first "Act to organize the Territory of Nebraska." This act contained no repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and it failed to become a law for want of time. Senator Atchison, of Missouri, on the 3d day of March, 1853, made some remarks on this bill, in which he acknowledged that he had no hope of ever seeing the Missouri Compromise repealed. He said:

"I had two objections to this bill. One was, that the Indian title to that Territory had not been extinguished, or at least but a very small portion of it had been. Another was the Missouri Compromise or, as it is commonly called, the Slavery Restriction. It was my opinion at that time, and I am not now very clear on that subject,-that the law of Congress, when the State of Missouri was admitted into the Union, excluing slavery from the Territory of Luisiana north of 36 deg. 30 min., would be enforced in that Perritory unless it was specially resoinded; and whether that law was in accordance with the Constitution of the United States or not, it would do its work, and that work would be to preclude slaveholders from going into that Territory.

But when I came to look into that question,

I found that there was no prospect, no hope, of a repeal of the Missouri Compromise excluding Slavery from that Territory. Now, sir, I am free to almit that at this moment, at this hour, and for all time to come, I should oppose the organization or the settlement of that Territory, unless my constituents and the constituents of the whole South, of the slave States of the Union, could go into it upon the same footing, with equal rights and equal privileges, carrying that species of property with them as other people of this Union. Yes, sir, I acknowledge that that would have governed me, but I have no

hope that he restriction will ever be repealed.

"I have always been of coinion that the first great error committed, in the political history of this country, was the Ordinance of 1787, rendering the Northwest Textitory free territory. The next great error was the Missouri Compromise. But they are both irremediable. There is no remedy for then. We must submit to them. I am prepared to do it. It is evident that the Missouri Compromise cannot he repealed. So far as that question is concerned, we mightles well agree to the admission of this Territor now as next year, or five or to years.—Cons Globe, Session 1852-53, page 1113. No. 2.

On the 4th day of January, 1854, Mr. Douglas, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported to the Senate his second bill for the organization of Nebreska. The bill was necompanied by a report, from which the following is an extract:

"Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the of the Constitution and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave propertgain the Territories, to your Committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion. Either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Misrouri Act, or by any Act declaratory of the minning of the Constitution in re-peck to the leg il points of dispute.'

Senator Dixon, of Kentecky, immediately introduced an amendment to the bill, declaring double-headed-Breckinridge-or-Douglas-whichthe Missouri Compromise null and void. Senator Atchison, of Missouri, then the presiding officer of the Sphate, threatened Mr. Douglas which has a rather ominous import: with a displacement from his position as Chair Let us take heed in time; let the man of the Committee on Territories, unless he forewarned by the evidences of coming trouble should accept Mr. Dixor's amendment. Mr. Atchison tells the whole story in a speech delivered at Atchison City, Causas, on the 10th day of September. 1854, apported as follows in the Parkville Luminary:

"He [Atchison] thought the Missouri Compromise ought to be repealed; he had pledged himself in his public addresses to vote for no territorial organization that would not virtually happily avoided. annul it; and with this feeling in his heart. he desired to be the chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories when a bill was introuced.
"With this object in view, he had a private

"With this object in view, he had a private interview with Mr. Douglas, and informed him of what he desired—the introduction of a bill county. Editor Oviatt, the indomitable apostle for Nebraska like what he had promised to vote of disunion who labored so long and so anxduce such a measure; and if he could get that position, he would immediately resign as Presiposed: which would, at the same time, accord with his own sense of justice to the South. he the expiration of the given time, Senator Douglas signified his intention to introduce such a bill as had been spoken of.!'

No. 35 5 Whether Achison told the truth or not, it is a fact that on the 23d day of January, 1854, nineteen day after he was "not prepared to recom.nend a departure" from the Missouri prohibition, Mr. Douglas brought in a new bill, dividing Neliraska into two Territories-Kan-

"That the Constitution, and all the laws of cable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska (and Kansas) as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which being inconsistent with the principle of Non-Intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the Legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared imperative and void."

In Mannington, Salem Co., L.J., on Friday, Sept. 28th, Mr. Edward S. Talem was married to a Miss Journ, at 31 o'clock in the morning. Miss Jones wis on her death bed, and wanted to be married. Mr. Tatem accordingly was sent for, and the ceremony was performed during the silent hours of the night. Mrs. Tatem then expressed berself perfectly happy, and died at noon the same day.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 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 Rdward C. Knight, 2 Robert P. King, 3 Henry Bunm, 4 Robert M. Faust, 5 Nathan Hilla, 6 John M. Broomall, 7 James W. Fuller, 8 Levi B. Smith, 9 Francis W. Chalst, 10 David Munma, Jr., 1 David Toggart,

David Taggart, Thomas R. Hull,

13 F. B. Penniman,
14 Ulysses Mercur,
15 George Bressler,
16 A. B. Sharp,
17 Daniel O. Gahr,
18 Samuel Calvin,
19 Edgar Cowan,
20 Edgar McKenna,
21 J. M. Kirkpatrick,
22 James Kerr,
23 Richard P. Roberts,
24 Henry Souther,
37f Grier.

Presidential Election-November 6, 1860.

On the first page will be found the Anti-Slavery Record of Stephen A. Douglas. Next week we will publish his Pro-Slavery Record. We ask the Republican readers of the AGITATOR to hand this paper to their Democratic neigh- mere into the same amount of space. Its first

We publish two articles from Forney's Press from which our readers will be able to glean some of the views of the straight-out friends of Douglas. Let the real friends of Mr. Douglas in this county reflect before voting for

Our readers must not fail to peruse the article in another column headed "What Tioga County can Do." It contains much valuable information, and should stir up those of our Republican friends who are not already "wide awake," to do their utmost to swell the triumph in the approaching election.

The Tribune has the following item :-Galusha A. Grow is re-elected to Congress from the "Wilmot" District of Pennsylvania by the snug majority of 8,938. As there are but a few more than Twenty Thousand voters in the District, that seems pretty well. They must make it a round Ten Thousand for Lincoln.

The N. Y. Herald the Pro-Slavery organ of Fusion-says in its issue of the 19th inst.: She [New York State] will vote for Lincoln, and if by a majority equal to the whole population of Kansas [100,000] it will not surprise us. There is no genuine fusion between the Breck-

The Wellsboro Democrat begins to have a "realizing sense" of the character of its candidate for the Presidency. We presume it means to do its prettiest to elect the Little Giant and that it is sincere in that up-hill effort, notwithstanding its support of the Cressonever-vou-please ticket. We clip the closing sentence from a recent article in that paper,

around them, come forward in mass to save the country from the disasters which menace it by the election of Stephen A. Douglas to the Presidency."

The italics are ours. We do not share the fears of our neighbor. We do not think Stephen will be elected, and so we think that the disasters which menace the country will be

Among the many gratifying Republican victories of the late alection, none is more cheering to the friends of the Right than that for, and that he would like to be Chairman of jously against such "fearful odds" to establish the Committee on Territories, in order to introbasis, has nothing left to console him but the dent of the Sanate. Julige Douglas requested philosophical address of Dr. McCoy, delivered twenty-four hours to con ider the matter, and last winter before the E. Pluribus Unum Club their host? if, at the experation of that time, he could not of Smethport. And yet we fear that Dr. Mcintroduce such a bill as he [Mr. Atchison] pro- Coy's political and syntactical What Is It will afford Oviatt but little comfort, inasmuch as would resign as Chairman of the Territorial our old friend Wm. K. King (Rep.) is elected Committee in Democratic caucus, and exert his Treasurer, Blair (Rep.) Sheriff, and W. A. influence to get him [Atchison] appointed. At Nichols, Esq. (Rep.) District Attorney. The "odds" are therefore far more "fearful" than they were, but we trust Editor Oviatt will continus to "struggle." The majority for the en- nutions of his own party, with no hopes of an tire Republican ticket of McKean county is election for himself but with the hope that his over three hundred.

Before the State election nearly every Loco Foco paper in the State published mean personal attacks on Col. Curtin, charging that sas and Nebraska—and repealing the following gentleman—among other wicked things—with shooting a Dutchman's dog, and then twitting the lowner of being one of the "double skulled the United States which are not locally inappli- Dutch." These rascally editors made Col. Curtin use oaths which nobody but the lowest vagabond would use. But after all no decent German citizen seems to have believed them.

Within the last few weeks every pro-slavery paper in this district published an extract from a Venango sheet in which it was stated that while Mr. Grow was speaking in Greensburg some fellow sat down on his coat and broke his botile! We do not allude to this contemptible story to contradict it. We cite it and the dog story only to show the electioneering material the Pro-slaveryites have to resort to, in order to gain votes. They appeal to the prejudices and passions of men, instead of appealing to their reason; and no mean personal attack of the character of those cited have ever failed to His Majesty would have foamed at the mouth. damage the party who used them, instead of Things do get turned up side down by Monsieur

the party they were intended to damage.

POTTER COUNTY POLITICS. SECOND ARTICLE.

The article in the Agiraron two weeks ago in which we ventilated Potter County politics, and replied to the charge of deliberate falsehood made by the Potter Journal against many of our best citizens, seems to have stirred up. the wrath of the conductors of that amiable sheet, and last week it came to us filled with the lowest and vilest of billingsgate which is doubtless intended as a reply to our plain statement of the facts as regards the Representative question. We can make allowances, of course, for a certain amount of spleen conseparty in Petter county, of which it claims to be, but of which it is not the organ; but we carnot overlook the fact that, having lost its own self respect and the respect and confidence of a majority of the Republican party of its own county, it is no longer entitled to the no-Potter county, wisely disregarded its teachings, and stood shoulder to shoulder in the late contest, for organization and harmony.

The article in the Journal is so full of false hoods that it would be difficult to crowd one ond is that we avoided the discussion of the Assembly question till after the late election because we feared it might endanger the election of Messrs. Elliott and Strang. We never had any fears of this kind. Messrs. Elliott and Strang were nominated by the people of Tioga county and not by the politicians. The people ratified these nominations by nearly three thousand majority in this county, and over three hundred majority in Potter county. We did not notice the whinings of the Journal and its blique, because we did not wish to endanger or lose to Col. Curtin a single vote.

Its second falsehood is that we indulged in "boggy slang" against "several of the most worthy and respectable citizens" of that county. It then adds in its own high-toned style a personal fling at ourself which is too rich to withhold from our readers:

The idea of a man only seven years a voter and five out of the Democratic ranks, presuming to brand as "gderrillas" men who have been fighting in the ranks of Freedom since long before this young bog-trotter's clouts were off, is simply ridiculous—an insult to common sense; and simply determines the level of his

Now although we are not in the habit of descending into cesspools to throw dirt with blackguards, we desire to correct the falsehoods contained in the above morceau. We never cast a vote for the so-called Democracy, as the Journal well knows; and even if we did, we cannot for inridge and the Douglas factions. The breach the life of us see why our statement of facts has widened between them since these late elec- two weeks ago should be an insult to the common sense of anybody save the publisher of the the principles of our party. But he made a in the administration of our Government. great mistake in permitting the disorganizers to use his name after he had once withdrawn it, as a candidate against the regular nominations of the party. The "guerrilla" epithet our candidates, and we only sent it back where "guerrilla." That paper says:

Mr. Mann was not run with the remotest hope of his election, nor at his own instance or desire; he was simply run to enable the Republicans of Potter to withhold their assent from the action of the Tioga County Convention and its ratification committee. The county committee deemed this action due to the Republicans of this county, but did not make any etfor to secure votes for Mr. Mann this year, (leaving it is the option of the voters,) because greater issues

refe at stake. Now if Mr. Mann was run "to enable the Republicans of Potter to withhold their assent from the action of the Tioga County Convention" why didn't they do it? Why did Mr. Mann receive the Democratic vote of the county and nothing else? If with the herculean efforts of the County Committee, aided by the Journal the people refused to withhold their assent to our nominations, what was wrong? Difin't the Journal and its clique count without

The County Committee printed and distributed Mr. Mann's name with the names of the other candidates, and refused to print and distribute the names of Messrs. Elliott and Strang the regular nominees. And yet we are coolly told in the above extract, that no effort was made to secure votes for Mr. Mann! If a man becomes a candidate against the regular nomirunning will defeat the regular nominees by nection with this, let it be remembered that on throwing the election into the hands of a third | the 6th of March last, G. A. Grow of Pa., reparty, we should unhesitatingly pronounce him ported a Bill to the House, liberally providing a polter or "guerrilla." This is Mr. Mann's case exactly, except that he "was not run at his own instance or desire" but at the instance Republican voting against it. In the Senate, and desire of his "friends," who, doubtless, wished to immolate him upon the altar of "independent action" so that he will be out of the why of their petty ambitions for all future

The vote for Representatives in the several from which we could "point a moral and adorn a tale" if time and space would allow.

Was not the spectacle of Friday at Mount Vernon suggestive of some curious thoughts? by British noblemen, stood uncovered and reverentially before the tomb of "Mr. Washingtoh, commander of the rebels." If some seer should have predicted to George III. the scene we write about, says the New York Day Book.

FROM THE PEOPLE

What Tioga County can Do. Mr. Young: According to the recent census our county contains 31,121 inhabitants. Allowing one vote to every four and a half inhabitants, which is a fair, though perhaps a low estimate, our county would have 6,916 voters. At the October election we cast 5,478 votes, being 1,438 less than a full vote. Of the votes

cast, Curtin received 4,147 and Foster 1,331,

being a majority for Curtin of 2,816. graceless gyrations as Erastus Brooks. According to this proportion on a full_vote as above, the Republicans would receive 5,234 and the united Democracy 1,681, being a Republican majority of 3,554. In the Districts that have been fully canvassed it is proper to quent upon the defeat of its effort to ruin the say that it has been found that there is full one voter in every four and four-tenths inhabitants. This would add 157 more to the voters.

The table below, prepared with considerable labor and care, shows the number of inhabitants in each election district, the number of voters on the basis of one to, every four and a half inhabitants, the votes given in each election district at the October election, the numtice of any respectable journal. We notice it ber of voters who were absent from the pollsto-day only for the purpose of bringing it into the majorities and the majorities that will be still greater contempt among those who, in given on a full vote at the Presidential election, taking the October majorities as the basis of calculation.

- e :t	DISTRICTS.	Inkabitante	Fotors	Votes given at October election	No. who did not vale at October election	Republican majoritics	Vajorities on a full
*		:	· '•				
r	Bloss	880	195	131	64	-59	. 58
	Brookfield	1903	201	146	55	82	7114 110
Ļ	Chatham	1687	375	246	129	72	
8.9	Charlestong	2012	448	380	68	294	
- 1	Covington	869	193.	167	26 80	45	53 197
8	Clymer	1004	234	154		128	364
e	Delmar		518	406	112 22	282 50	504 59
٦	Deerfield	679	150	128		15	
r	Elk	79	17	15	2		52
e	Elkland Boro		70	70	•••	52	
	Farmington	1101	246	186	60	90	51
đ 🏻	Gaines		97	79	18	41	, 55
r'	Jackson		339	238	101	38	
١.	Knoxville	313	70	62	8	40	46 127
1	Lawrence		231	178	53	96	
-1	Lawrenceville		114	107	7	63	68 11
3 [Liberty	1642	365	265	100	7	67
t İ	Morris		98	74	24	50	
į	Mainsburg		25	24	1	10	11
-	Middlebury	1567	349	285	64	167	207
	Mansfield	352	78	75	3	45	47 61
•	Nelson	517	115	84	31	44	
0 1	Osceola		.112	82	20	70	- 88 165
- 1	Richmond		299	280	. 19		105
- 1	Rutland		257	220	37	28	.39
e	Shippen= Sullivan	Z4/	55	40	15		222
5			393	302	91	117	
8	Tioga	1085	241	203	38	62	
8-	Tioga Boro	443	98	84	14	177	226
0	Union	1320	294	233	61	101	99
8	Wellsboro	809	180 252	185 182	****	132	
١	Westfield	1132	252	102	70		
ا جا						2833	•
. 1	Covington Boro	317	70	59	11	5	-6

663 147 108 39 12 16

31121 6916 5478 1438 2816 3554 Calling the majority 3,500, it would leave at least 224 voters at home, saying nothing about the many changes favorable to the Republicans that will have taken place between the October and November elections.

Republicans of Tioga county, make the ma-Joienal, and his sense is admitted by his best jority in your county 3,500 and you will be the umns of The Press, and he will soon see what friends to be of the very commonest kind. Banner County of the State. Instead of per-We said nothing in our paper against Mr. mitting two hundred and twenty-four voters to Lewis Mann's political integrity. We believe November, see that every man votes who is faabsent themselves from the polls on the 6th of him to be an earnest and faithful believer in vorable to free labor, free speech and honesty,

Wellsboro, Oct. 22d, 1860.

Erastus Brooks at Addison,

EDITOR OF THE AGITATOR-Dear Sir: Permit me to notice, through your columns, the kind he might betray them with a kiss. He is dewas applied unjustly by the Journal to one of of warfare which the enemies of Republicanism eek to wage in the great political contest: no it belonged. We propose to prove by the that the question at issue has not been faith-Journal's own confession that Mr. Mann was a fully presented to your readers, but rather to call the attention of the discriminating, to the cunningly devised fallacies to which unscrupulous politicians resort. On the evening of the 4th inst. at Addison, I

had the opportunity of hearing the Hon. Eras-

tus Brooks, of New York. "Do men light a candle and put it under a bushel?" else why was this luminary placed in so prominent a position? Perhaps I am irreverent, but don't let the gods know it, and overlook my digressions. This modern "Peter" (the hermit,) took his first position as a sort of prologue, that the Democratic party had a right to act without being questioned-a license which seemed available to him throughout the discourse. His next rather broad position was, that "no one who had ever been a Democrat, could consistently be a Republican any longer.' In demonstrating this he came to the conclusion that the principles of the Republican party are hostile to Jeffersonian Democracy; and to corroborate the statement, read an extract from one of Lincoln's letters, criticising some act of Jefferson's. How logical; because "Honest Old Abe" discredited some motive of a once prominent Democrat, he has alienated his political associates from their most cherished precepts. Then let all who would see the fallacy of such arguments, compare the Chicago platform, fully endorsed by our candidates, with the Ordinance of 1784, written by Jefferson himself. Again he said, "let every Republican present answer to himself, how he can consistently support for Vice President, a man who opposed the homestead bill." In cona home for the laboring class of community. On the 12th of that month it passed the House of Representatives, yeas 115, nays 65-not one Johnson (Dem.) moved to amend by striking out the right of pre-emptors, also to charge 25 cents per acre for all lands disposed of in this manner. Mr. Wade (Rep.) then moved a restoration of the original bill, which was supported by Hamlin and all other Republicans present. The motion of Wade, of course, was ownships of Potter county furnishes material lost, in a Democratic Senate, and that of Johnson taken up; Mr. Hamlin and others voting against it, for the very good reason that if passed it would cheat the people out of their just claims, set forth in Grow's bill. As now amended, it was returned to the House where it was promptly negatived, for the above given The embryo King of Great Britain, surrounded reasons. After the fruitless attempts of several conference committees to adjust the matter, the Senate modified their restrictions on the original bill, and it passed both Houses, Mr. Hamlin again voting for it. Thus we find Hamlin a firm advocate of the Homestead policy, voting and acting throughout with the Republican party. Yet Mr. Brooks read an extract

from his (Hamlin's) remarks against the mere *These districts gave Democratic majorities.

assuring his hearers that he voted against the off only to deceive the less reading class of community. Whether they shall meet the ends of his foul purposes, rest with the working people to decide. Let those who talk of consistency not be the ones who have made so many

He next gave us "special fits" on the tatiff question, and condescended to inform us that in Penn, the people were led into the belief that Lincoln favors the protective policy, while his true position as represented in other states. is against it. My first thoughts instinctively were "the ignorance of an injury is better than the knowledge of it;" therefore don't put yourself out of the way at all to enlighten us .-There is an article in the Republican platform, sufficiently explicit for our instructions. After making a number of statements equally false the slave; that agitation has only led him into more Territories, and bound his chains still ighter. To prove this he remarked, "when I first went South it was quite common to see groups of slaves assembled for religious instructions." What an enchanted tradition. Oh triumphant charity, mercy was well nigh outdone, and philanthropy strove to keep pace. Ah then you did see, with rapture, men who exact the lives and services of fellow men, telling them there is a God; think you, they imagined him a relative of their masters? But you us not to agitate; not to stay the aggressions of the accursed institution. You tell that we are miserable, blind fanatics and do worse than to thwart our own purpose. But how, I ask, came so many of the original slave states now free? Was it not agitation, and is it not upon agitation that rests our weal or woe as a nation. Then why so much deception? or have you rebelled against all truth and justice, that you now seek to avert them.

In conclusion, when we see men of acknowledged political prominence advocate their cause, only perverting record, and wilfully misrepresenting the principles and aims of their opponents, we may not only discredit their acts, but question their motives. Corrupt, indeed, must be the party that can not candidly submit their cause for the decision of a reading people; des perate their circumstances, when compelled to rake from filthy sloughs of their intellects, the most libelous perversions.

Osceola, Oct. 13th, 1860.

FORNEY ON THE CRESSON FUSION. [From the Philadelphia Press.]

The editor of The Volunteer, a paper published at Carlisle, in this State, of which place, he is the postmaster, flies into a passion over the straight Douglas electoral ticket, and indulges himself as follows:

"It is the most shameless attempt to betray

the Democracy, and give the State to the Opposition, we have ever known. The men engaged in this business are under the direction of John W. Forney, editor of The Press, and know what they are about. Let any one look over the col-Forney is driving at. Every day its broad pages are filled with the speeches of Black Republican orators. Forney is a Lincoln man, and is doing more for the cause of Black Republicanism than any other Republican editor in the State. 'His affected gratification when Douglas and Foster were nominated, it was well known, was all a sham-a mean attempt at deception. He desired the confidence of these distinguished men for a short time, that termined, if possible, to defeat the Democratic arty, and he believes he can accomplish this by running a bogus electoral ticket in this State. If Democrats can be caught by this bait, and any considerable number be induced to support the bogus ticket, then, indeed, the State is lost, and 'Old Abe' will, in all probability, be the next President."

We can make allowances for the difficulties under which any honest man must labor, who attempts to conduct a Democratic newspaper while holding an office under the present corrupt Administration of the General Govern ment. His interest is always in conflict with his judgment-his pocket with his principleshis official obligations with his duties to his readers. No man in the State has been more generously indulged by the people around him than the very Mr. Bratton who conducts the Carlisle Volunteer. In order to allow him to retain his office, they have charitably submitted to his support of the worst acts of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet—to his championship of the miserable Ahl, who betrayed his principles on the Lecompton question, for what is generally supposed to have been a consideration—and even to his attacks upon independent men who would not follow his example.

Bratton has indeed labored to propitiate their good opinion by apologizing in private to those whom he had publicly assailed, and by confidentially sneering at and denouncing the very acts which, in his newspaper, he seemed sincerely to approve! Among those who have been favored with his professions of friendship is the editor of the Press. Inclination and old associations led us to believe these professions, and induced us to pass over his humiliating subserviency to the tyrants at Washington. In days gone by it was our pleasure to serve him, and in later times to plead in his behalf to those who objected to his libels and his inconsistencies. The above extract, however, displays not only his utter want of gratitude, but his utter want of truth. If there is a man in the State who knows the nature of the editor of The Press-who can judge of his sincerity, and who has gone further than others to approve the policy upon which this journal is conducted—it is this same Bratton. He knows that "Forney" is not a 'Lincoln man." He knows that Forney is earnestly and ardently the friend of Stephen A. Douglas; and he knows, too, "that every day the broad pages of The Press are not filled with speeches of Black Republican orators." Here, now, are three patent and distinct falsehoods-patent to all men, and known to be such to him who utters it. The Press is a newspaper. It has its opinions and its convictions, which, while deliberately and daily publishing, do not prevent it from giving the widest circulation to the opinions and convictions of others. Current events, personal or political, are collected carefully, and reported to its thousands of readers. But the editor is no more responsible for the speeches he prints, than he is for his advertisements.

Mr. Bratton, like the rest of his school, conceals the truth, in order to assist the wrong. While denouncing the straight Douglas elec- | Isaac Mann.

shadow of Johnson's, and said it was a speech toral ticket, and calling upon the friends of against the free-home policy. Confidentially Douglas to vote for the enemies of Douglas on the Fusion ticket, he is dishonest enough to bill, he asks "who can consistently support refuse to state that the straight Douglas electhe Republican nominees?"-All will readily toral ticket not only meets the warm approval see the absurdity of such reasonings, palmed of Stephen A. Douglas, but was absolutely appointed at his earnest request. Will this man Bratton say that Douglas is for Lincoln, because Douglas is for the straight ticket? What else does Bratton meanly hide from his readers, in order to make good his abuse of The Bress? Only that in the Southern States the men who pray for the election of the fusion ticket in Pennsylvania boldly strike every Douglas man from their electoral tickets, on the ground that no Douglas man can be a Domocrat. Nor does he tell the honest Democracy of Cumberland county that he is asking them to support an electoral ticket composed of men the majority of whom are not only trying to break down the regular organization and nominations of the party, but are committed to a candidate for the Presidency who is controlled by the enemies of the Union. Nor does he tell and unphilosophical, this intellectual pugilist them that, while blaming The Press and its edcame to the conclusion that we, the people of | itor for assisting to elect Lincoln, such a result the North, are responsible for the miseries of is the assured consequence of the revolutionary course of Breckinridge and his supporters. If Breckinridge were not in the field, Douglas would be elected in November.

Mr. Bratton flies the flag of Douglas and Johnson from his mast-head; but his colors, like his statements, are false. The pirate who goes forth to ravage and to burn, to rob and to murder, unfurls the flag of some civilized nation in order more effectually to accomplish his fiendish purposes; and so with the postmaster of the Carlisle Volunteer. The name of Douglas printed at the head of its columns say that this is not the case now, and yet tell is a decoy and a cheat. Directly below it he prints the fusion electoral ticket, which Douglas has himself denounced, and which, like a magazine in the Corsair's hold, whenever the time comes, will be used to destroy the very cause to which this Volunteer professes attachment. This is the man, and this is the newspaper that attempts to arraign The Press for disorganization, and to hold its editor accountable for the probable election of Abraham Lincoln. Let Mr. Bratton, like all of his class, receive the bounties of the Administration, but let him not still further outrage the honest Democracy, who, for years, have tolerated his mercenary conduct, by attempting with wanton impunity, to drive them into an endorsement of the venalities and treacheries of which he has so long been the shameless apologist.

> Dr Hostetter's Bitters have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throught the Union. As a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation and general nervous debility, it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment, to that which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, should recommend it to all classes of our community. All that will be necessary to convince the skeptical of its healthy effects, is to purchase a bottle and be convinced.

Sold/ by druggists and dealers generally, vervwhere.

See advertisement in another column.

A PPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Almi-A PPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Almira ra Hall.—You are hereby notified that Henry Hall, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court have appointed Monday, the 3d day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., for hearing the said Henry Hall in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper.

S. L. POWER, Sh'ff. think proper. October 24, 1860w4.

A PPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To E. S. Marsh. You are hereby notified that Polly Marsh, by her next friend James Marsh, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a to the Court of Common Pleas of 110ga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court have appointed Monday, the 3d day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., for heuring the said Polly Marsh in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper.

Oct. 24, 1860w4.

S. I. POWER, Sh'ff.

A PPLICATION IN DIVORCE,—To Katherine Kiff. You are hereby notified that Erastus Kiff, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court have appointed Monday, the 3d day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., for hearing the said Erastus Kiff, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper.

S. L. POWER, Sh'ff. proper. Oct. 24, 1860w4.

A DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of James A. Wilson, late of Delmar township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers, in Del-P. C. HOIG, ANDREW BARTLE, Adm'rs. October 24, 1860w6*

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Henry Decay, late of Clymer township, dee'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber in Clymer. ticated for settlement to the subscriber, in Clymer. Oct. 24, 1860. JOB REXFORD, Adm'r.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the sub-Scriber, on the night of Wednesday, Sept. 26th, A LIGHT RED COW, about six years old, with large, well shaped horns, and large bag. No peculiar marks remembered. Any information in regard to said cow will be gratefully received by the subscriber, and all research the said control of th said cow will be gratefully receive and all reasonable charges paid.

PHŒBE MOORE. - Charleston, Oct. 24, 1860w3.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—The School Directors of Delmar District will meet at the Denne school house on Saturday, the 3d of November next, with teachers for the winter schools.

By order of the Board. GEO. HILDRETH,
Delmar, Oct. 24, 1850w2 Secretary.

NOTICE. To the Stockholders of Tioga County Bank: The annual election for Directors will be held on the third Monday of November at their Banking House. Dated 22d Oct. 1860.
4t-12
B. C. WICKH.

B. C. WICKHAM, Pres't. WESTFIELD SELECT SCHOOL.

O. M. STEBBINS, TEACHER.

The Winter Term begins November 27th, 1860.

TUITION:

Primary Branches, \$2 50
Common English 3 00
Higher Branches 3 50 Nogaer branches in private families furnished at very low prices. A good hall has been procured for the winter term. No pains will be spared to make this school equal to any in the county.

O. M. STEBBINS.

Westfield, Tioga Co., Pa.

Veterinary Surgeon.

THE undersigned begs to inform to people of Tioga County, that he has located himself at Tioga Borough for the cure of all diseases known to Horses, in the shortest time. Satisfaction given or no charge made. WM. HOUK, Tioga, Pa. Refers to J. G. Mercereau, Abram Shappee and Isaac Manne. 3m12