

The Republican National Executive Committee—Addressed to the People of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28. During the session of this body, which has just adjourned, many suggestions were made by members of Congress and others relative to a Congressional call for a National Convention, and for changing the time of the Philadelphia Convention.

After deliberation, it has been agreed by the Committee to invite the people of the United States, (without regard to past differences of divisions,) who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the policy of the present Administration, who favor the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories and the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and who desire to have the action of the Federal Government restored to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, to send (each State) three delegates from their respective Congressional Districts, and six delegates at large, to meet in Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The address adopted by the Committee is subscribed to FRANCIS P. BLAIR. It is written with his characteristic ability, and is destined to produce a strong impression upon the popular mind. After referring to the nomination of Fillmore, which, not being likely to obtain the electoral vote of a single State, is considered as an attempt to divide the strength of Anti-Administration men, the address advocates the surrender of party prejudices, to vindicate the principle of restraining the extension of the slave-holding monopoly, and of maintaining the rights of those, in all sections, who labor with their hands, from its oppressions, without interfering with the rights of States to dispose of the subject in their own hands as they choose.

The influence of Slavery upon the interests of laboring classes is discussed. The interests have been betrayed by representatives from the North and South in the interests of slaveholders who have voted to surrender the public lands to Slavery.

Hence there are two principles to be asserted—the vindication of free labor in the Territories, and the chastisement of misguided representatives who have disobeyed the popular will.

The report enlarges upon the consequences of the triumph of Aitchison's usurpation in Kansas, with laws and a Constitution introducing Slavery and disfranchising free laborers by test oaths and other disabilities, upon the principles of the President's proclamation. Then follows an exposition of the efficacy of slavery upon the free white people of the South, as shown by the testimony of Senator Clay, of Alabama, and Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina. In the latter State it is shown that one-third of the free population control the State Government.

The degraded condition of the poor whites in slaveholding communities is cited further, to explain the Richmond Enquirer's arguments in favor of the inalienable right to enslave white as well as black men.

The subservience of the existing Democratic parties to the designs of Slavery extensionists is dwelt upon. That Party consists of office-holders, with the President as a leader, and the few slaveholders of the South who hope to succeed by a possible plurality in some Northern States, occasioned by the division of the opponents of Slavery extension.

The design of the black oligarchy is to establish a cordon of black Republics from Missouri to the Pacific. The degrading consequences of policy is exemplified in Mexico, where Slavery exists under the name of peonage.

A striking illustration of the working of the so called popular sovereignty, as laid down by the Administration, may be seen in Utah, where multitudes of white women are held in servitude as wives, with no restriction by Congress. Douglas's principle allows the people of a Territory to establish the full blown Turkish system.

What is there in the unlimited permission to form and regulate their own institutions, subject only to the United States Constitution, as Douglas proclaims it, which would prevent Brigham Young from holding sixty men as well as sixty women in servitude? The address concludes as follows:

We hold that Congress is bound by the Constitution to make all needful rules and regulations for the Government of Territories of the United States, during their pupilage and preparation to becoming members of this confederacy, to prevent the growth within them of system incongruous with the pure and free, the just and safe principles inaugurated by the Revolution.—Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11, 1856.

There is a concerted purpose to misrepresent the action of the Senate yesterday on the Kansas Memorial. The Union mistakes it as a vote to reject the application of Kansas for admission under her Free-State Constitution, and I presume this misrepresentation has been telegraphed to Missouri to encourage the Border Ruffians and dishearten our friends in Kansas. The Star, on the other hand, asserts that Memorial was rejected as a forgery. This is equally false. The real decision was that the Memorial, as presented, was not in due form nor properly authenticated. Different Senators voted for diverse and mixed motives, but the Senate decided no more than I have indicated. Gen. Lane will memorialize the Senate forthwith, setting forth the facts in the case, and offering to verify them, if required, under the direction of the Senate. If evidence is really wanted by any of the genuineness of the Memorial, they shall have it to their hearts' content.—This flurry will fix attention on the document, causing it to be generally read.

Private bills engrossed both Houses to-day, according to the rules. The Senate passed many, the House but one. Adjourned to Monday. The House is deplorably thin, and too sparsely of the Members who are in the city are generally out of their seats, unless an important division is apprehended. Some remedy for this must be devised. H. G.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR. All Business and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, April 17, 1856.

Republican Nominations.

For President in 1856: Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.

For Vice-President: Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Penn'a.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to collect dues and receive subscriptions for the Agitator. Their receipts will be regarded as payments.

- WM. GARRETTSON, Tioga. J. B. POTTER, Middlebury Center. G. W. SPARTON, Lawrenceville. DR. J. C. WHITTAKER, Elkland. JOHN SPERING, Liberty. O. F. TERRY, Corvinton. VICTOR CAER, Knostville. W. W. McDONNELL, Shippen. ISAAC PLANK, Brookfield. JNO. JAMES, Blossburg. C. F. CULVER, Osceola. O. H. BLANCHARD, Nelson. E. A. FISHER, Mainsburg. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Westfield. WM. M. JOHNSON, Duggett's Mills. A. BARBER, Ogdenburg. O. M. SYMONS, Crooked Creek. ISAAC STENZEL, Maple Ridge.

Republican State Convention.

In fulfillment of the duties imposed upon the undersigned, as member of the National Executive Committee for Pennsylvania, (appointed by the Republican Convention held at Pittsburg on the 22d ult.), and in compliance with the wishes of numerous friends throughout the State, notice is hereby given that a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 16th day of JUNE next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket and the nomination of a State Ticket, to be supported at the ensuing Presidential and State Elections, and generally for the transaction of all such business as shall come before said Convention.

The undersigned would recommend that the Convention be composed of Delegates, twice in number to that of the Senate and House of Representatives; and that the friends of Freedom in the several counties in the Commonwealth meet at the county seat, or other convenient place in their respective counties, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of MAY next, (unless some other day will better accommodate,) and elect delegates to represent them in said State Convention; and also, at the same time and place, three delegates from the several counties in the State to represent the State in the National Nominating Convention to be held on the 17th of June next, at Philadelphia. D. WILMOT, Tioga, Mar. 15, '56. Member of Nat. Ex. Com. for Pa.

Hon. G. A. Crow will please accept acknowledgments for valuable documents.

C. L. K. M., D. Mechanicsburg, Pa. We cannot insert your Card on the terms proposed. \$1 per month is our least charge for such advertisements, or \$10 a year, quarterly in advance.

GREAT TRIUMPHS.—Connecticut has redeemed herself and repudiated Pierce and Toocoy. The Republican and American fusion carried the State handsomely, ensuring the election of State officers of the right kind by a clear majority in both houses on joint ballot. Old Litchfield went fusion with a will—rather the most encouraging result in the State.

Rhode Island follows suit and stands out squarely opposed to the Administration. The New England States now present a solid anti-slavery front. This result inevitably ensues to the Free School system. Once educate the Pennsylvania Dutch in the southern and eastern counties of this State, and you will work irremediable ruin to the Sham-democratic party. Free Schools make Free Men.

The Beauty of Hunker Holiness.

When a great man passes away, it is customary to eulogize and laud his virtues, many of the latter qualities having been covered up and remained unrecognized during the discharge of the manifold duties of a long public life. Thus, Webster and Clay, after nearly half a hundred years of public service, which the former rounded up with an act of subservience to, and the latter by a disgraceful compromise with a terrible wrong, were generally lauded as paragons of greatness and goodness. Notwithstanding the assertion of the poet—

The evil that men do lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones; The evil that men do is often forgotten, or covered up in the overworn eulogies of admirers and lauders. The memoirs of prominent men are usually a post-mortem matter; in life, every man is supposed to stand historical on the page of current events. But the inconsistencies of some public lives call for an unusual effort on the part of admirers, to rescue the object of their adoration from public execration. We have a case in hand.

Our readers are generally aware that of the three hunker aspirants for the next Presidency, James Buchanan will strive to be foremost. That he will succeed in the Cincinnati Convention is not very probable. But his claims to public confidence, and especially to Southern confidence, are being strongly advocated by the Pennsylvania pro-slavery press, the Pennsylvania leading off with the key-note. The hunker papers are the most excellent exemplifications of tractability existing. Does the leader jump a six feet wall within a many feet of an open gate, over go the rural, with lamb-like obedience. John W. Forney shouts—

"GREAT IS BUCHANAN, SOUND HIS PRAISE!" And at once the "rurals" reply in little echoes— "GREAT IS BUCHANAN OF THE PENNSYLVANIA!"

Our Diana is a Nimrod, mighty in the chase—after office; and his biographer proves this and more beside, in his attempt to make a Buchanan sugar-treat that shall melt gratefully on the Southern palate.

Upon the Baltimore Platform of 1852, Mr. Forney plants Mr. Buchanan. This is intended to quiet the jealousy of the South, to whom that platform is a second Constitution. He cites the 8th, 9th and 10th sections in evidence of the democratic gravity of the principles therein embodied. The sentiments of Jefferson expressed in the Declaration of Independence, which make this the common asylum for the oppressed of all nations, are declared to have been cardinal principles of the Democratic party from the beginning. Let us see about that. The Declaration of Independence certainly does declare that all men have inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But does the Democratic party acknowledge the truth of that proposition? Let its policy answer. This is no time for lip-service, for wordy protestations. "By their fruits shall ye know them," applies to parties as well as to sects. And what has been the policy of the self-lauded democratic party for twenty years, as regards America's great crime? Has it ever once acknowledged and acted upon the truth proclaimed by its great apostle? Never. From the first aggressive stride of the Slave oligarchy up to this present, its action has been—"Everything for party success; Nothing for Freedom!" And it has done nothing for Freedom except negatively. The recoil of the public mind from the glaring inconsistencies exhibited between the professions of that party and the tone of its settled policy, has resulted in good to Freedom. But in that the party is self-folled. If Omnipotence cloths to bring good

out of seeming evil, Omnipotence will be the price, and give to the democratic party. The acquisition of Texas was the act of that party, and its acquisition was a triumph of Slavery. The Wilmot Provision was offered in anticipation and to prevent the extension of Slavery. The Democratic party rejected that measure. It concocted the infamous Fugitive Law; it hatched the more than infamous Kansas-Nebraska Bill; and it sustained the general-leaded outrages of Missouri borderers upon the defending settlers of Kansas; it refused to redress their grievances; it continued at the sickening of villages and cities and the massacre of peaceable men. And now, with the blood of a Banner, and of a Brown dripping from his fratricidal hand, with a lie, a scurrilous lie upon its devilish lips, it pleads its devotion to the great principle laid down in the Declaration of Independence! Free men of Tioga County do you hear this and forget that human nature sometimes so sinks in the scale of being as to blood with the sphere of the brute? Do you hear this specious plea for James Buchanan by his slave, Forney?

New list. Accepting Mr. Forney as authority, Mr. Buchanan is sound on both sides of the Slavery question. He is a Jeffersonian democrat. Jefferson was an anti-slavery man to the core. He was in favor of extending the Missouri Line to the Pacific Ocean, and even to "any territory we may acquire from Mexico;" in 1846; he said then that "the security of the Union demands it;" he now endorses the repeal of the Missouri restriction, on the ground that "the security of the Union demands its repeal." Consistent Buchanan! The vision of a peer may not be thine, but who would dispute the palm of demagoguery with thee, could not be wise.

"Northern democrats are not expected to approve Slavery in the abstract," says Mr. Buchanan in his Berks county letter. Northern democrats should thank Mr. Buchanan for untrammeling their consciences. Not approve slavery in the abstract! Why not? Is it an evil? If it be an evil in the abstract, then it is evil in the concrete. If we approve it in the concrete, we endorse it in the abstract. Slavery is the abstract; American slavery is one of its concrete forms. Is American slavery any better than Slavery? Perhaps some one of Mr. Buchanan's admirers—our neighbor, for instance, will explain what Mr. Buchanan means to say.

In the campaign of 1852, Mr. B. said in one of his stump efforts—"From my soul I abhor the mixing up religion with politics!" Why should he have complained of the mixing of religion with the politics of that campaign, when it is well known that neither great party made the campaign on principle, much less on the least bit of a religious platform. We hold that the more the religious (not the sectarian) element assimilates and unites with the political, the better it will be for the country and the worse for demagogues. No honest man will object to the purification of politics. Sectarianism, which bears about the same relation to religion that a lump of Blossburg coal does to a diamond of the first water, is often mistaken for religion—as often as love of party is mistaken for devotion to democratic principles. Both are sad mistakes—both damage the integrity of a people.

We are not yet done with Forney's Memoir of Buchanan. There are laughable blunders enough in it to destroy even a Forney's reputation for management. We will endeavor to review the interesting biography as fast as it appears.

If a man be known by the company he keeps, it is equally true that a community may be intelligently estimated by the quality and quantity of the intellectual food it consumes. We have taken some pains to investigate these apparently trifling matters in general neighborhoods, and have found the degree of general intelligence to correspond very exactly with the above rule. This will appear rational and consistent to any and every one who may be at the trouble to investigate. The mind and the body are interlinked; and it is found that the quality of food supplied to each not only mutually affects the pair, but produces marked effects upon the growth and development of each. Thus, pork grease and all other gross substances, taken into the system, inevitably result in a gross development of the body, governed in degree by temperament, habit and occupation. Your train-eating tribes are always gross and stupid. Your pork-eaters are afflicted after the manner of Job, subject to sick-headache and various ills that flesh is not, legally, heir to. It is not argued here that man can avoid ultimate decay by diet; but he may avoid much physical inconvenience and aid the soul in a healthy development.

We present herewith, a list of the reading matter taken from the Wellsboro Post-Office, daily, weekly and monthly, and take this opportunity to thank the obliging Postmaster for his assistance in arranging the name:

Table with columns: Name, Daily, S., W., W., M.

In the aggregate we have 635 weekly, semi-weekly, daily, monthly and quarterly publications taken from our village post-office. Within its range we distribute about 250 copies of the Agitator, and the Eagle probably distributes 150 copies beside. This swells the above aggregate to 1035 publications. Estimating the number accommodated by this post office at 1000, we have rather more than one paper for each person. Averaging the cost of the dailies at \$5 each, the weeklies at \$1 50, and the monthlies, semi-weeklies and quarterlies at \$2 each, these 1000 individuals pay \$1094 annually for reading matter, or at the rate of \$1 10 each.

What does this prove? It assists us in making such an estimate of the character of this community as two years of close observation warrants; and we can say unreservedly, that a more generally intelligent and morally healthy community is seldom, if ever to be met with in the journey of life. No man, however buffeted by misfortune or crushed by calamity, can be friendless here. The stranger may not see in it the home of his childhood, or the spot hallowed by the associations of riper years; but he will surely find warm hearts and a welcome, if he deserve them.

"Courtship and Marriage, or The Joys and Sorrows of American Life." By Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HARRIS. P. B. Peterson publisher, 102 Chestnut street Philadelphia. Must be sent post paid for \$1 25.

Mrs. Lee Hentz was one of the few writers of fic.

tion who never take up the pen except to inculcate some moral teaching. She knew well how to sweep the "marginalia" of a thousand strings, and few will pore the work before us and experience no quickening of those generous impulses which flow from the heart to redeem and sanctify. There is no attempt to mystify the reader, but the spell of a kind, womanly heart steals over us as we drink in the inspiration of her pen. The work is made up of sketches illustrating the subject of the title.

Peter's Magazine for May contains its usual quantity of entertaining literature and embroidery patterns for the ladies. The "died engraving" is not good—it is miserable. It neither contributes to encourage and exalt Art, nor to add to the reputation of the artist.

Good's opinion of the May campaign with a magnificent line engraving entitled "The Child's Sorrow," Godley is a patron of Art and deserves great credit for that. "The Literary and Pattern Departments are well filled."

We would commend the Pennsylvania Farm Journal to our former friends as one of the most valuable agricultural works published. Now is a good time to subscribe. \$1 per year; address J. M. Meredith & Co. publishers, Philadelphia.

Republican Declaration of Principles, adopted by the Pittsburg Convention.

1. We demand and shall attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow the introduction of slavery into territories once consecrated to Freedom and will resist by every constitutional means, the existence of Slavery in any of the territories of the United States.

2. We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas in their manly and constitutional resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless rulers, and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas to the Union as a free, sovereign, independent State.

3. Believing that the present National Administration has shown itself to be weak and faithless, and that its continuance in power is identified with the progress of the slave power to national supremacy, with the exclusion of Freedom from the territory, and with increasing civil discord, it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

A Heartless Villain and a Hasty Marriage.

It is stated in the Buffalo Commercial that about three months since a young man, of genteel appearance and agreeable demeanor, took up his residence in a boarding-house in that town, became acquainted with a young and respectable female, and soon succeeded in inducing her to become his wife. The sequel is soon told:

"After the wedding he removed to a new boarding place, where he commenced a system of tyrannical abuse unworthy of a man. He continued living with her up to a few days ago; since then he has been missing. He left, taking with him whatever available property he could lay his hands upon, and has not since been heard of. Before leaving he made strenuous efforts to get possession of the marriage certificate which she had, but did not succeed.

"It is presumed that he has removed to some other locality to undertake similar operations."

"The poor girl he has thus deceived and forsaken is now alone among strangers comparatively, with ruined hopes, and a future looming up black and dark."

"The gay Lothario hails from the vicinity of Boston, is of medium height, sandy hair, light eyes, and of square build. He possesses a pretty good gift of language and an extraordinary amount of assurance."

"This is the old story, and may be summed up in the words with which we have headed this article—'A heartless villain and a hasty marriage.' Will the gentler sex never be admonished? Cases of bigamy are of constant occurrence, while thoughtless marriages with their bitter fruits, take place from day to day, and yet the credulity and delusion appear to be as prevalent as ever. The idea of marrying a stranger, one of a few weeks' acquaintance, and without any previous knowledge of his habits and character, is so short sighted and absurd that it is difficult to believe in the existence of such a monomania. Marriage even under the most favorable circumstances, is perhaps the most important event of life, while those who wed rashly and without inquiry as to the character of their companion commit, to say the least a most egregious act of folly.—Pittsburg Inquirer.

If we did not know that CHASE, of the Montrose Democrat was a knave, we should feel quite certain that he was a fool. In a late number of his delectable sheet, he seizes hold of an article in the Reporter to prove that we have been engaged "for a year and a half in building up the Know-Nothing order."

In his last issue he comes out with the startling announcement that WILMOT has made a coalition with the FILLMORE Know-Nothings, and accuses him of an "attempt to sell the Free-soilers to the Fillmore Ticket!" We congratulate the free-soilers of Susquehanna upon having such a vigilant sentinel of their rights and liberties as CHASE—they can feel safe while his sleepless vigilance and proved integrity is guarding their cause against the covert assaults and traitorous machinations of such doubtful friends as WILMOT.

CHASE is your true friend of Freedom.—What if his course does look somewhat dubious and inconsistent, shall any one doubt the sincerity of such professions as he has made? Has he not already taken the field for BRANTON, for President! Has he not declared that nominations will not affect his support of that distinguished statesman?—that he should be with those who were for him, and against those were against him? Has he not made the slavery question the paramount issue, and pledged the Democratic party as the true free-soil party? Undoubtedly, those who are disposed to believe CHASE insincere, are doing him great injustice. He hopes to benefit the cause of Freedom through the Democratic party. Knowing his weight in that organization he does not intend to leave it, but will bring it back to a free-soil platform. We have no question that the leaders of the Democracy, PIERCE, DOUGLAS, TOMBS & Co. will respect CHASE's advice and wishes, and incorporate a free-soil plank, (taken from the Montrose Democrat) in the platform to be erected at Cincinnati. When this is done, the honesty of CHASE's course will be fully and triumphantly vindicated.—Bradford Reporter.

IN SEARCH OF A DAUGHTER.—In October last, an old gentleman named Wood, arrived in this City from New York, in search of a daughter, whom he had not seen for many years. Time was when "Mr. W. was looked upon as one of the "solid men" of Gotham. But his riches took to themselves wings; and the current of public opinion changed in fashionable thoroughfares as to his merit after they had fled: At length the old man was completely broken—broken in hope, broken in pride, broken in fortune, and broken in all but his daughter's love; but his daughter had for many years been living in New Orleans in the loneliness of her early widowhood, and but one remove from poverty. And so the old man wended his way hither. When he arrived here he found that his daughter was dead; and his grief knew no bounds. He then yielded to the wiles of the intoxicating cup, and became, in a short time, an habitual drunkard. For a while the police permitted him to go his way, for it could easily be perceived that he had seen better days. But the old man was at length arrested and taken before one of the police Records as an inebriate and vagrant. More out of pity than as a punishment, the Recorder sent him to the work house, and there he remained until yesterday when he breathed his last, and was buried in a corporation coffin. Death seemed a welcome visitor to the old man, for he could not bear the thought of living with vagrants.—New Orleans Picayune, March 18.

POLK AND JACKSON ON WISE.—In 1853, when Wise was an ultra Whig member of Congress, and James K. Polk was the Speaker of the House, Wise met him on Pennsylvania avenue and said to him:—"Sir, you are a d—n little petty tyrant—I mean this as a personal; you can pocket the insult!"

To this abuse Colonel Polk afterwards replied to his constituents:—"Fellow-citizens, this Wise is nothing better than a dog-shop bully. I should have disgraced the high station I occupied, and you, my constituents, if I had condescended to notice him. My course towards Wise met the approbation of the greatest man in all the 'times of time'—the conqueror of Wellington's invincibles—of Napoleon's conquerors. I will read his certificate."

"The letter of General Jackson, which Col. Polk read upon the stump, was, in substance, published in the Gallatin Union, dated August 24th, 1840, and the part relating to this affair, is in the words:—

"I recollect when Wise assailed him (Polk), as Speaker of the House of Representatives, using probably the expressions you have quoted, I spoke of Wise's conduct as did every citizen who had any respect for the House, in strong terms of disapprobation. And I concurred with others in the opinion, that the Speaker (Polk), in treating such blackguardism with contempt, preserved the dignity of the House, and a just respect"—Andrew Jackson.

RELIGIOUS.—The Hartford Times copies from the editorial columns of the New York Observer a malignant article against the Free States men of Kansas, and heads it "The Kansas Difficulty as viewed by a Religious Paper." A "religious" paper. Yes, that sheet professes to be "religious." We are reminded strongly of an incident related to us once, by a clergyman (true, of course), who had made a visit to Virginia. While there he spent one or two days with a clergyman who was "religious" much after the fashion of the New York Observer. One morning during our friend's visit, this religious man became furiously angry with one of his female slaves for accidentally breaking a pitcher. He took her into a basement room, stripped her back naked, and with a heavy raw hide gave a terrible flagellation, drawing blood at every stroke. At the second blow the poor creature, writhing with pain, began to exclaim, "Oh! Lord! Oh! Lord!" The holy man paused in his fury; his religion was shocked, and he rebuked her with severity as follows: "You wicked thing! How dare you take the name of the Lord in vain."

Doubtless this "religious" Virginian was a regular subscriber for the New York Observer. They greatly resemble each other.—Erie True American.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The result of the election in Rhode Island has vindicated Free Kansas. Hoppin the Republican and American candidate for Governor is elected by 3,000 majority, and the Republicans and Americans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Rhode Island seconds the motion made by New Hampshire. It is said that \$30,000 were sent to the Pierce administration to be expended to secure the little State to sham Democracy, and so great were the exertions made that near 4000 more votes were polled than at the election a year ago, yet the Nebraskaites were defeated, and Pierce's chance for a re-nomination looks less than ever.

E. B. Chase has probably become a convert to our opinion that that indictment for a libel on Judge Wilmot was not ignored at last Court, since the Grand Jury at the present Term have found it a true bill.—Montrose Republican.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.—If politics are so bad that religious men and ministers can not mingle in them without detriment to themselves and their holy cause, there is so much the more reason for their reformatory work. Most of those persons who are shocked that ministers will occasionally "preach politics," or apply great religious principles to the administration of the government, or because clergyman manifest an interest in moral and religious questions upon which political parties are also divided, are usually persons of very little religion or very bad politics—commonly both. Men whose politics will not bear the test of Christian principles are very apt to scoff at any suggestion of comparison; and men whose religion is a housed-up Sabbath idol, never to be thought of or regarded on a week day, or applied to any of the business of life, undoubtedly will have a holy horror of making religion a practical thing.—Life Illustrated.

The Olean Academy was destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d inst. The Trustees at once determined to rebuild, and the Olean Journal says \$2000 have been already subscribed for the purpose.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—It will be recalled that Col. Richardson, the United States Marshal of the District of California, was some time since assassinated in the streets of San Francisco, by one Charles Cora, an Italian, and a notorious gambler. A man named M'Duffee, was subsequently appointed by President Pierce to fill the responsible office made vacant by the murder of Col. Richardson. It now appears from the San Francisco Bulletin, and other California papers, that this Cora, was the partner or associate of M'Duffee, in "the hell" of the latter; and that Van Reed, who, it is alleged, was at the same time a partner in M'Duffee's gambling house, was busy in hunting up testimony to get Cora clear of the law, while M'Duffee was absent, having come on to Washington to get the office made vacant by Cora's bloody hand. What a picture to draw of the machinery of political appointments. The Washington Star seems to accept these statements as true, and puts in the plea that the President, in making this appointment, was deceived, and that on discovering the dreadful mistake, M'Duffee was promptly dismissed; but this justification is not satisfactory.

THE FEDERAL CAPITOL DOME.—We learn from the Washington Star that the cost of the dome being constructed for the centre of the Capitol building, will be, per estimate, about a million of dollars, and that this fact evidently produces flinching among some of the members. It was designed by Mr. Walters, the accomplished architect of the extension of the building, and the committee of the House having charge of the subject procured the appropriation of \$100,000 to commence its construction, before its cost was estimated, so highly were they delighted with its plan. Since the estimate has been made there is no little hesitation manifested. We agree with the Star that the plan should be carried out, as any change in it will mar the whole effect of the expenditure from the treasury on the other portions of the great work.

Holloway's Pills a certain Remedy for Dropsy.—Charles Hutchinson (33), of Burlington, Vermont, was for fifteen months, a sad victim to this complaint, so bad was he one part of the time, that the water actually oozed through the pores of the skin, and thrice per day change of apparel became necessary. Every time his doctor called he expected to find him dead, and in fact gave his friends no hopes of his recovery: his sister who had derived great benefit by the use of Holloway's Pills, begged him, as a favor to her, to try them; fortunately for him he did not refuse, and they soon produced a change for the better, in four weeks he was again attending to business having thoroughly got rid of the disorder, and in the most excellent health and spirits. These Pills work wonders in liver and bilious complaints.

Gov. REEDER has gone back to Kansas, probably to be present at the investigation of the election frauds by the Congressional Committee.

T-A-R-R-I-E-D.—On Monday the 6th inst. in Charleston, by Rev. S. George, Mr. E. L. BACON and Miss ADALINE O. JAY of Charleston.

ATTENTION ALL! THEY SAY! They say that G. W. Taylor has the "greatest and best assortment of WALL PAPER in town." Drop in at the Book & Jewelry Store for the proof. April 17.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS. MRS. M. STEVENS has just received from the City a splendid assortment of new goods, latest styles and patterns, comprising every variety of articles in her line of business. Ladies are solicited to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders punctually attended to. Wellsboro, April 17, 1856.

GRAND RUSH TO RUNDELS NEW SHOP—where you will find constantly on hand, a choice assortment of Broadcloths of all colors, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Satin, Silk and Fancy Vestings, and Trimmings of every description that can not fail to suit.

All the above articles will be made up with neatness and despatch, and a good fit warranted. Grateful for past patronage, a continuance of the same is solicited. Shop in Taylor's Book and Jewelry Store. Wellsboro April 16, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Jones & Roe, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by W. A. Roe. All those indebted are urged to make immediate payment and those having claims against the firm, to present them for settlement. JNO. R. JONES, W. A. ROE. Wellsboro, March 1, 1856.

The subscriber will continue the Dry Goods and Grocery business at the old stand, and will be pleased to see all the old customers of the firm and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. April 17-56. W. A. ROE.

Balm of a Thousand Flowers to beautify the complexion, remove tan, freckles and pimples, blotches and sunburn on the face. Catarrh Snuff, for Colds, Headache, Catarrh, &c. Liquid Heave Cure, for Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., in Horses. Pettit's American Eye-Salve, an external remedy for Sore Eyes, weakness of the eye, &c. Brant's Pulmonary Balsam, a valuable remedy for Colds, Coughs, Pleurisy in the Side, &c.

Houghton's Pepsin, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and General Debility. Dr. Davies' Depurative, for Scrofula, Bad Sores of every description. Used only as a Blood Purifier.

For sale at the Wellsboro Drug Store. April 17, 1856.

WOOL CARDBING & CLOTH DRESSING—done on short notice at the STEAM FOUNDRY in the village of Wellsboro. Also, WOOL received to Manufacture into Cassimeres, Broadcloths and Flannels—by the yard, for three shillings, or on shares for one half.

All leaving Wool to manufacture shall have their cloth on the first of November next; and they can rely on having good cloth and such as ordered. From long experience in the business I feel assured to say to the farmers of Tioga county and all others interested, that having the facilities of Steam Power to drive my machinery, which is far more reliable than Water power, (which depends upon winter showers for its support,) I am prepared to card all wool (into rolls) that is brought from a distance the same day. All work entrusted to me shall be well done and at the time it is promised. Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited. Terms in all cases, pay down. Wood and all kinds of Grain taken in payment for work. Wellsboro April 17-56-m6 LEWIS C. PENDLETON.