# A Girl burned to death by Finid and a Terrible Murder at White Haven.

Two weeks ago, yesterday, a girl by the name of Muria Burns, was burned to death by the explosion of a fluid lamp. The accident occurred at Browns' steam mill three miles this side White Haven. When the lamp exploded the fluid flew all over her and in an instant she was wrapped in flames .-She ran out doors and those near by rolled her in the snow; but before the fire was extinguished, she was roasted from her neck down. Her funeral took place on Friday following. At the time of the funeral, some Irishmen were employed on the dam at White Haven, in cutting ice for filling an ice house. They left their work to attend the funeral, and three Germans were employed in their place during their absence.-On their return Friday evening they went down to the ice and abused the Germans for taking their places, but nothing serious occurred at the time; all went home. Next night (Saturday) as these three Germans were going quietly home, this same Irish party rushed out upon them with three axes. dealing blows indiscriminately upon the three with the blades of the axes. One of the Germans, Henry Guisse, received a cut on the top of the heid. The sharp part of the axe cut through the skull and into the brain. The blow would have cieft his skull open had not the handle of the axe struck the bock part of the head. The other two Germans, Lewis Kespole and John Meyer were badly

but not dangerously cut. On Monday Martin Padden, Cormick Mc Donnough, Edward McEnelly and Philip Mc-Andrus, were arrested and taken before G. The Court House was crowded. H. W. WILLIAMS L. Staples, Esq., who admitted them to buil Esq., on the part of the Ludies, made a neat and in one thousand dollars each. The excitement was so great that the Odd Fellows Hall where the trial was held, would not hold all After the ceremonies were over, the audience adthe attendants. Guisse died on Tuesday journed to Maj. Kinball's, where they proceeded morning, when Padden and McEnelly were to discuss the merits of the Major's hospitable fare, brought to juil at Wilkes Barre. The other which was, we are informed, bounteous in quantity two, McDonnough and McAndrus were as it was excellent in quality. Everybody was in brought over on Thursday, and the four are high spirits and nobody got high, which is worth renow in jail, in chains, to await their trial .- lating besides being very creditable. We take this John McAndrus was also named in the war- opportunity to thank those gentlemen who generrant but could not be found. Two others ously placed us on the free list as an invited upon whom suspicion had fallen, left the guest, and express our regrets that we were unaplace when the four were taken. Guisse had voidably detained from being present. a clear mind up to noon of the day before he died, and he testified that Padden gave him the fatal stroke. One of the other Germans says he was so busy wording off the our citizens and we can confidently recommend them blows from his own head that he could scarce. to those who may need their services everywhere. ly observe what was going on around; but when he saw Padden at the trial he said ling discovery in his recent Message to Congress. "that is the man who struck Guisse." For It is, that when the people of Kansas shall be numthe foregoing particulars of one of the cold- erous enough and shall desire it they may frame a est blooded murders on record, we are in- plan of government and be admitted into the Union debted to a friend who was present at the as a sovereign State! trial. They can be relied on as correct.-Guisse is said by those who knew him to have been an inoffensive man who would not incidences which from time to time startle the injure any one in word or deed. We for- world. Referring to a certain document made and bear all comment antil a fair trial is had .-! Wilkes-Barre Times.

# Can the Country Press do it?

tress view nearly all are strangers, and being in the habit of doing their business thro' at the narrow escape of the Union from being Pierclerks, who have no discretionary power to ced. give credits, and by letter, whereby it is convenient to remit the money with the order, the pay down system becomes a settled policy, and is observed by the patrons without a murmur. The case is different with the Country press. The publishers and editors are personally acquainted with most of their patrons, and transact most of their business with them in person. This being the case, they learn the pairons responsibility, and should they refuse to give credit, in the usual way, to those who pride themselves in being quite responsible for a printer's bill, they and persuade others to do likewise. Again, press, do, and expect to do, their business in person, and not by letter, nor through clerks and book-keepers. And accordingly it is office at the day their subscription expires to renew it; and being unable to know the cost of their advertisements or Hand Bills, they will not remit the money, but accompany the order with a promise to call and settle at another time.

Thus we observe the different circumstances and manner of doing business, in the city, from that in Country; and the advantage the press in the one, has over that in the other, especially in the enforcement of cash terms; still we are not willing to confess that the pay down system cannot be adopted in both. Doubtless it would require a system will be rigidly adhered to.

A number of considerations have contributed to of Country publishers for a time to establish the system, but in a few years, they would all be gainers thereby .- Honesdale Herald.

Excavations for the railroad at Arica, Peru, have brought to light many interesting relics. At one point the cut is seventy feet deep, and as the soil is loose sand, as the comes sliding down-dead Indians, pots, kettles, arrow heads, &c. Among other interesting mortuary relics, an Indian was started out of his resting place, rolled up in a shroud of gold. The workman cut up this magnif- in fact, we have found but one man with the face to icent winding sheet and divided it among themselves. A piece of it has been sent to Mr. Ewbank, commissioner of patents at Washington. The weight of the entire shroud must have been eight or nine pounds. and had it been preserved, would have been the finest specimen of sheet gold that we have heard of since the times of the Spanish conquest.

eests \$883,550 per annum,

THE AGITATOR. M. H. COBB, :: EDITOR.

e All Buriness, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 31, 1856 Republican Nominations.

### For President in 1856: Hon. SALMON P. OHASE, of Ohio, For Vice-President: Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Penn'a.

Sickness in the Editor's family must excuse the lack of variety in the editorial columns. We have had netilier time nor heart to examine the details of Legislative and Congressional reports in order to cull a handful of items of general interest. It is the first time we have failed in trying to do our part and we only hope it may be the last.

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of quarter sack of Buckwheat flour, presented by the nterprising proprietors of the BROOKLYN STEAM MILLS, located at Tioga Village. We have tested this flour and are prepared to pronounce it the whitost and best Buckwheat we ever saw. While we appreciate the liberality of the donors, we speak no more highly of the quality of the donation than the truth warrants; in proof of which, let any man doubting procure a sack without delay; for the proof of the pancake, as of the pudding, is "in the eating."

ODD. FELLOWS' PRESENTATION AND SUPPER.—Tho presentation of a Bible cover to the Odd Fellows of Wellsboro', by the Ladics, Thursday evening, 24th inst., proved an interesting and creditable officir. appropriate presentation speech, which was respond ed to by I. D. RICHARDS., briefly but appropriately.

The Charleston Band was in attendance and the performers acquitted themselves admirably. This Band deserves the most liberal encouragement from

The President has made and promulgated a start.

This announcement, in form, furnishes new and important evidence in relation to those wonderful copromulgated in 1787, we find an announcement of strikingly similar import. One Thomas Jefferson is thought to have been concerned in drawing up that ancient document, and consequently is in some The Publishers of the Tioga County Agi- degree entitled to the honor as the original discovertator, have put forth their determination to er. The honor of the rediscovery belongs to his by the pay-down, or cash system after the Excellency, Franklin Pierce-a little man who once 15th of February next. We hope they will gave a dirty boy whom he found crying on a forsucceed, for their own account, and to en- lorn highway, a penny which he generously bade courage others by their success to follow the him invest in a stick of candy. For this disinterexample. The city press, it is true, adopt ested act the said Franklin Pierce was very justly the cash system and no one complains of it elevated to the responsible post of President of the for so doing, but the Country Press is differ, United States. Thus, it will be observed that the ently circumstanced, and cannot as easily most momentous events take their rise from aprequire the same advance terms. The Put. parently trifling causes. Thus, had not Mr. Pierce rons of the city Press, are personally unac- disbursed that penny to a dirty, squalling boy, he quainted with the publishers and editors, and had never, in all human probability, been President; are likewise not expected to crave credit or and had he never been President, the striking coinound of respectability, cidence above noted-the re-discovery of a fact prowealth, or personal friendship. In a busi- mulgated by the men of '87, had not been! As one of the sovereigns or this great Republic we tremble

> And then, what a wondrous grouping of entagonisms do we behold in the matter! Jefferson was a Southern man with Northern principles. Pierce is a New-Hampshire man with South Carolina principles. Jefferson was the soul of honor and a pattern of self dependence. Pierce is innocent of honor and honesty and as independent as any other human automaton. Yet they are parties in the same marvellous coincidence.

"Out of the mouths of the weak and simple God confoundeth the mighty and the wire!" Wonderful prophecy and marvelously fulfilled! We make no doubt that wise and patriotic Jefferson would be atterly confounded, awed and stupefied, were he to would be offended, withdraw their putromage, arise and read the two recent Messages of our extra-mundanc Pierce. Better induce him to retire on nine-tenths of the patrons of the Country half-pay and perquisites than to permit him to convert his intellectual fertility into a barren waste.

To cap the climax, Mr. Pierce recommends that a law for the admission of Kansas as a State into next to impossible for them to call at the the Union, be passed immediately. That would be nice. The Border Ruffians could get a provision inserted barring its admission as other than a slave State. That would be nice.

Should Mr. Pierce announce to the Senate and House of Representatives the astounding intelligence that a vast continent lies to the westward of Africa, let no one be astounded. It would only be equivalent to a re-discovery of America.

# New Arrangement.

After the 15th of February, 1856, the AGITATO

the adoption of this system at the present time. It is incumbent upon every individual to pay his hon-est debts. The well-being of society imperatively demands this; and, with proper economy, every man ordinarily can do this, provided always, that he receives for his labor, value receiped.

City papers have adopted the pay-down system iversally, and with the happiest results, It always proves two things: how many of the pa-trons of a paper are earnestly in favor of holding work proceeds, every thing from the top the laborer as "worthy of his hire," and how many wish to aid in the support of their county paper. It will, in this case, show how many friends the Agir. ATOR has among its 1000 patrons. We have no anz. ieties concerning the result. Many men have expressed themselves warmly in favor of the project-

oppose it. What farmer will sell his produce and wait for his pay until the produce is consumed? What tailor will make garments to order with the under standing that he shall be paid for them when the garments shall be worn out? Yet how many find fault if required to pay for their county paper in advance? Is it cheaper to pay at the end of the year? On the contrary, it is not so cheap; for, it payment is delayed three months, even, the subscriber is required to pay 50 cents additional. Is the use of one The police department of New York city better than that. Then why do some men prefer to pay \$1,50 for their paper, when three or elx months dutsille Courier.

previously they might have had it for one doller? The pay down system is just to both patron and printer. There is no profit in a large subscription list, nearly one half of which consists of non-paying subscribers. On the contrary, it is a damage to all parties and especially to the publisher. At one dolar per year, the profits on one cupy of this paper amount to about one shilling. Therefore, on every non-paying subscriber, we lose 87 cents. The question is now, whether it is better to send the paper and lose 87 cents, or to retain the paper and save a like sum? Upon due consideration we have con-cluded to save the 87 cents. Within the last six months, the publishers have

paid a debt of more than \$400, which was not in contemplation when the paper was established. To do this, has required great effort. Had our subscribers paid promptly for their paper, this sum would ave been paid without much effort. Though ca lablished on a firm basis, the paper labors under emburgsments which the pay down system will proba

We do not expect to retain all our old subscribers but anticipate no great fulling off. It is believed that the paper has many warm friends in this county, who will be active in replacing all those who may full off. In the beginning it will be difficult to remember that no paper will be sent after the time for which it has been paid has expired. When a subscriber fails to receive his paper, he may infer that his subscription has expired. If he wishes to continue it, let him remit the money to our address Those who are in arrears will much oblige us by scuding us the amount at the earliest opportunity.

It is desirable that all subscriptions to this paper should expire on the 1st of January of each year Thus every man will have a set time to pay for his paper. The approaching Court weeks will afford an excellent opportunity to settle up old dues and subscribe for another year. We urge upon our friends the necessity of assisting us by their active co-operation. Our list should not be suffered to full An exciting Presidential Campaign is at hand and through the agency of the press alone, can the cause of Freedom be pleaded before the people. As to the stand which the AGITATOR has taken in the battle for Liberty and Good Order, its present und past bear witness. Its future course may be calcutated by its past. It has steadily opposed rum and davery always; it will ever be found the champion of the oppressed and the fearless advocate of every thing New, that promises to benefit MAN.

COBB, STURROCK & CO., Publishers of the Agitator.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to collect dues and receive subscriptions for the Ag-Their receipts will be regarded as pay-

	1011101	
	WM. GARRETSON	Tioga.
	J. B. POTTER	Middlebury Cente
	G. W. STANTON	
	DR. J. C. WHITTAKER	
	JOHN SEBRING	Liberty.
	O. F. TAYLOR	Covington.
	VICTUR CASE	Knoxyille.
	W. W. McDougall	Shippen.
	ISAAC PLANK	Brookfield.
	JNO. JAMES	Blossburg.
	C. F. CULVER	Osceola.
	O. H. BLANCHARD	Nelson.
	E, A. Fisit	Mainsburg.
	SAMUEL PHILLIPS	Westfield.
	WM. M. JOHNSON	Daggett's Mills.
	A. BARKER	
	O. M. STEBBINS	
	ISAAC SPENCER	Mayle Ridge.
ľ		

### A Family of Eleven Frozen to Death.

An old friend informs us that a neighbor of his, residing upon a cold, bleak portion of the suburbs, has been visited by a dreadful bereit, and which made us shudder when he, in a feeling manner, broached to us the sad atelligence. The whole offspring of chitdren-eleven in number - frozen, literally frozen to death!

It is too well known that Wednesday night, the 9th inst., was one of the very oldest that has transpired for many a year in this latitude; and that suffering was intense. The miserable wreck of a shanty in which this large family were harbored was charity would have been extended at least as far as to render them better housed. But morning, when a guardian of the family looked into the miserable residence, his feelings were deeply touched at seeing the entire eleven frozen siff in death; and he at once censured himself for not having exercised a better protective care over the family. The bereaved mother of the eleven little ones was yet alive, and we are informed is doing as well as could be expected under the peruhar circumstance. The father is a perfect brute, a periec' hog, and has not been seen by the mother for several months.-Baltimore Republican.

City vs Country Papers. It is quite common for farmers and others to remark, upon being requested to subscribe to a good county paper, that they are too poor to take two, and that they already take one city paper, "because it comes cheaper!" Now we have no fault to find with our friends for patronizing a good city paper, provided they have first done their duty by subscribing to and paying for a county paper. It will be acknowledged by all sensible people that there are a thousand matters of interest constantly transpiring in our midst which would never be placed in a conspicuous relation to the public, were it not for the local press. The affairs of the citizen, the village the township, and the county, are looked upon with a kind of fraternal feeling by the conductors of the country press, and the interest and prosperity of the former are carefully watched by the latter. Improvements of all kinds are noted and made public, business is enlivened, and property increased in value through the instrumentality of the local newspaper. Yet these trifles, which are of so much importance to us dwellers in the country, cannot, from the nature of things, receive the slightest attention at the hands of city publishers. We see, therefore, that although deficient perhaps in some particulars, country newspapers are invaluable to those residing within the sphere of their influence, and that their places cannot be supplied by the more ambitious, but often less useful publications emanating from the cities. There are some persons, who can't see through a two-shilling piece, upon whom arguments of Treaty Peace, and Boundaries into the hands this kind will have no effect; but those who of President Polk, and was carried by a vote their midst will readily comprehend what were given against this Proviso from all the

The Late Gale. Packet-ship St. Dennis Foundering at Sea - Thirty Lines lift - Escape of Eleven persons - Narratise

The ship Nuples, Capt. Lovel', from Leghorn, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having on board the first mate, Mr. Tulis, the third mate, Mr. Gardner, and nine seamen of the packet-ship St. Denis, from this port, bound to Havre, who were taken from long-boat at sea on the 7th inst., in latitude 38 degrees and 30 minutes, longitude 72 degreed, their vessel having foundered., Mr. Tuits, the chief mate, makes the following

report : The ship sailed from this port on the 1st inst. to Havre, and on the 5th took a gale from the S. E., which hauled to N. W. and blew a perfect hurricane, during which the ship sprung a loak, and the decks were filled with water. We could not get to the pumps to work them. Cut away the main and mizzen masts to ense the vessel, and then discovered her fast settling down forward, and at 12m, 6th inst., left the ship when she immediately foundered. The captain, second mate, three cubin passengers and the rest of the crew remained on board and went down with her. The lost number thirty-five souls, Mr. Tufts also reports that he was twentynine hours at sea in an open boat, with her s arboard-side stove in, and it kept five of them constantly bailing to keep her free. They had one barrel of brend (and no water.) to subsist on during that time. On the 7th inst, they were picked up by the ship Nuples, Captain Lovell, from Naples for New York, who kindly received them all on board. The St. Denis was commanded by Cupt. Follans. bee, and was bound hence to Havre, with a cargo of grain, flour, &c.

DEFUNCT DAVIE .- The comments of the Boston Atlas on the recent declaration of Atchison that he was not a candidate for the U. S. Senate, are too good to be lost. Here hey are:--

A tear for poor Davie Atchison! He is buried; and the Weston Argus has rung a ding dong for Davie. Be it understood by the reader, that we speak metaphorically. David is not dead in the flesh, but strange as it may appear, in the spirit. He will not be a candidate for Senator any more. He has announced this through a friend, being himself speechless through grief, "Vote, my friends," he says, "for any other fascinating scamp you please; I, Divid, am out of the And it was quite time that David retired. Politically speaking, his odor was very high, very nocient and fish-like. Brains he never had, or he would not have claimed the nuthorship of the Nebraska Bill. An ass he was, ab initio, or he would never have foregathered with Stringfellow, to wage deadly war upon Kansas. But he is dead : requi escat; pence to his ashes; take him up gently, this Christopher Sly of politics; put calamity, one most afflicting to the parties copy of the bill on his bier," and a classic vase of his favorite beverage, after the Chinese manner, upon his tomb, and leave him taking his rest like a true border warrior.

> THE FERTILIY OF KANSAS .- Hon. Sterling G. Cato, the Territorial Judge, in a recent letter to his brother, of Eusaula, Ala., says:

"The people here are quiet and orderly, sharp and intelligent; a little rough in manners, but warm hearted and cordial. This is scarce fit to protect the hardiest of the brute as fine a country as any on the face of the creation. Not a flame nor a spark of fire earth, and the profits of its productions would was beneath the roof to cheer their country for exceed those of the cotton fields of the nances nor to warm their little toes; but South. All kinds of grain, grass, clover and there they were compelled to remain during hemp yield a rich product. I have no doubt he entire cold and bitter night—no friend but that slave labor would yield in hemp, knowing or dreaming of the intense suffering corn and grain, at least from thirty to forty to which they were being subjected; yet it dollars per acre annually. I have seen no is not to be doubted that had they been only poor land; it all seems to me richer than the able to make known to the community the best Chattahodcha bottom, and most of it is precise nature of their distress, the hand of just such land as in the adjoining Missouri counties is now selling at twenty to fifty dollars an acre. Corn is now selling at twenty this was unfortunately not so; and in the cents per bushel, and the product estimated at one hundred bushels an acre; and heine crop (six tons per hand) at \$140 per ton, and you see at once how labor is more productive here than at the South. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the beauty and fertility of the soil and country; generally roll. ing, without a great deal of timber, but, as understand, abounding in coal for fires, and stone for building and fencing; good wells of water can be obtained any where, besides frequent streams running through the prairies,

> PENALTY FOR CRUEL TREATMENT OF SLAVE. - We learn from The Concordia (L.) Intelligencer, of the 28th ult., that Wm. Bell, a planter of Tesas Parish, was tried at the late Term of the District Court of that Parish, for cruel treatment of one of his slaves, and convicted. The Intelli-

> gencer says: "The prosecution was predicated on the description he gave of the slave when advertising him as a runaway. The authorities of the parish did not recognize the branding of a slave as the proper mode of identifying him as the property of the owner. After a fair and impartial trial, Mr. Bell was found guilty, and the extreme penalty of the law was inflicted on him. He was fined \$200, and the Jury decreed that the slave should be sold away from him."

seems remarkably brisk of late. A Virgini i paper informs us that a few day since "thirty-three negroes, brought from Halifax county, including saints and sinners, various ages. and both sexes, brought \$20,666 at auction.' The auctioneer and his customers, buyers and sellers, are doubtless ardent admirers of our Glorious Union, which secures them im-

munity in their infernal traffic. THE Wilmot Proviso, so called-embody ing the principle of a peremptory exclusion Wilmot to the twenty ninth Congress, at the hill putting money wherewith to conclude a the North, since that day.

PAY YOUR SCHOOL TAX WITHOUT GRUN-BLING. Geo. Sumner, of Boston, who has lately returned from Europe, where he has spent several years, delivered a lecture in New York last week, on the educational characteristics of Europe from which we select the following pregnant paragraph :

"If there be any morel to the tale I have told, it may be summed up in a few words. Pay your School tax without grumbling; it is the cheapest premium of insurance or your property. You are educating those who are to make laws for vourselves and your children. In this State you are educating those who are to elect your Judges, | Build more school houses, they will spare you the building more jails. Remember that the experiment of other countries shows that the development of free and extended education has been followed by public and private prosperity; that financial success and political tranquility have blessed the lands will be to recognized its importance. Remember that education without freedom is barren in its results; that freedom without the education of the moral sentiments soon runs into anarchy and despotism; and that liberty, ever vigilant herself, demanding ceaseless vigilance in her votaries-liberty will not linger long in those lands, where her twin-sister knowledge is neglected."

A JOCULAR CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER,-Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, replied in the House of Representatives, on Monday, to the inquiry of Mr. Kennett, whether each of the candidates believed in a future state, and if so, whether he believed it would be a free or a slave State. Mr. Pennington said he was somewhat versed in the Westminster Catechism, and he had learned from that that there is a future state in which he believed. He also understood that there were two states in that future state—one the beatified and the other the damned-the free and the slave, [laughter.] The free state was on one side of the line and the slave state on the other dend-he is swathed in his cere cloth-he is side; he believed it was not exactly a compromise line, [renewed laughter;] but he had ulways understood that the damned side was the hottest, and therefore that must be the southern side. [Great laughter.]

It was held by some that there is a third state-the state of purgatory. Now, he had no acquaintance with this state, except such as he had learned from the course of purgation going on in this House; He knew of certain gentlemen who had been in a state of purgatory here, [laughter,] and (placing his hand on his heart) he knew one gentlemar past praying for. [Shouts of laughter.]

THE WAKEMANITES .- The New Haven Register says:

"This tribe of deluded fanatics, now in ail, spend much of their time in the worship peculiar to themselves, and seem to regard the whole affair of their imprisonment as a "persecution for righteousness sake"-and the old woman keeps up her pretended revalations from heaven. It seems she has been for many years carrying on her nonsense. A gentleman writes us from Fairfield that so long ago as 1832, when living in that town. she pretended to be a prophetess, and went from house to house preaching and proselyting. At that time she charged her husband as being "a man of sin," and "bewitching all the invalids in that region" and under this delusion she mustered a company of fanatics, who seized and bound him, when she made an unnatural and highly criminal assault upon him with a knife, inflicting dangerous wounds. The assault might have been fatel. had not some of her disciples become alarmed, and put a stop to the proceedings. It is probable her "mission" for mischief is about ful-

### To the Republicans of the United States.

In accordance with what appears to be the general desire of the Republican party, and at the suggestion of a large portion of the Republican press, the undersigned Chairmen of the State Republican Committee of Maine, Vermont, Massachusets, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, hereby invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in informal convention at Pittsburgh, on the 22d February, 1856, for the purpose of perfecting the National Organization, and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican party, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, to be supported at the election in November, 1856.

Signed by A. P. STONE of Ohio, J. Z. GOODRICH of Mass., DAVID WILMOT of Pa., LAWRENCE BUAINERD OF VI., WILLIAM A.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS .- There has been a great deal said, from year to year, in the papers of this State in favor of publish. ing the laws, in the newspapers of the several counties; but as yet, with little effect .-Yet such a measure is so evidently demanded by the very nature of it, that it seems strange it has not long ago been engrafted in as a part, and an important part of our institutions as carried out, contain a striking and an iniquitous absurdity. We boast that our citizens are the sovereign power, that they really make the laws, and yet they never see them, and in many cases never hear of The trade in human souls and sinews them till themselves or neighbors have been arrested for violating some act that they did not dream had an existence. If men are to be punished for violating law, it seems that it would comport with the character of our government to place it in the power of the people to learn what that law is .- Erie Ob-

Holloway's Pills .- Wonderful Cure of a diseased Liver. Emily Burton, aged 34, of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Long Island, New York, was for a long time in very precarious by act of Congress of human Slavery from state of health, awing to her liver being disthe vast territories then about to be wrested cased; the medical faculty prescribed for from Mexico-was first proposed by David her in vain, and every remedy she thought likely to benefit her she made use of with close of its first session, Aug. 12, 1846. It the like ill success. About two months ago, was moved as an amendment or rider to the she commenced using Holloway's Pills, and complied with the printed directions, which quickly produced a very pleasing change, in five weeks, the bloom of health was again. take an interest in the events occurring in of 83 to 64. It is said that only three votes upon her cheeks, being perfectly cured, to the agreeable surprise of her friends. These be sold as the property of C. H. L. Ford. their true interest is in this matter.—Conne. Free States, Stavery has gained ground at Pills are also infallible in all diseases of the ship, bounded on the south by the Cowanesque river stomach and bowels.

MR. JOHN G. SAXE failed to meet an en. gagement to lecture in Albany the other eve. ning in consequence of the anow-storm and the slow rate of speed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, for which he was slightly censured by the Albany Evening Journal Thereupon the Burlington Poet wrote a note of explanation in which, with characteristic humor, he says: "I had no motive to break the engagement, and every motive except a loco-motive, to keep it."

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! All kinds and bucs at

C. E. FROST, Proprietor of the Seneca Lake Highland Nurseries, Catharine, N. Y. will be at Wellborro' during the first week of the next sea, sion of the Court, (commencing on the 4th day of Februart) where any wishing to order trees can be accommodated. [Jan. 31. 1856.]

TO DELINQUENT COLLECTORS

OU are hereby notified to settle up your Dupli-cates for 1855 and those unpaid for all previous years, we or before next February Court, or costs will be mude. By order of Coun Wellsboro' Jan. 24, 1856. de. By order of County Commissioners. THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE PIANOS

or Melodeons, should call at TAYLORS BOOK & JEWELRY STORE, Wellsbore, at which place there Instruments can be had, superior in quality and on reasonable terms. Call and sea before purchasing elsewhere.

Exchanged!

S OME PERSON having exchanged Coats with the Subscriber at the "Dickinson House," Co. ning, N. Y., can have theirs by applying to the Sub scriber, proving property and paying charges. If the coat is not wanted, send word where to send the papers found in the pockets. Wellsboro' Jan. 31, 56. NOTICE.

MR. McMAHON will preach at the Methodist Church in this Boro,' (Deo voluntate.) next Sabbath Feb. 3d, 101 o'clock A. M. The difficulties n his case being all amicably settled; and all ecle. sizstical action in the premises being forever oblic. friendly interposition of Rev. Bishop Waugh and the P. E. of Troy District.

# TO FARMERS & MILLERS.

THE BROOKLYN STEAM MILLS, are in auc. L cessiul operation. The Grist mill, Clark's patent, and the Buck wheat holler, Horton's patent, have in every respect, restized the most sanguine expectations. Those who feel an interest in new discover. ies, and those who have grain to grind, are respect fully invited to call and judge for themselves. The Company will sell putent righta for Tioga and

### J. WEICHSELBAUM. OPTICIAN & OCULIST.

(From Philadelphia.) R ESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wells horo' and vicinity, that he has opened a room at CLEAVER'S HOTEL, where he offers for rale Spectacles, of every variety, size and qual. ity. Also

Microscopes, Spy and Quizzing Glasses of every size and quality; Telescopes, Magnifying and Opera Glasses with different powers, together with all articles in the optical line not mentioned. He will remain in Welisboro' during February Court, and those in want of the above articles will please gue him a call. The very best of Eye. Water il. ways on hand. Jan. 24,-56tf.

Trial List for February Term, 1856.

vs. Simeon Power et al.
vs. L. Davenport.
vs. E. D. Tinney.
vs. E. K. Garfield and Wile.
vs. E. Frost.
vs. Frost & Seely.
vs. Wm. Simmons
vs. H. Vannatter.
vs. Harris Mattison.
vs. Cooley & Hitter
vs. Gaines Township.
vs. Delmar do. James Ford
James Costley et al
D. A. Parko
Lucinda Howard
Cushman & Smith J. Kelley Wm. Patrick Barna Jackson P. Thompson A. K. Furman . P. Deane Iarriott for Bradner Delmar do. C. Churchill et al I. Sherwood Vm. Patrick vs. Alex. Matrison et al Wm. Patrick J. Locke's Adm'rs R. R. Niles. A. C. Bush L. C. Pendleton J. J. Hill Hiram Horton Isaac Beach H. W. Stewart vs. James I. Jackson.
vs. Elias Miller.
vs. E. B. McCarter.
vs. (I fenry Steele.
vs. C. Furman et al.
vs. W. M. Mallory.
vs. Stophen Shaft.
vs. Hiram Whitcomb.
vs. Winthrop Beach.
vs. John Davis.
vs. John Damond W. Shoff Thompson W. Canfield rs. John Desmond.
rs. Churchill & Cole.
rs. D- Mossman Adm'I. l. Bigelow felly for Field

Isaac Beach II. Leach M C McCarther Robert Sampson Guernsey for Otis D. Kelsey J Harris
Fenton & Phelps
Ira Smith Jr. & Co.
C H Rogers
Union township
F. S. Place
C G Dennison
Baldwin & Guernaey
Tabor, Young & Co.
Philandor Gould

D- Mossman Adm'I.
Geo. Harvey.
Chatham School Dist.
J Youton et al.
J Youton et al.
Ethial Harris.
E. P. Deene.
George Hube et al.
H. T. Ryon.
II. T. Ryon.
E. C. Uhnson et al.
TiOga County.
Ira Bartholomew
Lemon Barnes. vs. do do.
vs. A Updike.
vs. Tioga county.
vs. C. O. Spencer et al.
vs. D P Shaw.
vs. Ethiel Harris.
vs. Mathew Miller.
vs. do. do.

# E P Clark et al A C Clark SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Fi. Fu. Vend-Ex. and Levari Facins, issued out of the Conmon Pleas of Tinga County and to me directed, will expose to public sale on Monday, the 4th day of February next, at I o'clock, afternoon, in the Com House, Wellsboro', the following described properly,

A certain lot of land in Guines township, bounded north by S. X. Billings, cast by Long Run Road, south by Wellsboro' and Coudersport road, and west by S. X. Billings-containing one acre of improved thereon. To be sold as the property of Benjamin

Burse.
ALSO-A lot of land in Charleston township. bounded north by H. Claus, east by L. J. Cooley. south by Cooley, and west by Charles Coolidge-containing about one hundred and thirty four serve with about 50 or 60 acres improved, a frame house and frame barn thereon. To be sold as the property

of Joseph J. Shumway.
ALSO-A lot of land in Middlebury township. bounded north by Bingham lands, east by Clark Cole, routh and west by Martin Stevenssixty-five acres more or less, with about 30 acres un proved, a log house, frame barn and stable and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property,

liomas Leet.
ALSO-A lot of land in Richmond townsbird bounded north by William Clark, east by James R. Wilson, south by James R. Wilson, and west by Jeremiah Love and A. J. Shaw-containing about sixty acres, with about six acres improved, A log house and slubt stable thereon. To be sold as the property of E. Faulkner.

ALSO -A loa of land in the borough of Lawrenceville, bounded a follows: beginning at the south west corner of Smith Steven's lot on Cherry street. thence north 851 deg east eight perches and two and a half links to a post, thence south 4g deg. estaine perches and 24g links to a post, thence south 81 deg. west ten perclies and ten links to a post of Cherry street, thence north three deg. east along Cherry street two perchands 194 links to the south west corner of Smith Steven's lot the place of be ginning—containing 97 9-10 acres of land with frame dwelling house and frame barn thereon.

ALSO-A lot or tract of land in Laurence town on the west by land of Emily Knapp, on the north