

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
WELLSBOROUGH, PA.,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN
OF MAINE.

Electors at Large,
HON. JAMES POLLOCK,
HON. THOMAS M. HOWE,
1 Edward C. Knight, 24 F. B. Plimman,
2 Robert P. King, 14 G. S. Trevelyan,
3 Henry Bunn, 16 G. S. Trevelyan,
4 Robert M. Pugh, 16 A. B. Reynolds,
5 Nathan Hill, 17 D. C. Calhoun,
6 John M. Beaumont, 18 S. A. Calkins,
7 James W. Waller, 19 J. C. Brown,
8 Lewis Smith, 20 A. W. Smith,
9 James W. Chast, 21 J. M. Kirkpatrick,
10 David M. Linn, 22 James Lee,
11 David H. Smith, 23 Richard P. Roberts,
12 Thomas L. Hall, 24 Robert Greer.

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATION.
FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW S. CURTIN
OF CENTRE COUNTY.
COUNTY NOMINATION,
FOR CONGRESS,
GALUSHA A. CROW
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
S. E. BULLOCK,
B. B. STRAUB.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JOHN F. DONALDSON.
FOR REG. RECORDER,
HENRY S. ARMSTRONG,
FOR COMMISSIONER,
AMBROSE BAISER,
FOR AGENT,
D. T. GARDNER.

CAMPAIGN AGITATOR,
ONLY 25 CENTS!
We desire to say to Republicans Clubs in this and adjoining counties that we will send the Agitator from the 8th of August till the 1st of November (announcing the results of the Presidential Election), at the following rates:
4 Copies for One Dollar, 8 Copies for Two Dollars.
20 Copies for Five Dollars.

And a higher number in the same proportion. The coming elections, County, State and National, will be more important and interesting than those of any former year of our history. The Agitator will give full and correct reports of public meetings, held in Tioga and adjoining Counties, the Meetings of both parties, Republican Club Meetings, and everything of special or local interest, together with the reliable current news.

The following gentlemen have been renominated for Congress in Pennsylvania: E. Joy Morris, John P. Verer, John Hickman, Thaddeus Stevens, Jas. H. Campbell, G. A. Crow, Col. Scranton, Jas. T. Hale, Edward McPherson, John Cayode, Andrew Stewart, J. K. Moorhead, Robert McKnight—all Republicans.

The Tribune thus speaks of two of the gentlemen named above:

We announce with gladness the renomination of GALUSHA A. CROW and the virtual renomination of JOHN HICKMAN for Members of Congress from Pennsylvania. There can hardly be more useful Members or more earnest Republicans in the House; and, though each has already been several times elected, we hold that the public service imperiously requires their return to the field of their honorable labors and their eminent usefulness. Each will of course be re-elected by a majority of thousands.

The Republicans of Bradford County met in Convention on Monday evening last and put in nomination the following ticket:

Representatives—H. W. Tracy, of Standing Stone, and Dr. C. T. Bliss, of LeRoy.
Sheriff—A. H. Spalding, of Athens Borough.
Prothonotary—E. O. Gedrich, of Towanda.
Register and Recorder—Nathan C. Elsbree, of Windham.
Commissioner—W. H. Decker, of Towanda.
Auditor—E. R. DeLong, of Asylum.
Coroner—Jere Culp, of Towanda Borough.
The Successful Democracy in that County have named for:

Representatives—Geo. Stevens, of Standing Stone, and Francis Smith, of Troy Borough.
Sheriff—N. Edminster, of Athens township.
Prothonotary—Rev. S. W. Alden, of Monroe.
Register and Recorder—A. E. Manardi, of North Towanda.
Commissioner—Samuel Cass, of Orwell.
Auditor—Ogus Arery, of Wyalusing.
Coroner—Edward McFovern, of Overton.

The Conferees of the several counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga, composing the 14th Congressional District, met at the Ward House, in Towanda, on Monday, the 3d day of September. The following gentlemen present:

Bradford County—R. W. Eddy, George D. Montanye.
Tioga—Matt King, J. L. Baldwin.
Susquehanna—S. B. Chase, C. V. Conrad.

The Conference was organized by the election of S. B. Chase, Esq., President and G. D. Montanye Secretary.

On motion the Conference proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Congress, whereupon GALUSHA A. CROW, was unanimously nominated.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of our representative in Congress, Mr. Crow, and especially so we commend him for resisting all efforts to extend Slavery in the Territories of this nation, and for his able and faithful support of the Homestead Bill. In all his acts he has reflected with fidelity the views of his constituents, the best evidence of which is his unanimous nomination for the sixth term.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Republican papers of this District.

S. B. CHASE, President.
G. D. MONTANYE, Sec'y.

GOGGIN vs. SHERWOOD.

We commend the following extract from a speech of the Hon. William L. Goggin, to Mr. Henry Sherwood who had so much to say against our standard-bearer on Tuesday evening. Mr. Goggin is out for Bell and Everett, and the expressions we quote were made in a speech delivered by him at a Bell and Everett meeting in Petersburg, Va., last week. These honest expressions mark the difference between the small-breed politician and men of Mr. Goggin's stamp. His views upon the stability of the Union were clearly expressed in the following words: "There could be no danger of a dissolution of the Union, no matter who was elected." His opinion of Mr. Lincoln finds no less clear expressions in the following language: "During the whole course of my connection with him in the House of Representatives, I must say that I have ever known him to be a gentleman. He is not what the Breckinridge party insinuate him to be. I wish to do justice on all sides. [Cheers.] If you want to know who Mr. Lincoln is, go and ask S. A. Douglas, with whom he stumped every county in the State of Illinois. [Cheers.] Yes; go and ask Mr. Douglas whether Abe Lincoln is a rail-splitter or not. [Loud laughter.] Ask him whether he is a Democratic mauler or not. [Continued laughter, and cries of "Good!" "Good!"] It was my good fortune while I was a member of the House of Representatives to be on a Committee with him. I was chairman, and I will say that no man on that Committee worked more industriously than he did. He is a man of high order of talent, and when he speaks no man's was listened to by those who were in that House as visitors with more apparent satisfaction. His private as well as public character was free from stain or blemish."

NOW AND THEN.

On the 18th of August 1854, the Democratic Party of Tioga County met in Convention at Tioga Village, and after nominating a set of officers, passed unanimously the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Liberty is one of the greatest blessings and necessary to the true enjoyment of all others; and we believe that slavery in any form or in any country and especially in the United States the boasted land of liberty is Anti-Democratic, and a great moral, social and political evil, and contrary to the doctrine taught in the Declaration of Independence; that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; The support and defence of which doctrine by American citizens constitutes the only safe-guard of their liberties;

AND WHEREAS, We also believe that that part of an act of Congress lately repealed the Missouri Compromise (so called) and all other acts of a like character are anti-Democratic, and opposed to the true principles of our national government, and highly dangerous to its perpetuity.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course of those Representatives from Pennsylvania who have firmly opposed the aggressions of the slave power, and we hereby tender to them our support and thanks for the able manner in which they defended the interests of their constituents and the cause of human freedom.

Resolved, That we will not support any man for any office who has not openly and unequivocally opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of slavery into free territory, and who will not pledge himself to use his whole influence for the re-erectment of said Compromise, and against the further extension of slavery and the encroachment of the slave power.

The same party met in Convention in this Borough on the 4th inst., and passed Resolutions (as may be seen in another column of this paper) in which Stephen Arnold Douglas who repealed the Missouri Compromise, is endorsed as the regular nominee of the party. The epithet "sectional abolitionists of the North" mentioned in the 3d Resolution, is evidently intended to apply to the members of the great Republican party of the country, who hold to-day precisely the same doctrines enunciated by the Democracy of this county six years ago. But it makes but little difference to Modern Democracy what the character of their candidates may be, in regard to the question of slavery. Just read the second resolution quoted above, and then read the following record of Stephen A. Douglas, the man who does "not care whether Slavery is voted up or voted down," and whom they are now supporting for the highest office in the gift of the people:

On the 23d of October, 1849, in a speech delivered at Springfield, Ill., Judge Douglas speaking of New Mexico, said:

"By the universal acknowledgment of all intelligent men, the whole country (New Mexico) was then free—free by law—free in fact. It was free by the fundamental law of the land—by the Constitution of the Republic of Mexico—by the laws passed in pursuance thereof; which laws were then in force, and must forever remain valid under the treaty of peace according to the laws of nations and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States until repealed by competent authority." As a question of policy, it is in the part of those who desired to prevent the extension of Slavery, non-interference was the true doctrine.

Now, it has been the repeated tale of the Democracy that no free territory ever became Slave territory.

And one would suppose from the above quoted speech of Judge Douglas that New Mexico was tolerably free in 1849. Free by the acknowledgment of all intelligent men; free in fact; free by law; free by the Constitution of Mexico and by the laws thereunder.

Well, let us see what a wonderful change "my great principle" has brought about since 1849.

Hear Judge Douglas, in his speech in the Senate on the 15th of May, 1860:

"It is part of the history of the country that under this doctrine of Non-Interference, this doctrine that you delight to call squatter sovereignty, the people of New Mexico have introduced and protected slavery in the whole of that Territory. Under this doctrine, they have converted a tract of free territory, into slave territory more than five times the size of New York. Under this doctrine slavery has been extended from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, and from the line of the Republic of Mexico, not only up to 36 deg. 30 min., but up to 28 deg.—giving you a degree and a half more slave territory than you ever claimed."

What a boast for a Senator from a free State to make! And yet after cheating the people

once by his artful dodging, he now comes again and seeks to play the same trick. Let every honest Democrat read the above extracts and reflect!

[Reported for the Agitator.]
Democratic County Convention.

The Democracy of this county met in Convention at the Court House in this Borough on Tuesday evening Sept. 4th, for the purpose of nominating officers, and agreeing upon a set of principles. On motion Mr. Oldroyd was chosen President, and Henry Sherwood and K. Parkhurst were elected Secretaries.

The following delegates answered to their names:

Wm. E. Hall, Jas. E. Hubert.
Brookfield—M. G. Bowman, J. I. Quackenbush.
Clymer—J. Davis, C. Schooner.
Chickadee—H. J. Elliott, D. B. May.
Chickadee—A. Strong, Jas. M. Wiley.
Gowanus—M. E. Elliott, D. Water.
Gowanus—D. Caldwell, B. B. Putnam.
Deerfield—A. Purdie, A. H. Bacon.
Delmar—S. Dickinson, Henry Sherwood.
Elys—No Democrats in town.
Elys—Chas. Ryan, G. Jenks.
Farrington—Jas. Geo. Kenyon.
Galusha—B. Barse, W. W. Tait.
Jackson—J. Peters, O. D. Bly.
Knoxville—L. Stevens, G. Mattison.
Lawrenceville—K. Parkhurst, W. B. Ryan.
Lawrenceville—M. Hamilton, H. Rathbone.
Liberty—E. L. Farham, A. G. Albeck.
Maitland—E. S. Ramsey, J. B. Strong.
Middlebury—G. W. Herrington, Geo. Kelsey.
Morris—H. Campbell, C. Bouvier.
Northfield—Y. E. Clark, A. Shewell.
Nottingham—J. M. Hamilton, H. Rathbone.
Orcutt—Not represented.
Richardson—J. Lounsbury, D. L. Sherwood.
Shiloh—A. B. DeWitt, Col. Oldroyd.
Shiloh—Not represented.
Sullivan—L. B. Smith, J. Cadworth.
Towanda—W. E. Crane, Jas. Gedrich.
Towanda—R. P. McAllister, W. T. Urell.
Union—C. O. Spencer, A. B. Bassett.
Woodfield—Wm. Potter, Aug. Streeter.
Woodsboro—T. B. Bryden, A. Foley.
Woodsboro—H. Brewer, Wm. Lyell.

On motion a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions. The Chair appointed them as follows: D. L. Sherwood, W. P. Ryan, Henry Sherwood, A. B. DeWitt and O. D. Bly,—all Douglas men.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate for members of Assembly. The following gentlemen were named: Thos. B. Bryden, (declined.) Daniel L. Sherwood, (declined.) Chas. Ryan, (G. J. Albeck, (declined.) N. H. Bacon, (declined.)

The ballot stood:

For G. J. Albeck.....	20
For D. L. Sherwood.....	8
For Chas. Ryan.....	20

Mr. Albeck having received a clear majority over all others was declared duly-nominated for Assembly.

A question then arose as to whether the Convention should nominate two members or leave the nomination of the other to Potter county. Mr. Henry Sherwood was willing to be generous and give one to Potter County; and so, on motion one member was accorded to Potter, and the following conferees were appointed: Chas. Ryan, Augustus Streeter, and S. Dickinson.

Alexander S. Brewster was then nominated for Prothonotary by acclamation.

The following gentlemen were named as candidates for Register and Recorder: Thos. B. Bryden (declines again.) A. B. DeWitt, and C. O. Spencer (who declines.) The ballot stood:

For Thos. B. Bryden.....	46
For A. B. DeWitt.....	4
For C. O. Spences.....	8

So the Convention having insisted upon Mr. Bryden's nomination for Recorder, it was so declared.

The following ballots were had for a candidate for Commissioner:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Jas. Knox.....	13	21	—
Geo. Herrington.....	5	4	7
Geo. Dorrance.....	13	20	30
H. Sheppard.....	3	—	—
Wm. Lyons.....	1	—	—
J. Cudworth.....	9	—	—
W. W. Tait.....	2	—	—
T. Marvin.....	6	10	10

B. R. Hall, H. Sheflin, and R. W. Stewart were named by their friends but got no votes. Geo. Dorrance Esq., having received a majority was declared the nominee for Commissioner.

The following is the ballot for Auditor:

For J. I. Quackenbush.....	3
For Saml. Dickinson.....	48
For Garrison.....	3

So Mr. S. Dickinson was declared duly-nominated for Auditor.

On motion of K. Parkhurst the Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Congress. Henry Sherwood Esq., was nominated by acclamation, and T. B. Bryden and H. Rathbone were chosen as Conferees.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows:

Resolved, That as the delegates of the Democratic Party of Tioga County in Convention assembled, we do hereby reiterate and reaffirm our adherence to, and our unshaken confidence in the fundamental principles of the party as proclaimed and declared by National Democratic Convention of Baltimore in 1852 and at Cincinnati in 1856.

Resolved, That we continue firm in the opinion that Congress has no right, nor power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States, nor has it the right or power, or would it be expedient for Congress to establish slavery in any Territory, or to exclude it therefrom.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the sectional abolitionists of the North and the sectional disunionists of the South: we believe both to be opposed to the Union and the Constitution.

Resolved, That while we believe Stephen A. Douglas to be the regular nominee of the Democratic Convention in a large majority for the passage of Homestead law in favor of raising with the friends of John C. Breckinridge, in supporting the electoral ticket recommended by the State Central Committee at Cresson.

Resolved, That we will support the Hon. Henry D. Foster for Governor of Pennsylvania, believing him to be worthy of the support of the united Democracy of the whole State.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the regular nominees of the Convention.

Resolved, That we as the representatives of the Democratic Party of Tioga County, approve of the course pursued by the Editor of the "Wellsboro Weekly Democrat," the ability and energy displayed by the Editor, Mr. B. Jenks in his merit our cordial approval and we recommend his paper with pleasure to the Democracy of Northern Pennsylvania.

Immediately upon the reading of these resolutions the "irrepressible conflict" between the two factions commenced. Mr. K. Parkhurst of Lawrenceville, was desirous of harmony, and said he came there determined, if possible to preserve it; but he thought that the 4th resolution was drawn a little too strong for ordinary democratic stomachs, and for one he was not willing to swallow the dose. He was willing still for the sake of harmony to let the last clause stand, but he would move that the first clause declaring Mr. Douglas the regular nominee of the party be stricken out.

Mr. Henry Sherwood defended the Resolution in a lengthy speech mainly devoted to proving the truth of the first clause, and refuting the history of the Baltimore and Charleston Conventions.

Mr. A. Streeter defined his position; explained the difference between squatter and popular sovereignty; was opposed to the first clause of the Resolution, but was in favor of the Cresson Compromise, but still did not believe Douglas was the regular nominee of the party and would not vote for the Resolution.

Mr. Bassett said there was nobody but Douglas running where he lived and he guessed he was the right man.

Mr. K. Parkhurst responded briefly reiterating the views already expressed by him.

Mr. D. L. Sherwood explained his position as a member of the Committee on Resolutions; was opposed to the resolution under discussion, but gave way to the other members for the sake of harmony.

Mr. Julius Sherwood—substituted by a delegate from Covington Borough for the occasion—was against the resolution. He made an able speech counselling harmony and unity against the common enemy, abolitionism, as all the democratic strength would be needed to fight back the Black Republicans in this African desert ruled over by Judge Wilmot, (great cheering) and he regarded the first clause declaring Douglas the nominee in the light of a fire-brand and moved that it be stricken out. The question on striking out was put and negatived, 13 to 46, as follows:

YEAS—Hubert, Wiley, Elliott (Covington), Putnam, Colwell, Geo. Parkhurst, Hammond, Crane, Gedrich, Urell, Potter, and Streeter—13.

NAYES—Hall, Bowman, Quackenbush, Schooner, Davis, Elliott, (Charlesston), May, Strong, Waters, Purple, Bacon, Dickinson, Sherwood, (Delmar), Ryan, Jenks, Closs, Barse, Tait, Peters, Bly, Stevens, Mattison, Ryan, Kirkendall, Stewart, Farham, Albeck, Strong, Herrington, Kelsey, Campbell, Clark, Shewell, Robinson, Lounsbury, Sherwood, (Richardson), DeWitt, Oldroyd, Smith, Cudworth, McAllister, Spencer, Bassett, Bryden, Foley, Ramsey and Bouvier—46.

As soon as the vote was declared Mr. K. Parkhurst said it became his painful duty to announce that he would now withdraw from the Convention. It might be considered a small secession but he could not do less than to secede from a Convention which had thus endorsed Douglas as the regular nominee of the great Democratic Party. (Great cheering supposed to be done by the naughty Republicans, during which Mr. P. took his hat and left the Convention, followed by Major Goodrich of Tioga, another delegate.)

Tranquillity having been once more restored, Mr. Henry Sherwood thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him in mentioning his name in connection with Congress. He hoped, however, that the Conferees would not mention his name, and modestly suggested that some other man would be presented to the Conference more worthy of their votes than he. The rest of his speech was mainly devoted to glorifying Douglas, and under-rating the ability and character of Abraham Lincoln. He was very severe on the Abolitionists as if he feared that Gerrit Smith their candidate for the Presidency would get more votes in New York than Douglas, which is barely possible, although we believe Lincoln will beat the whole of them. The Convention adjourned with three cheers for "The Little Giant."

Curtin and Foster before the People.

Andrew G. Curtin, by word, action and precept, has always declared to the people, that he is in favor of the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union of the United States at all hazards.

But Henry D. Foster has not said whether he is for Union or Disunion—whether for Douglas and the Northern Democracy, or Breckinridge and the Southern Democracy—the one for Union and the other for Disunion. And as he cannot go for both parties, the people cannot tell whether he is for the constitution and the Union, or whether he is against the Constitution and for dissolution.

Curtin everywhere boldly affirms that he is for Lincoln and Hamlin, and that he is opposed to the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States that are now free.

But Foster has not said who he is in favor of for President—whether for Douglas or Breckinridge—and the people cannot know whether he is for the extension of freedom or slavery in the territories.

Curtin opposes by all honorable means the reckless extravagance of the present Administration, by which bankruptcy, suffering and ruin has been brought upon the country.

But Foster has not told the people whether he is for Douglas and a change of policy, or whether he is for Breckinridge and the continuation of the same ruinous administration.

Curtin supports and fearlessly advocates the passage of a free Homestead law by Congress for the benefit of the American people.

But Foster has not informed the people whether he is in favor or opposed to that important measure.

Curtin has always been in favor of a tariff that would not only provide revenue for the support of the government, but will secure to the workingmen liberal wages, to farmers remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill and labor, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

But Foster has heretofore been opposed to the protective policy, and even now has laid down no definite principle on the tariff question he has so lately espoused, by which the people can ascertain his position—but, like all other Democratic protectionists, will make known after the election.

Let the people of Pennsylvania then look at the two candidates. Andrew G. Curtin, with the banner of his policy blazing before them, every word of which may be seen and read of all men, asks the people with their eyes open, to vote for a policy that will both benefit and bless every citizen of Pennsylvania. Henry D. Foster, without a platform, or a principle, not even daring to say whether he is for Douglas or for Breckinridge, for Union or Disunion, or for slavery extension, like Polk and Dallas ask the people to elect him to office without regard to either principle or policy. But the people, unwilling to be longer deceived, have sat in judgment on both the sentence and the system of modern Democracy, and by the elective franchise will doom it to an overthrow as fatal and final as the slave power under Pharaoh was overthrown in the Red Sea.—*West Branch Bulletin.*

Mr. Gaulding, of Georgia, boasted that he was a slaveholder and a slave-breeder, and went for opening the African slave-trade, and should stand by the convention as the best thing that could be done for harmony."

Mr. Gaulding is a firm Douglas man, and remained in the Convention to help nominate the "Little Giant."

RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS.—Go without your dinner, and see if you don't feel happy when it is supper time.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

Republican Organization.
TIOGA, Sept. 10, 1860.

HUGH YOUNG, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—Permit me through your paper to call the attention of the Republican electors of Tioga County, to the necessity of an early and efficient organization in each election district. The approaching State Election at the present time is not second in importance to the following Presidential Election. As our vote goes in October, so it is likely to go in November, and to secure a full vote it is necessary that much work should be done. Republican Clubs should be formed in every township and borough, where they have not been formed, active and thorough Vigilance Committees appointed in each school district, and a correct and reliable list of each voter made and the same corrected from time to time. Let these committees know how each man within his district will vote, and on election day let the list be examined from time to time and if any are absent let measures be taken to bring him early. Much is lost by neglect and delay. School district meetings, with local speakers effect much. All the people need to make them act and vote right is to be well informed upon the great questions at issue. And I will request Clubs already formed and which shall be formed soon to forward me the names of their officers and Post Office address—and I will take measures to have suitable documents sent them for distribution. Yours truly,
F. E. SMITH,
Chm Tioga Co. Repub. Com.

Legislative Conference.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Tioga County Republican Convention held at Mansfield, on the 31st ult., the Representative conferees of Tioga county met at Wellsboro, on Monday evening, Sept. 10, 1860, when it appeared that there were present the following conferees to wit: O. F. Taylor, J. E. Donaldson, Hugh Young, J. Emery and A. A. Ansbery. The Conference organized by the appointment of J. Emery of Wellsboro as Chairman, and A. A. Ansbery of Clymer Secretary. Mart King one of the Tioga county conferees being absent, his place was supplied by the appointment of F. E. Smith. The Potter county conferees being absent and it appearing that they had been duly notified, it was moved and carried that the conferees proceed to make nominations in their absence. The following Preamble and Resolutions were then moved and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, At the last Presidential election Tioga county cast 5954 votes and 3155 Republican majority, and Potter county only 1937 votes and 597 Republican majority, being more than three to one of the popular vote, and more than five to one Republican majority in favor of Tioga county; and whereas Potter county has had for the last year, and will have for the next two years the State Senator of this District; and whereas it was well understood and expressly conceded by the leading Republicans of Potter county last Fall, that if Mr. Isaac M. Bodine who had been nominated by the Legislative Conference on account of the non-appearance of the Potter conferees, would withdraw in favor of Mr. Mattin, the Potter nominee, Tioga county should be entitled to two members the next two years at least; Therefore

Resolved, That we the conferees appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the Tioga County Republican Convention deem it eminently just and proper that Tioga county should have for the next two years at least both members of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That as the Potter County conferees have failed to meet us at the appointed time and place, we hereby unanimously recommend to the support of the Republican voters of Tioga and Potter counties, Benjamin B. Straub of Clymer and Simon B. Elliott of Mansfield, as candidates to be supported at the next election for members of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference be published in the Republican papers of this Representative District.

J. EMERY, Chairman.
A. A. ANSBERY, Secretary.

Permanent Certificates.

To the Editor of the Agitator:

In a late issue of the AGITATOR, I notice an official communication from our worthy Superintendent, announcing his intention "to grant permanent professional certificates to all who come up to the prescribed standard of scholarship and successive teaching."

To any one who has watched, and successfully studied the progress of our educational system, it is obvious that its unparalleled success is the result of the advancement made by teachers in the ability to discharge the duties of their profession. The laudable competition, set in motion by our faithful officers by encouraging and rewarding improvements in the right direction, among our teachers, which has prevailed for several years, has undoubtedly done more for the schools in this county, than was done under the old system, for many years, before the efficiency of systematic cooperation was inaugurated by establishing the County Superintendency. It do not wish to be understood as maintaining that teachers would not improve without the inducement which a professional certificate holds out; for so long as there are schools to be taught, so long will there be an established competition which will regulate the standard of merit; but it is meant, that whatever excites an honorable emulation, tends to elevate the standing of schools, and, consequently, to improve the condition of society.

Of course all teachers will not "come up to the prescribed standard," nor expect to; but the poorest one among them all will not wish to lag behind, and find on examination day, that the out-of-date, dingy habiliments of incompetency which his associates have only removed by the most unremitting efforts, still bears him below the lowest figure on the certificate and consequently leaves him with no authority to prosecute his calling.

It is true that there is within the nature of us all, an impelling force urging us to become equal to the demands of the occasion, and the exigencies of the times. This is a great power for the accomplishment of good, when rightly governed and well directed; and it is too transient a nature to be neglected. It is like food, which is the only investment of capital that inevitably wastes, if not immediately used, when applied to the sustenance of the system. It is, then, not only right, but is the manifest duty of our school officers to encourage teachers on toward that degree of proficiency, which shall vindicate their claim to the honor of a profession.

The Normal system tends toward the accomplishment of this purpose; but the years of practical discipline which our best teachers have spent in the real Normal School which

has saved the youth of our country from the disgrace of ignorance, deserve more than the payment of stipulated wages. He whose ability to discharge the duties of his calling is fully equal to the wants of the community in which he practices, ought to be provided with a certificate which would be an introduction anywhere, within the bounds of the authority to grant it. This kind of management would by no means lessen the spirit to excel which has already accomplished so much for us, by giving to teachers the bases of their competency, as professional tutors; for there will still remain the same stimuli for improvement which make men excel in all other professions; besides, the number who will thus succeed, will be comparatively small, so that the majority of acting teachers will still greater reasons than now, to labor for improvement. The system will thus tend steadily to elevate all to a professional rank. In the mean time, we should none of us despond because we are not "A. N. O. 1," but, rather, take new courage, resolve to be a teacher, persevere, and become such.
A. REPUBLICAN.

From Lawrenceville.

The decision of our delegates to the Republican County Convention has been received, and the citizens of this community acquiesce in this wise decision of our delegates at large. The struggle of the aspirants to the different offices, and the deep feeling anticipated for supremacy by the numerous office-seekers have been at last quelled by the political tribunal of this county, and nothing now is left to ponder over and discuss except the Convention and its nominations. The Republicans are satisfied with the nominations made for county officers, and in particular hail again the nomination of the present incumbent for Prothonotary. He has long held the office with trust and honor, and has gained the full confidence of the people; and at this time it would have been wrong for the Republicans to have turned a cold shoulder upon this untrammelled adherent of the people's rights.

We believe that the nominees for Representative will, if elected, discharge the duties incumbent upon that office with credit to themselves and constituents. They are both men whom we think would not swerve from the path of justice and rectitude, but would represent Tioga county creditably and honorably. We are soon to elect a Senator to succeed William Bigler, and it stands the Republicans in hand to elect reliable men—men, too, who will represent the cause of Freedom and cast their votes against Pro-Slavery advocates, and be the means of ejecting such rebels from the high position which they have so long disgraced. It is the wish of all true Republicans to see William Bigler, when he passes from the threshold of the Senatorial House, retire into obscurity. He has too long disgraced our State, and has opposed our home institutions, by grasping at free territory, for the expansion of slavery; and in doing this he has identified himself as being one of the eggs in the Sectional political wheel, which if left to roll on unobstructed, will involve our country, sooner or later, in utter ruin. He has proved himself treacherous to the cause, and should reap from our hands the censure and condemnation which he so justly deserves.

We hail again the name of that true representative of the people's rights—the expounder of "equal and exact justice to all men," as advocated by Jefferson,—G. A. Crow, the present nominee of our Convention for Congress. His name is endeared to all Republicans, and they greet the announcement with cheers. His name is familiar with the laboring classes of the District, and in fact, to the pioneer of our border States. For there is no man, however great, and whatever position he may occupy superior to him, who would be received with greater demonstrations of applause in the wilds of the West, than the able Congressman of this District. And why is it, that his name is stamped upon the heart of every Freeman of the North? It is because he is the advocate of the people's rights, and has an eye clear to the welfare of the laboring classes of all countries; and, above all, the fact of his being the originator of the Homestead Bill, giving homes to the homeless, and lands to the landless. This is the reason why his name is as familiar as the alphabet to all men. And it would have been suicide,—yes, worse than suicide, to have rejected this Our Man from the Convention at this time; for in doing so, we not only effect our own District but the country at large; and it is a tribute of justice due to our Congressman from the District, and the whole country, that he received the nomination. His past political history shows him to be a man of rank; his debates and speeches portray for him the signs of statesmanship and scholarship; and he has long been identified with the "white man's bill" and we, as true Republicans, should enlist in behalf of our advocate and his unwavering principles—the fundamental object of which is, to protect and enable free labor; he is one of the adherents of that party that advocate the doctrine that the Federal Government has no power to interfere with slavery or any domestic institution of the several States, and declares the invasion by force of any State, under any pretext, to be among the greatest of crimes; and believes that Congress has the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territories belonging to the United States, and that that "twain relic of Polygamy"—slavery—should be confined to the States where it now exists. We do not believe with the Southern oligarchs, that slavery is an eternal condition of the slaves, neither do we believe it to be just and right; but, on the contrary, we affirm it to be morally, socially and politically wrong—a curse to the community and to the slave, and a detriment to the master. The effects produced by the blight of slavery is already too clearly seen in the impoverished land that now lies idle, having been ravished by this detrimental curse—causing the once productive soil to grow under the weight of this sapping dispensation.—Our Union is in danger of a dissolution. We listen not to the insipid bragadoos of the Southern dough-faces, when they avow that they will dissolve the Union in case Lincoln and Hamlin are elected President and Vice-President of the United States.—Denying the right granted to the people to say who shall and who shall not be President, and assuming the right that the elective franchise is confined to a certain section. The effects of so long a continuation in power of the party now administering the government is felt throughout the country, in a prostrate commerce, a treasury approximating upon bankruptcy, and a heavily increasing public debt, and a wasteful expenditure of the public money. The Republican party claim nothing but what it justly deserves; it throws out no "exploded dogmas" to deceive the people, but plants itself fairly and squarely upon the Constitution, and asks the people of the United States to sanction, nothing which the patriots, Jackson and Jefferson, did not proclaim and advocate.

A REPUBLICAN.