

THE AGITATOR. HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, March 1, 1860.

S. M. PENNELL & Co., 110 Nassau St., New York, and 10 State St., Boston, are the Agents for the Agitator...

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 380 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 guarantee for the rest.

Democratic Victories. NO. I. The murder of Broderick "because he opposed a wicked administration and the extension of Slavery."

NO. II. The destruction of the Free South (newspaper) in Kentucky, because it opposed the extension of Slavery.

NO. III. Arresting Dr. Breed of Washington City and placing him under \$3000 bonds for stating that he was opposed to the extension of Slavery.

NO. IV. The whipping, tarring and feathering of an Irish mechanic at Charleston, S. C., for saying that it was disgraceful for a white man having to work beside a nigger.

NO. V. 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 Bonham, Texas, because they feared that they would proclaim liberty through the land the inhabitants thereof.

NO. 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 human flesh in her discipline.

NO. VIII. Gov. Black has vetoed a bill passed by the Nebraska Territorial Legislature, abolishing Slavery in the Territory.

NO. IX. Governor Medary has vetoed the bill abolishing Slavery in the Territory of Kansas.

AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER.—A friend who writes to the Home Journal from the shores of Lake Ontario gives the following account of a singular monomaniac.

"We have some originals about here, who would have been perfect 'niggers' to Cooper. Among them is an old withered mummy, whom we call 'Commodore,' from the fact of his being the best fisherman on the lake. At some time in early life he must have been deranged; and on his recovery of mind began life as a new creature—his recollection of what passed before his lunacy entirely obliterated. His theory of 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 fall, found himself on the shores of this lake. At first, he says, the food of this orb did not suit him, he having subsisted, before his fall, entirely on electricity—the only food known in Jupiter! However, after having 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 mixture of them, with fish, flesh and fowl, vegetables and tobacco; which latter article, he thinks, is sufficient to render life, in this miserable, raw, cold, new world, tolerable, even 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 lee of a log, or more commonly in his boat. He is—mentally, morally, and physically—a fragment suggestive to a philosopher."

PATRIOT.—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 belligerent gentleman with a very handsome 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 stomach of the obnoxious Don 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 Bally Brooker 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 fail to damn its perpetrator.—Telegraph.

Eighteen more Kentuckians, citizens of Mason and Bracken counties, have been expelled from that State on account of their opinions on Slavery, and arrived at Cincinnati, Jan. 31st.

Republican State Convention.

CAMERON THE CHOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA. CURTIN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Proceedings of the Convention.

The Republican State Convention was called to 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 demanded, and the decision was sustained by a majority. There was much confusion attending upon the election. Mr. Jordan made a speech on taking the Chair. A Committee on Contested Seats was appointed.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention was densely crowded. The Hon. James Pollock was elected permanent President, assisted by a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Pollock made a patriotic Union-loving speech.

Mr. M. B. Lowrie offered a resolution declaring that Mr. Cameron is the candidate of the People's Party of Pennsylvania before the Chicago Convention.

Col. P. S. White of Philadelphia would have the delegates go to Chicago free and untrammelled. He would like to see Pennsylvania's son chosen, but "westward the star of empire takes its way," and he preferred Mr. Bates of Missouri, or Mr. Dayton of New Jersey.

Mr. Nevin of Allegheny moved that the resolution lie over. Cries of "No, no!"

Mr. Nevin, continuing, said: We came here to nominate a Governor, not to recommend any candidate for the Presidency. Let us nominate a Governor first, and then consider the resolution.

Mr. David Mumma of Dauphin said that the friends of Mr. Cameron merely desired an expression of the feeling of the people, and had no desire to stifle the doings of the Convention.

Mr. Darlington of Chester, Mr. Maxwell of Northampton, and Dr. Lawrence of Lawrence opposed the resolution.

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 Mr. Cameron the choice of Pennsylvania before the Chicago Convention, was resumed.

Gen. Purviance of Butler suggested taking up things of a national character before nominating a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Nevin said that he did not make the motion to postpone the consideration of the resolution out of any hostile feeling to Mr. Cameron, but wanted it postponed until after the ballot for Governor.

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

Mr. Mumma denied the charge that Mr. Cameron voted for Mr. Bigler for Governor, and said that he stood by the side of Mr. Cameron when he voted for Mr. Pollock.

The original resolution endorsing Mr. Cameron as the choice of Pennsylvania before the Chicago Convention, was then agreed to by yeas, 89; nays, 39.

Mr. Lowrie offered a resolution that a Committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed, to report a full list of Delegates at Large and by Districts to the Chicago Convention, and that such delegates be instructed to vote as a unit for Mr. Cameron for the Presidency.

Mr. McClure offered 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.

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

Mr. Lowrie discussed the substitute proposed by Mr. McClure, 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. Lowrie.

Messrs. McClure, Franklin, Penniman, Wagner, and Souther of Elk, spoke against accepting the resolution as modified.

The resolution, as amended, was carried—128 against 4.

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

Before the result of the third ballot was announced, 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 selection of Delegates from the first four Districts was referred to the people. Delegates from most of the other Districts were reported. The Convention adjourned sine die this afternoon.

The friends of Mr. Cameron had obtained the strongest possible endorsement 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 submitted the following: Resolved, That the following gentlemen be the Delegates at large, viz: David Wilcox, Henry D. Moore, Samuel A. Purviance, Andrew H. Reeder, Thaddeus Stevens, Tilton J. Coffey, John H. Ewing, Morrow B. Lowry.

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

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by disregarding the just claims of the industrial interests of the whole country, by fostering sectional excitements and antagonisms, by conniving at schemes of land piracy, and by the rankest corruption diffused throughout all the Departments, has forfeited the confidence and respect of the people, has disgraced Republican institutions in the eyes of all observers, whether at home or abroad, and deserves a signal rebuke from the friends of constitutional order and of political justice.

Resolved, That corruption in the Administration of the General Government, combined with federal usurpation, both of the delegated rights of the States, and the reserved rights of the people, have become so flagrant and audacious as to justify to the most serious apprehensions in the breasts of the intellectual and thoughtful of our citizens for the stability of free institutions, and especially for the maintenance of personal liberty and State sovereignty.

Resolved, That believing slavery to be an element of political weakness, and of social infelicity, we are unflinchingly opposed to its extension into free Territories.

Resolved, That the dogmas 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, as variance with the explicit provisions of the instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, that it is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the people.

Resolved, That the African Slave Trade is a relic of barbarism, condemned alike by the civilization, the humanity, the laws, and the religion of the age, and that the attempt to reopen it is an effort of the powers of darkness to bring again the reign of "chaos and old right," which patriots, philanthropists and Christians are under the most weighty and solemn obligations to oppose.

Resolved, That we view with just apprehension and alarm, the reckless extravagance in expenditure which pervades every department of the Federal Government, and the steady and persistent departure from the principles and policy of the founders of our institutions; that the restoration of a system of rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to restrain the plunderers who feast upon the Treasury, and to prevent our politics from degenerating into a wild and shameful scramble for the spoils, in which personal decency and public morality shall be overthrown.

Resolved, That to maintain inviolate the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power 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 matter under what pretext, as amongst the 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 disunion, come from whatever source it may.

Resolved, That the threat of disunion in case the Republicans and their affiliates 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 countenance 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 brethren, in whose prosperity we rejoice, and whose constitutional rights and privileges we are prepared to sustain and defend. That in the spirit of 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 workmen 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 wholesome legislation.

Resolved, That the influx upon us of foreign criminals is an evil of serious magnitude, which demands the interposition of a proper and efficient legislative remedy.

Resolved, That this Convention most cheerfully recommends 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 earnest 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 exact interpretation, and the real sense of its terms and language.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation. Mr. Pollock, before adjourning the Convention, 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 citizen, 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 demagogues, 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 partisan doctrines, under such circumstances, will only tend to aggravate the evil.—A firm adherence to the political landmarks set up by the fathers of the republic can alone save it. This is seen everywhere, and hence 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 gives 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 "battle 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 horse of democracy. It is this same state of things in the Keystone state, which makes the nomination of William H. 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 popularity 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 from—not 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 carry either Missouri or Kentucky, and the decided indications are, not even Maryland or Delaware. The indexes 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 stands 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 Cameron 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.

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

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

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by disregarding the just claims of the industrial interests of the whole country, by fostering sectional excitements and antagonisms, by conniving at schemes of land piracy, and by the rankest corruption diffused throughout all the Departments, has forfeited the confidence and respect of the people, has disgraced Republican institutions in the eyes of all observers, whether at home or abroad, and deserves a signal rebuke from the friends of constitutional order and of political justice.

Resolved, That corruption in the Administration of the General Government, combined with federal usurpation, both of the delegated rights of the States, and the reserved rights of the people, have become so flagrant and audacious as to justify to the most serious apprehensions in the breasts of the intellectual and thoughtful of our citizens for the stability of free institutions, and especially for the maintenance of personal liberty and State sovereignty.

Resolved, That believing slavery to be an element of political weakness, and of social infelicity, we are unflinchingly opposed to its extension into free Territories.

Resolved, That the dogmas 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, as variance with the explicit provisions of the instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, that it is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the people.

Resolved, That the African Slave Trade is a relic of barbarism, condemned alike by the civilization, the humanity, the laws, and the religion of the age, and that the attempt to reopen it is an effort of the powers of darkness to bring again the reign of "chaos and old right," which patriots, philanthropists and Christians are under the most weighty and solemn obligations to oppose.

Resolved, That we view with just apprehension and alarm, the reckless extravagance in expenditure which pervades every department of the Federal Government, and the steady and persistent departure from the principles and policy of the founders of our institutions; that the restoration of a system of rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to restrain the plunderers who feast upon the Treasury, and to prevent our politics from degenerating into a wild and shameful scramble for the spoils, in which personal decency and public morality shall be overthrown.

Resolved, That to maintain inviolate the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power 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 matter under what pretext, as amongst the 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 disunion, come from whatever source it may.

Resolved, That the threat of disunion in case the Republicans and their affiliates 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 countenance 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 brethren, in whose prosperity we rejoice, and whose constitutional rights and privileges we are prepared to sustain and defend. That in the spirit of 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 workmen 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 wholesome legislation.

Resolved, That the influx upon us of foreign criminals is an evil of serious magnitude, which demands the interposition of a proper and efficient legislative remedy.

Resolved, That this Convention most cheerfully recommends 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 earnest 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 exact interpretation, and the real sense of its terms and language.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation. Mr. Pollock, before adjourning the Convention, 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 citizen, 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 demagogues, 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 partisan doctrines, under such circumstances, will only tend to aggravate the evil.—A firm adherence to the political landmarks set up by the fathers of the republic can alone save it. This is seen everywhere, and hence 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 gives 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 "battle 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 horse of democracy. It is this same state of things in the Keystone state, which makes the nomination of William H. 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 popularity 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 from—not 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 carry either Missouri or Kentucky, and the decided indications are, not even Maryland or Delaware. The indexes 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 stands 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 Cameron 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.

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

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

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by disregarding the just claims of the industrial interests of the whole country, by fostering sectional excitements and antagonisms, by conniving at schemes of land piracy, and by the rankest corruption diffused throughout all the Departments, has forfeited the confidence and respect of the people, has disgraced Republican institutions in the eyes of all observers, whether at home or abroad, and deserves a signal rebuke from the friends of constitutional order and of political justice.

"Miranda Jones" returns her compliments to the editor of the Democrat, for his courteous notice of a certain stray epistle of hers, which mysteriously found its way into his possession, and thence into his columns, though evidently a confidential communication. M. J. feels especially obliged to the scathing rebuke administered: the charge of "ingratitude" being especially deplored. She will not however, return upon her editorial critic, who himself, has been permitted to live within the limits of Wellsboro not only "one" but many "months," though severely "those who live in glass houses should never throw stones."

Another sage maxim teaches "Our best friends are those who tell us of our faults." Then let not the young ladies and gentlemen of Wellsboro imagine they can detect in Miranda Jones, an enemy in disguise.

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

Firstly, let me define my idea of a gentleman. Much used and much abused name, define the self! "A gentleman—many persons." The highest ambition need crave no higher title,—soldierly 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 not me! "we shall never look upon his like again."

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

Gentlemen (and ladies usually) do not indulge in "slang," and a free specimen of the class, has little relish for vulgar gossip or baseless obnoxiousness. And as venturing upon an immodest expression, a low "sounding," in the presence of a lady, he is no gentleman who would be guilty of such an outrage.

The greatest personal neatness, is an indispensable requisite. Probably the daily occupation may somewhat soil the hands and clothing, for, mark me, I do not consider illness washing, nor any man a gentleman, by virtue of doing nothing. I rather look upon such as less drones, that society were well rid of. Always keeping himself as clean as he may, (always with clean teeth,) he will not think himself presentable, after working hours, unwashed in soiled linen, with unbrushed hair and coat, and "with finger-nails in mourning." I will not insinuate that young ladies anywhere are negligent of these matters—"the minor details," as these proprieties of life have been called.

But to the "legion" who in their consciences must plead guilty to a greater or less degree of carelessness, I would say: "don't stop to dispute the fact, but improve on the suggestion, as far as there is room. It is no fault of yours, that your early education was deficient on these points, and 'tis never too late to mend." Roughness and dirtiness are no signs of true manliness, else were Diogenes the model gentleman.

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

"Politeness is to do and say. The kindest thing in the kindest way"

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

Auditor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an Auditor to distribute the fund arising from the sale of the real estate of Charles S. Niles and A. G. Elliott, of the firm of Niles and A. G. Elliott, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Wellsboro, on Monday the 26th day of March 1860, at two o'clock P. M.

J. N. BAUGH, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an Auditor to distribute the fund arising from the sale of the real estate of Charles S. Niles and A. G. Elliott, of the firm of Niles and A. G. Elliott, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Wellsboro, on Monday the 26th day of March 1860, at two o'clock P. M.

J. N. BAUGH,