5th. Resolved, That under our present school laws too much power is vested in the family of School Directors unless they are generally better

mon Schools be uniform, and selected by a convo-cation of teachers and School Officers of the county. Tthi Resolved, That we deem the office of Com

Superinfludent, a great auxiliary in promoting the interests of Common School education,

8th. Resolved, That there should be a system of graded schools established, and the school house arcantecture so improved as to meet the object of

Alie plans

Alie plans

Alie Resolved, That we hereby express our indehledness to Prof. J. R. Gavy of Philadelphia, for deaturines of the state of the state of the art of teaching; and also to Dr. C. Curren of Mass, for his able and instructive dectures upon Anatomy, Physiology &c., and that we recommend Mrs. Cutter's work upon Physiology, in all our Com-

10th. Resolved, That we extend to Rev. J. F. CALKING, our sympathies in the discharge of his diffi-cult and laborious duties as County Superintendent, and also tender to him our sincere thanks for that degree of interest which he has succeeded in awakening, upon the subject of Common School education.

11th. Resolved, That we request the Editors of the different process of this county and also the editor of the School Journal of this State to publish the foregoing presmble and resolutions.

The following amendment to the report of Committee by Rev. J. F. Calkins, was unanimously

12th. Resolved That we tender our thanks to Prof. Raynolds, for providing accommodations of room and lights, and for his valuable services as teacher for the Institute

WEALTHY F. RICHARDS. Recording Secretary.

## From the N. H. Sentinel. Sectionalism.

That any one should make the charge against the Republican party, that it is a sectional party, (the words import criminality,) is sufficient to excite the indignation of any one who has made himself acquainted with the whole course of our political history.-The events and the spirit of this history demonstrate that the charge is false.

It is not a sectional party, for freedom, which is its aim, and has ever been, (until recently,) the governing principal of the reslavery, which it seeks to limit, is, in its efnational right to govern the territories, and a national duty to keep out of them that class of brute laborers who reduce to ster- the mother's car, in a hovel, or in a palace. There ility the earth on which they tread; who is possibly as much poetry as truth in the conceit. shut out schools and let in ignorance; who strength; who, in fine, disqualify the territo. | us some days since with a request to publish. ry, into which they are admitted, for doing its full duty to the world, and especially its equal duty to communities associated with it. How much more abounding, in all that constitutes national strength, would the United States now be, were it not for slavery.

But even if the republican party be a sectional party, in any sense of the word; if the mere fact that a great majority, if even all who compose it dwell in one part of the nation, and those whom they opnose in another part, makes it sectional; and the latter has, for a long time, acted as a sectional party, are not the former completely justified in organizing a defensive sectional party? This old sectional party has for a long time, maintained its predominance, making sectional interests and selfish gratification the chief object of its policy, expending from the revenues of the nation immense sums to promote its own aggrandizement, and but small sums for the especial benefit of the North. Has the hand, now dust, that penned it. length of time given this sectional party the sole right to be sectional? Is it to be, not condemned, but justified, while a new party necessarily sectional in its formation, but national in its objects, is condemned and abused as though guilty of all the sins forbidden in the decalogue, and all the short - comings denounced in the code of patriotism! The then turned the other; they have smitten us perfect right, to give our votes for such men as will take care of the nation's interest and our own; will pass such just laws as the constitution au horises and repeal such laws as it does not authorise? May we not vin-dicate the rights of man? May we not insist that the garden, which God gave to man to dress and improve, shall be so taken care of as to be improved to the utmost of its capacity! And especially may we not, after such long submission to the rule of less than one third over more than two thirds, partly through the privilege unrighteously obtained for themselves on account of their slaves, demand the rights belonging to freedom and

to the large majority? The indignation aroused by the charge that the Republican party is a sectional party, in any but an honorable sense, is equalled by the disdain produced by the threat that. if the majority will not submit to the minority, the small minority will leave the union. He who permits the fear of this to control his political action has in him nothing of the spirit of onr revolutionary patriots-nothing of that high resolve which elevates man to greatness-no accurate knowledge of statistical facts, and of southern interests, which would at once convince him that the threat is only intended to frighten; or that, if possibly serious in a few of those who utter it, in the hope of more surely obtaining office, its execution would be prevented by the considerate many at the South, who foresee the consequences to themselves, either probable or inevitable. Among the probable consequences is, they must be well aware, the is insurrection of their slaves when they know and privation. There is something terribly fatal to that the free states are no longer bound to protect their masters, . And among the inevitable are the escape of many more slaves with no prospect of recovering them; the surrender of all the advantage now derived from their privilege of giving votes for slaves; the overshadowing superiority of a contiguout republic, bound by no constitutional obvery large increase of taxation,

M. H. COBB. E. EDITOR.

be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA

Thursday Morning, Nov. 99, 1855. Bepublican Nominations

For President in 1956: Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio. For Vice-President: Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Penn's.

TO THE REPUBLICAN PRESS,

The Republican Association of Washington city, being desirous of procuring as specifily as possible a complete first of all papers advocating or favorable to the Republican Party, for publication, and for the purpose of newarding after deal for publication, and for the purpose of newarding after deal months. for posicition, and not the purpless of serwarding mem desi-rable political information and deciments, from this import-ant point during the next session of Congress, and Presiden-tial campaign; earmority request the editors of all such to mail us one number of, their paper, addressed to "Rect for the People," Washington city:

DANIEL'E. GOOCLOF,

Committee of Republican Association.

ELDER SHITH will preach in the Busbylerland Church in Wellsboro's Sunday morning at the usual

We are forced to defer an interesting letter from Minnesota until next week. An essay on Schools will probably appear next week.

There is no foreign news of importance. An idle rumor of difficulty between England and this country has been exciting the commercial world, but it ended in smoke.

We are requested to state that the County Agricultural Society's annual Meeting for the election of officers, will be held on Monday evening, December 3d; in the Court House.

Call at Beckwith's Daguerrean Gallery and examne his pictures. Read his advertisement. And don't forget to look at the new an

"Kick him Down!"

ment of Messrs, D. P & W. Roberts.

What has he done?

Why, he is as poor as "Job's off ox;" therefore lown with bim!

Certainly, O lofty world! Had he been-to the manor born;" had he been "seized of" two or three hundred broad acres upon his natal morn ; or had he dawned upon the world with a gold spoon between his tender gums; or, had he leaped into swaddling-clothes booted and spurred-why, then he would have presented himself in a manner worthy public, is national. It is not sectional, for of your most considerate consideration. But untoward Fate differently willed it. He came as he fects, national, and to check its progress is a came-a fresh instalment of doubtful wealth, pernational duty. It is not sectional, for it is a haps less welcome than his predecessors and perhaps more welcome; for some silly poet has said that the first wail of an infant falls as sweetly upon

We fell into this train of thought as we read, for keep out laboring whites, the chief strength the hundredth time perhaps, the bitter rhymes of of a nation, and who in proportion to their Charles P. Shiras, which may be found upon the own number, detract from the national first page of this paper. A friend handed them to

> The heart of the author, which always beat true and kindly, is now stilled forever. It was a great, a noble and a stout heart, brimming with hopes for the redemption of Man, and so exquisitely sensitive that the thought of Life's bitter wrongs swept ever painfully over its strained strings, Ills was not a long journey-such, never tarry long. They cannot endure the perpetual winter that hems them in, and so they recede from this earth-life and seek the eternal sanshine of the Better Land.

But the world was bettered by the short stay of Charles P. Shiras. It may be a sullen, stubborn world, and slow to acknowledge it; but the fact is indestructible. Every line that he penned in view of social falsehood, lives to better the soul that drinks t in. Read the poem referred to and say if not grapple boldly with the world's great Lie. They are rude rhymes-they may grate harshly upon the ear of the hypercritical-those who read poetry by the foot and measure souls by bexameters : but the massive symmetry of Truth may be recognized in every sentence. For this we like the poem and love

"Kick him down!" There is no falsehood in the cry, albeit there are not a few who will sneer at what we have written and are about to write. The observant hear this cry going up continually in the actions of the few in every community who have succeeded to the wealth born of the labor and prins a child's denial. We choose to look facts in the face. South have smitten us on one cheek; we and if the cause of humanity demands a blow, palsied be the hand that dares not strike! The world on that; and now have we not a full and has turned its back upon social falsehood too long already. Grapple with Wrong, and grapple low down-at the very root. In the hand-to-hand strife with Wrong there should be no wails except those wrung from mortally-wounded Pride. Strike, then and strike fearlessly.

With the aristocracy of towns and cities-to some such a bugbear-we have little to do. Time spent in ridiculing it is lost time, and the like of denunciation. It is a mushroom feeding on social missm. Hence, if the atmosphere be purified it will die a natural death. Attack it otherwise, and it will sustain a factitious life. In so far as it chills the bet. ter impulses it is wrong; and in so far as it serves to cheat a few into a fancied superiority of rank and position, it is harmless.

There is an evil abroad in the land eclipsing all others; and of this evil our poet sings-"Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes t

An empty pocket 's the worst of crimes." The tendency of the age is to mammon-worship The stardy old Seracen who, under the professions of the monks and Christian princes who led on the Crusades, discovered the great secret, and exclaimed bitterly-"Gold is the god of the Frank and buried treasure his Holy Sepulcher!"-might speak in this day with increased bitterness. Virtue, intelligence, love, and genius even, shrink into comparative nothinguess in the presence of the gilded Dagon of this age. The chances are about equal in the hands of the born rich, or the grown rich. The one may be possessed of a full grown soul and judge men by the standard of goodness; or he may be dwarfed in psychical stature and despise everybody not dwarfed like limself. The other may have had a full grown soul of new books which can be purchased at his count which mammon-worship has dwarfed; or he may have grown rich, and treasured up goodness the while. But were we to choose a master, he should not be one who had lifted himself up from the pit of poverty to the plane of wealth, by the dint of toil good! impulses in mammon-worship; and few na. tures once stung to death by poverty can bear prosperity and manhood at the same time.

Friendly roader, look around you, upon the little backwoods villages, and then tell us which men more willingly defer to-the fool, in "purple and fine linen," or the wise man, in rege! We dere anticipate your reply. Say, then, is there, a wrong fast enterprise whatever; and we hope Mr. Taylor will gold piece still remained in the rifled desk, ligations to aid them in any event; and a anchored upon the bosom of society and crushing receive that generous patronage which his endeavor which, in his haste he had missed.—From its life out, or is deference shown to mere gilding to serve the public, merits.

and an empty pocket?-Which?

Kansas to Freedom was overdrawn; that Nature had set the great seal of Freedom on the virgin soil. And sol the great scal of Freedom on the virgin son.

of that territory; nay, more; they said all this even the state of t of that torritory; nay, more; they said all this even, while the slaveowner was driving his human cattle

Did they lie, or speak ignorantly? Which?

The crust of poverty may be bitter, but it is honey compared with the moral which the Oppressor shall eat when accepts, fights itself. Men may point to their churches, their school hones and their hospitals, and sit down composedly, as if in those open monthed charities the duty of Maria and monthed charities the duty of Man was performed; but when they awake to the wrongs that such list-

give them the lie.

The wickedness of waiting until a man is able to is apparent. The unfortunate man needs encouragement in his darkest hour, not in the hour of his triumph over every opposing obstacle.

Hon. ERABTUS BROOKS,-The re-election of this staunch American to the Senate of New York is a for he has been the target for the most bitter assaults from all the papist myrmidens of Bishop Hughes. Keni, spot under eye on cheek . . . . . . look in all the -Philad's, San.

The re-election of Erastus Brooks is simply the re-election of one of the blindest of secturian bigots and most inveterate of Silver-Gray Whigs. Withand most inveterate of Silver-Gray Whigs. With-out wishing to say one word in favor of †John, we Clerks of Boats, look sharp—put us on track and can't see much to choose between the men. One you can have \$50 at once; man, woman and boy, is a Catholic hirat the other is a Protestant hirat. is a Catholic bigot, the other is a Protestant bigot.

John contends that the Bible should not be put in the hands of the masses, neither should it be introduced into our common schools. And this because, as he primarily alleges, the masses are not ca. puble of interpreting the Book aright; and that would lead to schisms innumerable-endless quarrels about nothing; and in evidence of this he points you to the Protestant world.

Mr. Brooks contends that the Bible should be free to the masses and the priesthood, alike. That is: prised yesterday by a visit to our sanctum of a neathe is in favor of a general reading of the Bible, pro- ly printed sheet called the Pittston Herold. We vided, that everybody interprets it to favor his dogmas. Mr. Brooks is in favor of Bible Secieties for sending the Scriptures to the heathen in distant parts of the world; and at the same time he is in favor of was just taking the gloss off his "freedom suit" holding 4,000,000 of negroes in bondage in this Republic, and under laws which make it a penal offence sied for him a better fute than a tramper's. So we to teach one of those slaves to read the Bible l So much for the consistency of Mr. Brooks.

Again, 1John insists that man is not capable of elf-government; that a spiritual and temporal head in short, a Pope and a prince-are divinely instituted and therefore necessary to the welfare of a State. Briefly, †John is not a Republican. He be. like the energy and sincerity of the soul that planlieves and preaches obedience "to the powers that ned and penned it. We admire energy and sinceribe." He believes that the consciences of the mass- ty everywhere; but regret that our friend did not es should be in the Bishop's keeping. So much for the toleration of Bishop Hughes.

Mr. Brooks insists that man is capable of self-gov ernment, and that all men are "endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness." He believes that so men her the right to sit above his fellows and play at football with their destinies and fortunes. He further contends that every man is the proper keeper of his own conscience, and ion over the consciences of a thousand. Yet this tolerant Mr. Brooks apologizes for and defends the South in depriving 4,000,000 of Africans of the in- self-of which you will bear us witness. alienable rights of life, LIBERTY and the pursuit of right of private judgment away from those millions. He upholds a system of manselling and womanprosthe corruptions of Rome and the intolerance of tJohn -shamelessiv!

We have no desire to favor Bishop Hughes, for his doctrines are dangerous; but we equally ablior that painted hypocrite, Erastus Brooks, and consider him inferior in toleration, christian charity and sincerity. as well as in consistency—to that great bugbear of ignorant Protestants and dishonest politicians-JOHN HUGHES.

"Had any other Judge in Pennsylvania conducted succeeded to the wealth born of the labor and prins himself towards the public as has David Wilmot, he of a past generation. These may deny it, but it is would have been met with a coat of tar and feathers; David Wilmot, he and, refusing to resign, he would have been drive from the Bench by force-would not be permitted to disgrace it with his presence."-Ebenezer, in the Montrose Democrat.

> The above sublime peroration is 'segregated' from the middle of a column of the same sort which appeared in the last Montrose Mobocrat. It seems that Judge Wilmot sometimes takes occasion to make a speech in Montrose during Court week; and as the Democracy of that region have tor a year past shown a determination to abandon the chase and go it on their own hook, it isn't wonderful that Ebenezer had some severe internal disturbance in view of the approaching term of Court. What object the Judge can have in thus raising the Ebeuezer of our respected friend and contemporary we can't guess. Probably he has a habit of speaking the truth in his speeches, and possibly Mr. Chase doesn't cut a very flattering figure in the glare of the naked Wilmot for the past year-with what success the increasing popularity of the Judge with the people, well attests.

Our Wayne County friend some days since, took the Tribune to task for even slightly hinting that a certain case of Judicial tyranny would have justified open rebellion. Now, the mob-law is advocated in the article alluded to, in the plainest language. We now call upon brother Beardslee to read that article, bed two or three times before, she kept aland then tell us what he thinks of the Montrosc Dem. ocrat. It will then be apparent whether he preaches law-and-order doctrines from principle or from pique.

We have neglected to call attention to the improvements, new arrangement and laudable efforts of Mr. G. W. Taylor to accommodate the reading and music-loving public. He has a fine assortment er just as cheap as they can be got in New-York. He is just and honorable in his dealings, and every article purchased of him will be found as represented. If the young men of this vicinity would gradnally accumulate a library, let them save the stillings they spend for oyslors and cigars each week,

and make a visit to Mr. Taylor's Book Store on Saturday night, just to see how much better a few shillings look in book form then they do in eatables. Mr. Taylor has just received some very fine Pianwill do well to call and examine. A Book store is

natural and healthy? Assuming that the project should be with; spellatim. 3818 you thave tears; prepare to shed them now!"

Only give us the slightest information of our in but when they awake to the wrongs that such listlessness has inflicted upon the world, conscience will

Lowrey, 413 West Baltimore st., Baltimore M. D.,
and \$50 to \$500 will be paid immediately.

The wickedness of waiting notil a man is able to
live without help before lending him a helping hand,

live without help before lending him a helping hand,

him and whiskers under the chin, dark completion,

big eyes, gets drunk at times, smokes; cigars, dress black hat and suit, age 25. Woman, name about 5 feet, dark thin hair with lumps or bunches on her forehead, one eye affected or swoled, fai complection, walks slow, eight—(no you don't! ED.) dressed in cheap culico, at times, black, blue and (don't his hair curl? 'r.p.) important and loud spo-1st July 1855 by that name. All we want is information where they can be found. (The Fugitive Slave Law would do the rest—ch? ED.) The inform-

There, haven't we cast our bread upon the waters -and flong at \$9 a bbl.? Isn't that a nice advertisement? Just think of it-starting off with an "injured daughter," who is described as "a man, woman and boy," all rather "dark complected." That beats the men in buckram, Bah! We ad vise that "injured daughter" to make tracks for Canada. Namés suppressed in above.

A NEW PAPER.—We were most agreeably surpsychometrized the paper before opening it, and the familiar face of an old and pleasant friend rose up before us-the earnest face of E. S. NIEBELL. He when last we shook his hand, and then we prophe have looked anxiously for his paper and here it is.

This is the first number. It shows the care of man of taste and talent in its selections, and when we turn to the editor's columns the same excellence prevails there. We have read his salutatatory, and while disagreeing with its arguments politically, we choose to strike for Man instead of Purty. Maturer thought will work its inevitable changes, though, and we quarrel not with an honest mau for a difference in opinion. Let us hope that while battling against the disfranchisement of men for not being born on the right side of the water, (that's a plank in our platform too,) our friend will not always for-get that men should not be disfranchised, and shut out from the blessings of Education, and bought and and sold and scourged like cattle, because, forsooth that it is a dangerous thing to give one man domin. they were not born of the right color! Pardon this allusion to a subject tabooed by modern democracy, my friend, for we are as much in earnest as your-

We hope our friend will succeed in his enterprise happiness," and moreover, taking by violence the for we cannot afford to see an earnest worker fail. however wide the difference in opinion. The demoarute of Luzerne should sustain the Herald, for wit tituting, and then like a canting hypocrite prates of a just effort on their part we can see that it must become the leading Democratic journal in Northeastern Pennsylvania. There is the right kind of talent in the editorials before us to achieve this. Go. a-head, friend. (E tirw.)

> CHARLESTON COTILLION BAND .- A friend hands us the following, which we insert with pleasure:

"To the dancing public we would cheerfully recommend the above Band, as being choice in their selection of music, gentlemanly in their deportment and always attentive to the call of their friends They make as good and as great a variety of music as any band in Northern Pa., under the direction of Mr. Wetmore. They are also attached to a full Brass Band, under the direction of Mr. A. E. Niles."

Diabolical Murder of a Woman for Money.

A most atrocious murder was committed in North Coventry, in this county, on Wednesday night. The victim was a maiden lady named Hannah Shingle, who occupied a house alone. The woman was about sixty years of age, and had some mental peculiar ities, superinduced by a love affair which hapnened in her youth. She was the owner of a farm of about 200 acres, on which she resided, having the land worked by her neighbors. She was first discovered by John Miller and his son, who were gathering apples in her orchard.

The son was sent to the house to see that she was well, when he came back stating Truth. He has done little clse than abuse Judge that the clock case had been broken open and he did not see her, but supposed she had been robbed. Father and son immediately started for the house, and on going to her bed found her lying on the bed entirely dead, and her person bearing marks of a most fearful murder.

She is represented as a woman of remarkable courage. The house having been robways at her side an axe for defence. This axe she took up stairs with her. At the head of the stairs were indications that a severe struggle had ensued. The murderer must have wrested the axe out of her hand, and then, throwing her down, inflicted two heavy blows on her forehead, crushing in her skull in a fearful manner.

There were marks on the body showing that she had been choked by the wretch in a fearful struggle for her life. After the murder, the fiend proceeded to complete the robbery of the house. He broke open the clock-case, where it is said she told some one a few weeks since, she kept her money, after the last robbery of her house. The general supposition is that she had little money about her, but her murderen, evidently obtained on and Melodeons, which those wishing to purchase some, but how much is uncertain. Fifty dollars were found in a bureau drawer which as essential to the interests of a village as any other had, not been examined, and a five dollar the Westchester (Pa.) Rep. and Dem.

from grammer, orthography and rhetoric, if not pany with Mosses. Ayres and Millard, two out their limited incomes. the will be said that they danger of losing The Mariposa Gazette, and that the account is therefore reliable, we cannot but tegard with wonder and admiration the scenery described. The party appears to have started from ar Indian village on the Fresno with

wo Indian guides, and the writer save? "From Mr. Hunt's store we kept an eastof north course up the divide borween the Presho and Chowchillah valleva: thence descending toward the south fork to the Merced river and winding around a very rocky point, we climbed nearly to the ridge of the middle or main fork of the Merced. and, descending toward the Yo-Semity valley, came upon a high point clear of trees, whence we had our first view of this singuhe and romantic valley; and as the scene opened in full view before us, we were almost speechless with admiration at its wild and

sublime grandeur.
"On the north side stands a bold perpendicular mountain of granite, shaped like an immense tower. Its lofty top is covered with great pines that, in the distance, seem but shrubs. Our Indian guides called this the Capitan," It measures from the valley to its summit two thousand eight hundred feet.

"Just opposite this, on the south side of the valley, our attention was attracted by a magnificent waterfall about seven hundred feet in hight. It looked like a long broad feather of silver depending over a precipice; and, as this feathery tail of leaping spray thus hung, a slight breeze moved it from side to side, and, as the last rays of the setting sun were tinging it with rainbow hues, the red would mix with the purple, and the purple with the vellow, and the yellow with the green, and the green with the silvery sheen of its whitened foam as it danced in space!

"Passing further up the valley, we were struck with the awful grandeur of the immense mountains on either side, some perpendicular and some a little sloping. One ooks like a light-house, another like a giant capital of immense dimensions; all are singular and surmounted by pines.

"We crossed the river, and, still advancing up the valley, turned a point, and before us was an indescribable sight—a waterfall two thousand two hundred feet in hight, the highest in the world. It rushes over the cliffs, and, with one bold leap, falls one thousand two hundred feet, then a second of five hundred feet, then a third of over five hundred feet; the three leaps making two thousand two hundred feet.

""Standing upon the opposite side of the valley and looking at the tall pines below, the great hight of these falls can at a glance be comprehended.

"About ten miles from the lower end of the valley there is another fall of not less than fifteen hundred feet. This, with smaller falls and a lake, mark the head of the Yo-Semity valley, which is, therefore, about ten miles in length and from a half to one mile in wid h. Aithough there is good land enough for several farms, it cannot be considered upon the whole as a good farming valley; but speckled trout, grouse, and pigeons are plentiful."

## Coal.

It is not more than twenty five years since Pennsylvania coal began to be a recognized article of production and commerce. This year the product of our anthracite mines alone will amount to not less than six millions of tons. This, as delivered at the mines, is worth at least twelve millions of dollars, so that this great sum may be regarded as the amount of solid wealth dug annually, at the present time, from the bowels of the State. We do not here undertake to show the additional advantages it gives, in the encouragement of industry and the employment of hundreds of thousands of persons in manufactures and commerce. We only wish to impress upon the minds of our readers that twelve millions a year is a low estimate of the sum now paid to Pennsylvania for the coal dug from below her soil. Ten years hence, when railroads, canals, mining, manufactures and population shall have vasily multiplied, our annual product of anthracite coal will probably reach eighteen millions of tons, and be worth at the mines thirty six millions of dollars.

In comparison with the coal crop of Pennsylvania al. other crops of every other State sink into insignificance. There is a greater value of cotton produced at the South; but it is at a great risk, with much labor, and it depends for its value solely on the foreign demand. But the coal is part of the very soil of Pennsylvania; no frosts, floods or droughts imperil its quantity or impair its quality. It is subject to no influences from abroad, and to no tricks of the commercial world. Its market is at home and the demand, we may be sure, will always equal the supply, however great the supply may be. Wheat may be ruined by flies and vermin, corn may perish from drought, and potatoes from the rot, but the coul of Pennsylvania can suffer no destruction or damage. It rests safe and sound in the recesses where Providence has placed it, and asks nothing of human industry except that it be taken out.

It is a crop ever ripe and ready to be gathered, in quality unimpeachable and in quantity inexhaustible. No competition from other States can injure it, for there has been no diminution of its rate of advance in supply and value, no matter what rivalries have been undertaken. The country is vast enough to consume all that can be produced, and manufactures and population increase at a greater ratio than can be expected of the production. At home, here, where coal has become a common-place thing, we are not properly sensible of the magnitude of the wealth it affords us, and are not disposed to award it the dignity it deserves .- Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE tiped who sows dissension between a man and his wife, is very apt to reap axehelves and mop sticks-a poor crop, and not worth cultivating.

A thriving trade is carried on at Southamp. ton (England) in Russian spoils. They are sent home in the transports by the English sailors and soldiers to their wives and friends, who dispose of them for small sums to eke

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MABRIAGES.

Married In Charleston, the 7th, inst., by Rev. Issiah McMahon, Mr. PRESCOTT FIELD, and Mrs. JULIA MERRICK, both of Charleston.

In Nauvoo on the 13th, inst. by C. L. Farnsworth Esq., Mr. NELSON ROOT to Miss. MINERVA CANFIELD. Daughter of the Rev. D. W. Canfield all of Liberty.

Union Daguerrean Gallery. MR. E. W. BECKWITH Woold inform the La. M dies and Gentlemen of Wellsboro' and vicinity, that he will remain a few days at the above named place, with his

LARGE AND BLEGANT GALLERY. GIVING TO THOSE WHO WISH

A PERFECT LIKENESS Of themselves or friends, sar opportunity to obtain one

BY HIS ARRANGEMENT OF LIGHT, the eye is made to look life-like, however light it may be—the features prominent—the dress clear and distinct,—thus producing a Picture superior to those very black or pale likenesses usually taken by the crant operators with an ordinary light.

C'HLDREN OF ANY AGE TAKEN IN FEW SECONDS!

FATHERS! MOTHERS! BROTHERS! SHITERS! Sal not of securing one or more of those mementos of life which at a future time may not be obtained... How many sad reflections, and deep regrets, have been experienced by friends, when a loved one has been suddenly taken from them, and no likeness left of what was once so dear, but that engraven on memory's fading tablet;—whilst heart-felt emotions of gratitude are always expressed by those who have secured the life-like countenance of a friend passed

away.
Ma. Brukwith will visit private residences in ease of siekness, or to take a likeness of a deceased friend, if desired. Copies taken from Paintings and DAGUERRECTYPES.

"How dear to my heart the scenes of my childhood, When fond recollection presents them to view." Who would not like a picture of the home of his childhood, and the village green around which m many associations cluster, or the home of his rine years, when far removed from that loved spot when friends and family dwell.

VIEW OF HOUSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, GARDENS PUBLIC SQUARES, SCENERY, taken on a large and approved scale, and by a recent invention, without being reversed.

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Wellsboro' Nov. 22d, 1855.

New York Tribune, 1855-4 New York Tribune, 1855-6.

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