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MCINROY & BAILEY, WOULD inform the public that having purchased the Mill property, known as the "CULVER MILL," and having repaired and supplied it with new bolts and machinery, they are now prepared to do CUSTOM WORK to the entire satisfaction of his patrons. With the aid of our experienced miller, Mr. L. D. Mitchell, and the unceasing efforts of the operators, they intend to keep up an establishment on a grand scale in the county. Cash paid for wheat and corn, and the highest market price given. EDW. MCINROY, JNO. W. BAILEY. March 15, 1860.

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THE AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE. VOL. VII. WELLSBORO, TOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1860. NO. 13.

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THE BEAUTIFUL LAND.

There's a beautiful land toward the Western skies, Where the fleeciest clouds are straying; In tints of purple and gold they rise, There the pine and the cedar enwrap the eyes.

For the Agitator. Mrs. M. A. STEVENS.

KITTY CLYDE.

Clatter! Clatter! the old mill went night and day, yet nobody in the little cottage just beyond seemed disturbed by it. The old house dog lay cozily on the door step with one eye open, while on the window sill pussy reposed in comfort.

"Where can Kitty stay so?" exclaimed Dame Clyde; here it is almost dinner time, and no signs of her. Kitty! Kitty! "But no Kitty came. What keeps Miss Kitty? Come with me, gentle reader, just up the stream a little way. There, on a large rock, over which the willow bends, with a rod and line in hand, ever now and then throwing her wealth of curls high in the air, is sweet Kitty Clyde.

"I kept you, Kitty?" asked Harry; "I rather think it is your fault." "Well, my fault or yours, I'll get a scolding, that's certain," and gathering up line, rod and basket, she turned towards home.

"Come here, girl, and kiss your father." With a bound she flung her arms around her father's neck, and then her mother's. "Now, Kitty, hurry and get dinner." Kitty needed no second bidding. The little table was covered as if by magic. The delicious butter, the snow-white bread, the tempting preserves, soon invited the trio to dinner. The humble blessing asked, they enjoyed the meal in silence.

Kitty Clyde was the belle of the village; the dream of the young men; the envy of the girls. People said—and we all know that people will talk—that Harry Jones was Kitty's heap, an insinuation which Kitty indignantly denied. Be matters as they were, the truth was Kitty was a little inclined to coquette.

Kitty put both hands to her ears, saying, "I won't hear." "Kitty," and Harry's voice took a deeper tone, "I love you. I have watched you a long time. I have seen you bestow many bright smiles on others, but now, Kitty, I ask them all for myself. Do you love me, Kitty?"

"What nonsense is this?" exclaimed Kitty, archly smiling. "Nonsense? No, it is not nonsense. Do you love me, Kitty?" "No!" The word was harshly spoken, and Harry turned to hide his emotion: "Then good bye, Kitty Clyde. I never thought you a flirt, till now—never."

"Child, child," said her mother, "where have you been?" "Kitty made no reply, but seeking her own little chamber, she threw herself on the bed and wept. For almost an hour she wept there, and then said, she will come again to-morrow. That night wild dreams flitted through Kitty Clyde's head. She dreamed she was a bride, but there was no bridegroom. So overpowered was she by her emotions, that she awoke, just as the sun came peeping in the little window.

"What news, father?" "Why, Harry Jones is going to ship!" He said no more, but sprang forward to catch the fainting form of Kitty. "Is he gone father, is he gone?" eagerly asked Kitty. "Not yet, he starts to-morrow."

"I have heard the news?" he asked of Kitty. "News, what news, father?" "Why, Harry Jones is going to ship!" He said no more, but sprang forward to catch the fainting form of Kitty. "Is he gone father, is he gone?" eagerly asked Kitty.

He turned to see what she had forgotten, when her lover caught her in his arms and gazed at her with a look of rapture. "Shame!" said Kitty, "you dare not do that again!" and again she scampered. Noon in the cottage, and from the mill came a large, robust man, with the ringing step of one of nature's noblemen. With quick tread he soon reached the cottage; and entering he looks curiously around.

"How now, wife; am I too fast to-day?" "That wild Kitty has been gone all this morning, and I don't know when she will come home. That girl will surely come to no good end, she is so wild," replied the good dame. "No, wife, she is young yet. When she gets older she will be wiser."

DOUGLAS' RECORD.

The introduction of the third Nebraska bill; repealing the Missouri Compromise, constitutes the turning point in Mr. Douglas' political highway. From this sharp corner, his course is wholly and utterly pro-slavery, down to the introduction of the Leocompton bill in the Senate, where he takes a position of indifference, but expressed in his phrase, "Don't care whether slavery is voted down or voted up."

HE GOES DIRECTLY FOR SUPREME COURT SOVEREIGNTY AND A TERRITORIAL SLAVE CODE. On the 23d of June, 1860, the Douglas wing of the National Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, finished up its business by adopting the following resolution as a part of its platform—the resolution having been offered by Mr. Wickliffe, of Louisiana, who declared that its adoption would give Mr. Douglas 40,000 votes in that State:

"Resolved, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of Territorial Governments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government."

In his letter accepting the nomination, Mr. Douglas gave his particular attention to the Wickliffe slave-code resolution, remarking upon it as follows: "Upon a careful examination of the platform of principles adopted at Charleston, and reaffirmed at Baltimore, with an additional resolution which is in perfect harmony with the others, I find it to be a faithful embodiment of the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, as the same were proclaimed and understood by all parties in the Presidential contests of 1848, 1852 and 1856."

HE DEFENDS THE BORDER RUFFIANS OF MISSOURI. In Douglas' Report on Kansas Affairs, Mar. 12, 1850, page 9, he defended the Border Ruffian invaders of Kansas, as follows: "The natural consequence was that immediate steps were taken by the people of the western counties of Missouri to stimulate, organize and carry into effect a system of emigration, similar to that of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, for the avowed purpose of counteracting the effects and protecting themselves and their domestic institutions from the consequences of that company's operations."

HE DECLARES THE BOGUS LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS TO HAVE BEEN VALID. In the same report, and on page 15 thereof, Mr. Douglas asserted the validity of the bogus legislature and its acts, as follows: "So far as the question involves THE LEGALITY OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE AND THE VALIDITY OF ITS ACTS, it is entirely immaterial whether we adopt the reasoning and conclusion of the minority or majority reports, for each proves that THE LEGISLATURE WAS LEGALLY AND DULY CONSTITUTED."

HE THINKS SENATOR SUMNER SHOULD BE "KICKED LIKE A DOG." On the 20th day of May, 1856, Mr. Douglas indulged in the following language, in reply to Senator Sumner—the day on which he was bludgeoned by Preston S. Brooks: "It is his object to provoke some of us to KICK HIM AS WE WOULD A DOG! A hundred times has he called the Nebraska Bill a swindle—an act of infamy, and each time went on to illustrate the complicity of each man who voted for it, in perpetrating the crime."

HE VINDICATES DAVID R. ATCHISON.

In the same speech, and on the same day, Mr. Douglas proceeded to vindicate David R. Atchison, of Missouri, who was then leading a company of Border Ruffians against Kansas, in the following eulogistic terms: "The Senator has also made an assault on the late President of the Senate—General Atchison—a gentleman of as kind a nature, of as genuine and true a heart as ever animated a human soul. He is impulsive and generous, carrying his good qualities sometimes to an excess, which induces him to say and do many things that would not meet my approval; but all who know him, know him to be a gentleman and an honest man—true and loyal to the Constitution of his country."

HE ENDORSES THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION IN ADVANCE. On the 12th of June, 1857, Mr. Douglas made his "Grand Jury" speech, so-called, at Springfield, to which one reference has already been made. The following extracts from this speech are taken from the photographic report published in the Missouri Republican of June 18th, 1857. The famous Leocompton Convention had just been called by the bogus Legislature, and on this topic he spoke as follows:

"Kansas is about to speak for herself through her delegates assembled in convention to form a constitution, preparatory to her admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Peace and prosperity now prevail throughout her borders. The law under which her delegates are to be elected, is believed to be just and fair in all its objects and provisions. If any portion of the inhabitants, acting under the advice of political leaders in distant States, shall choose to absent themselves from the polls, and withhold their votes, with a view of leaving the Free State Democrats in a minority, and thus securing a pro-slavery constitution in opposition to a majority of the people living under it, let the responsibility rest on those who, for partisan purposes, will sacrifice the principles they profess to cherish and promote."

HE SAYS THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS NOT INTENDED TO INCLUDE "ALL MEN." In the same speech, Mr. Douglas ventilated his views of the Declaration of Independence, as follows: "The signers of the Declaration of Independence, referred to white man, and to him alone, when they declared that all men were created equal. The principle they were asserting was that a British subject born on American soil, was equal to a British subject born in England—that a British subject here, was entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities, under the British Constitution that a British subject in England enjoyed; that their rights were inalienable, and hence, that Parliament, whose power was omnipotent, had no power to alienate them."

HE SAYS SLAVERY IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES OF CIVILIZATION AND CHRISTIANITY. In the same speech Mr. Douglas gave utterance to the following atrocious sentiments on slavery in the abstract: "At that day the negro was looked upon as a being of an inferior race. All history had proved that in no part of the world, or the world's history, had the negro ever shown himself capable of self-government, and it was not the intention of the founders of this government to violate that great law of God which made the distinction between the white and the black man. That distinction is plain and palpable, and it has been the rule of civilization and christianity the world over, that whenever any man or set of men were incapable of taking care of themselves, they should consent to be governed by those who are capable of managing their affairs for them."

We find the same idea, in nearly the same language, in his Chicago speech of October 23d, 1850, as published in Sheahan's Life of Douglas, to-wit: "The civilized world have always held that when any race of men have shown themselves so degraded by ignorance, superstition, cruelty and barbarism as to be utterly incapable of governing themselves, they must, in the nature of things, be governed by others, by such laws as are deemed applicable to their condition."

HE SAYS THE ALMIGHTY HAS REQUIRED THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY! In the Memphis speech, following immediately the extract quoted above, from the Aralanche, comes the following blasphemous declaration: "The Almighty has drawn the line on this continent on one side of which the soil must be cultivated by slave labor. That line did not run on thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, for thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes runs over mountains and through valleys. But this Slave line meanders in the sugar fields and plantations of the South—[the remainder of the sentence was lost by the confusion around the reporter.] And the people living in the different localities and in the Territories must determine for themselves whether their 'middle bed' is best adapted for slave or free labor."

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HE THINGS "CONGRESS" MUST DETERMINE WHEN POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY SHALL BEGIN IN A TERRITORY. In his copyright essay, published in Harper's Magazine last year, Mr. Douglas substantially admits the Republican doctrine concerning the relation of Congress to the Territories, by saying: "It [sovereignty] can only be exercised where there are inhabitants sufficient to constitute a government, and capable of performing its various functions and duties—a fact to be ascertained and determined by Congress—Whether the number shall be fixed at ten, fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants, does not affect the principle."

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TALLEYRAND AND ARNOLD. There was a day when Talleyrand arrived in Havre on foot from Paris. It was the darkest hour of the Revolution. Pursued by the bloodhounds of the Reign of Terror, striped of every wreck of property, Talleyrand secured a passage to America in a ship about to sail. He was a beggar and a wanderer to a strange land, to earn his daily bread by labor.

"Is there any American stopping at your house?" he asked the landlord of the hotel. "I am bound to cross the water, and would like a letter to a person of influence in America." The landlord hesitated a moment and then replied: "There is a gentleman up stairs, but whether he came from America or England is more than I can tell."

He pointed the way, and Talleyrand—who in his life, was bishop, prince and minister—ascended the stairs; a miserable suppliant stood before the stranger's door knocked and was admitted. In a far corner of the dimly lighted room, sat a man of some fifty years, his arms folded and his head bowed upon his breast. From a window directly opposite, a flood of light poured upon his forehead. His eyes looked from beneath the downcast brows, and upon Talleyrand's face, with a peculiar and searching expression. His face was striking in outline, the mouth and chin indicative of an iron will. His form vigorous even with the snows of fifty, was clad in dark, but rich and distinguished costume.

Talleyrand advanced—stated that he was a fugitive—and the impression that the gentleman before him was an American solicited his kind feelings and offices. He poured forth his history in eloquent French and broken English. "I am a wanderer and an exile. I am forced to fly to the New World without friend or shelter. You are an American? Give me then, I beseech you, a letter of yours, so that I may be able to earn my bread. I am willing to toil in a manner—a life of labor would be a paradise to a career of luxury in France. You will give me a letter to your friends?" The strange gentleman arose. With a look that Talleyrand never forgot, he retreated towards the door of the next chamber, his eyes still looking from beneath his darkened brow: "I am the only man of the new world who can raise his hand to God and say: I have not a friend—not one—in all America."