exalted and trying position.

To assume that all who are named in either party for the Presidency are wholly worthy and fully competent, even in ordinary times, would reflect discredit on the office. Interest and partiality have much to do in bringing out candidates for office in every department of government, and in none more than in that of the chief Magistracy. It behooves therefore, the patriotic to counsel in favor of judicious discrimination in making selections. This is especially necessary in the present crisis of the country. At no time in its history has there been such a perverse determination on the part of southern derhagogues, to exasperate local prejudices and fan them into sectional hostilities, as at the present. John C. Calhoun's teeming brain sent into the body politic a rebellious spawn, that is now maturing its wanton ambition and despicable selfishness. To insist on extreme partizan doctrines, under such eireum-

stances, will only tend to aggravate the evil .-A firm adhesion to the political landmarks set up by the fathers of the republic can alone save it. This is seen everywhere, and bence it is that the conservative element of the country is so positive in urging upon the opposition as a candidate for the Presidency, a representative of the old school of politics, who is wisely moderate in the midst of present clamorings. It is this which is giving prominence to such men as Cameron and Bates. Their antecedents, and their known unwavering firmness, is rapidly drawing the eyes of the nation on them. The advantage of nominating them together cannot be doubted, and the only difficulty seems to be which shall lead us on the ticket. To discuss this point is my present object in writing.

That Pennsylvania will again be the "hattle ground" in the next Presidential contest, no well-informed politician will deny. Indeed, it is apparent to all, and this it is that forces on the pseudo Democracy the necessity of nominating Stephen A. Douglas. No southern man has any chance of success in the conservative element of Pennsylvania politics; and this element holds the balance of power in the old wheel borse of democracy. It is this same state of things in the Keystone state, which makes the nomination of William II. Seward as the candidate of the opposition, impracticable, great and meritorious as he certainly is. His extreme partiality for the foreign population of the country-arising from honest convictions has alienated from him the entire Native American vote, and makes him positively weak,

where it needs as certainly that he should be strong. And by parity of reasoning, Gen. Cameron is now the strongest candidate for nomination before the Republican party. He is decidedly popular with all divisions of the opposition, and no man in the state can boast so much personal strength besides. On the other hand, Mr. Bates' great popular-

ity in the west and south is urged. While his strength is admitted, it is well to inquire how far it goes. Can he carry one State that was not with the opposition in the last Presidential election? To judge from recent elections, and we have no other standard to calculate fromnot one can Mr. Bates take with him with all his popularity, and allowing him a large increase on the opposition votes, and there is no prospect that he can earry either Missouri or Kentucky, and the decided indications are not even Maryland or Delaware. The indozes we must go by clearly establish this fact; and of what avail then is his popularity in the south and west? If Mr. Bates can carry enough to make up for the loss of Pennsylvania, it is proper to insist on giving him the first place on the Republican ticket, otherwise not. Then how istands Mr. Bates in Pennsylvania, as compared with Gen. Cameron? Why, that the former is the strongest man named, except the latter .--Mr. B. can unite and concentrate on himself the whole opposition vote of the Keystone State. But in addition to this, Gen. Cameron's personal popularity will carry with him thousands of votes that no other man connected with the opposition can, and which in any other contingency, will go with the pseudo democracy .-These are facts, and as such must have weight in determining the relative positions of Camron and Bates on the Republican ticket for the Presidency. Closely as this State will be contested, no available means of securing a vote must be lost sight of. Nor is it to be presumed that Mr. Cameron can command his entire force so certainly in the second, as in holding the first position.

It is held out by some, that in order to proserve and unite the entire Republican vote of the country, it will be necessary to select a standard bearer from the extreme doctrinal wing of the party. To insist on this now is unwise, for the reason that we can not elect without a union of the entire opposition, and to persist in the nomination of an exclusive Republican, will drive off the conservatives, and would be against the known wishes of the staunchest Republicans of the land. It is this same policy which is driving the South, with all its bitter aversion, into the support of Douglas. Can the Republicans not learn from the Resalted, That the influx upon us of foreign superior strategie skill of Southern politicians?

"Miranda Jones" returns her compliments the editor of the Democrat, for his courtes notice of a certain stray epistle of here, which mysteriously found its way into his possession and thence into his columns, though evidently a confidential communication. M. J. feely sea a confidence conting rebuke administered; the scathing rebuke administered; the charge of "ingratitude" being especially plored. She will not however, retort upon be plored. See win not non-real retore upon bee editorial critic, who himself, has been "permit ted to live within the limits" of Wellsbord and the control of only "one" but many "months," though surely "those who live in glass houses should ner throw stones."

Another sage maxim teaches "Our best frienare those who tell us of our faults." Then h not the young ladies and gentlemen of Wellboro imagine they can detect in Miranda Jone an enemy in disguise.

The editor of the Agitator will, I trust, to cuse the liberty I take, in begging a corner his paper to defend myself and my opinions from the onslaught of his valiant brother of the Democratic faith, as I take the liberty if is senting from his dicta in several points.

Firstly, let me define my idea of a gentlem. Much used and much abused name, define the self! "A gentle-manly person." The lofting ambition need crave no higher title,-noble type of the genus homo," a perfect gentleman Our Washington was a perfect gentleman-(
never heard him called a dandy)—yet he always touched his hat, in saluting a friend. I would we had a few such "men' now-a-days, but sh me! "we shall never look upon his like again."

I really do not know who the "three gentlemen" in Wellsboro are; but I can tell you of one, "Uncle Eben"—a true gentlemen born, though darker hued externally, and of a proseribed race. He too, always toucher his hal, in salutation. "Young America," of the same color and race, is as far above any such coer tesy, as the white young "men" of Wellsburg are advised to be.

re advised to be. Gentlemen (and ladies usually) do not induly "slang," and a true specimen of the class, has little relish for vulgar gossip or barren obscenity. And as to venturing upon an inmodest expression, a low finuendo, in the presence of a lady, he is no gentleman who would be guilty of such an outrage.

The greatest personal neatness, is an indipensable requisite. Probably the daily occup tion may somewhat soil the hands and clothin for, mark me, I do not consider idleness enot ling, nor any man a gontleman, by virtue doing nothing. I rather look upon such as use less drones, that society were well rid of. But, always keeping himself as clean as he man always with clean teeth, ) he will not think him self presentable, after working hours, unwaste in soiled linen, with unbrushed hair and coat and "with finger-nails in mourning." I wi not insinuate that young ladies anywhere or be negligent of these matters-"the minor mu as these proprieties of life have been called.

But to the "legion" who in their conscient must plead guilty to a greater or less degree of carelesness, I would say, "don't stop to disput the fact, but improve on the suggestion, as for as there is room. It is no fault of yours, the your early education was deficient on thest points, and 'tis never too late to mend.' Rough ness and dirtiness are no signs of true maniness, else were Diagenes the model gentleman

To conclude, let me give you a definition good manners, which contains a great deal is few words, and is always applicable, in all

umstances : "Politeness is to do and say.

The kindest thing in the kindest way"

Yours, and the young people's friend an cell-wisher, MIRANDA JONES Elmira, Feb. 22.

### Auditor's Notice.

OTICE is hereby given that the undersigned been appointed an Auditor to distribute the f I been appointed an Auditor to distribute fact in Court raised from the personal property of A. Niles and A. G. Elliott, of the firm of Niles and E. ott, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the dies of said appointment at his office in Wellsbiro. Monday the 26 day of March inst. at 10 object. M. of said day when and where all persons have claims upon said fend are requested to present the religious and A. N. B. ACHE. Wellsboro, March 1, 1869.

## Auditor's Notice.

OTICE is hereby given that the undersigned been appointed an Anditor to distribute their arising from the sale of the real estate of Charles ley; and that he will attend to the duties of many pointment at his office in Wellshoro, on Monday 26th day of March 1860, at two o'clock P. M. of 8. day when and where all persons having claims aid fund are requested to present them for allows.

Wellsboro, March 1, 1860. J. N. BACHE,

# Auditor's Notice.

OTICE is hereby given that the undersigned been appointed an Auditor to distribute the farising from the sale of the real estate of over and that he will attend to the duties of said appoint on Monday the 26 day of March 1860, at o'clock P. M. of said day, at my office in Welling and the said appoint of the duties of said appoint of the said ap when and whore all persons having claims upon fund are required to preson them for allowance.
Wellsboro, March 1, 1860.

J. N. BACHE.

### CEDAR RUN HOTEL.

CEDAR RUN, LYCOMING COUNTY, THIS house has been lately refitted and opened the accommodation of the public. Located central point; stages leaving every alternate day Wellsboro and Jersey Shore, connecting with cars the Tiega R. R. north and S. & E. R. R. on the with House is situated on the Cedar Ran tiang V. This House is situated on the Cedar Ran sing N pond—a safe and convenient landing for raiss at rasting season. Good posts are traily set on the bank, and the heach is successful to the triver business many years we seel consident we can anticipate it wants and requirements of this trade, and wile after will always be attentively watched and will safe will always be attentively watched and well supplied to the please, and we will part with you sere to you again.

D. A. FISH, Property. D. A. FISH, Proprie You again, D. ... Cedar Run, Feb. 16, 1860. SPRING FASHION

## 1860.

GENTLEMEN'S went of Silk Hate, at the STORE in Arcade Block, opposite Structure of Corning, Feb. 23, 1860.

# WANTED IMMEDIATELY

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Sandusky Cury of Editors of newspapers giving the above and lewing 3 insertions, and caffing attention to its sending a copy containing it, will receive say of the fullowing works.

Life of Napoleon, by Headly,
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Wild scenes of a Hunter's Life,
Odd Fellows Amulet,
February 23, 1860.

HONEY OF LIVERWORT, for Coughs and