Ourrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. LAWRENCE CITY, K. T., Friday, May 2, 1856. Having an opportunity to send as far as St. Louis by private conveyance, (for the muits can't be trusted,) I will pen you a lew lines, relative to the latest outrage. On Wednesday last, Mr. J. N. Mace, formerly of Newburyport, Mass., who resides alone upon a claim four miles north-west from here, Each man had a Bible and a gun presented on the prairie, testified before the Congress- him at home. ional Commission, now in session at this place, relative to the invasion of the polls at thrown promiscuously into a large bucket on Bloomington, at the election of the 80th of the hurricane deck, and the company were March, 1855. He gave a plain, straightfor- below-handling an article known among ward statement of what he saw and heard .- gamblers as a "pocket testament," and it Among other things, he exposed the villainy of bogus "Sheriff" Jones, the lately shotat, on that occasion, who was then Postmast-er of Weston, Missouri, but who left his home, lers and drunkards. The North don't send and crossing the border into this Territory, such men. proceeded, with a gang of ruffians from his own State, to Bloomington, and there took about four miles from here, so if the chivalpossession of the polls-driving Free State men away by brandishing weapons and only have to encounter Sharp's rifles but threatening their lives. He held his watch in his hand and notified the Judges of the Emigrants are pouring in fast from the election that they could have five minutes to North. Send them along, for this is the retire, and would be shot if they failed to richest and most beautiful country apon the obey! The Free-State Judges did not budge earth, an inch, but remained at their post. The five minutes expired, and the chivalrous Southern Jones extended the time to one minute more, that they might have an opportunity to bless themselves. Before this minute expired, however, Jones was called out of the room where the balloting was going on, and did not return to complete his contemplated marderous work. This was the kind of tesumony given by Mr. Mace, and has been corroborated by other witnesses. We will cut the story short, and come at once to the sequel. About 9 o'clock on Wednesday evenmg Mr. Mace was called to the door of his cabin by the barking of his faithful Newfoundland watch-dog, which was tied just outeide the cabin. He untied the string and let the dog go, holding on to the other end of the string himself, it being so dark that he could not see very well. He supposed the dog had seen a wolf. The animal led him to the brow of a bluff, the decent from which led down into a deep ravine. Here Mr. Mace supped, and instantly two pistols were discharged at him from below. The flash developed the presence in the ravine of two men. One shot grazed his right shoulder, and the other entered his left leg below the knee. He instantly fell, when the men gave a hellish "ha! ha!" and one of them exclaimed: "There is more d-d abolition such hoaxes are never witty, but always wanton bait for the wolves." Mr. Mace, occupying a position upon the brow of the bluff, could easily be seen from below, so great was the contrast between an object and the horizon. Seeing him full, and supposing him dead, the valorous "Border Ruffians" fled, chuckling to themselves, no doubt, that they had done body, injuring him severely, but, we are gratified a brave thing. Mr. Mace crawled to his eabin, his faithful dog and only companion keeping close by his side. He sat up and bathed his wound, and bandaged it as well as he could, and suffered through the remainder of the night, expecting every moment another attack from the same party. Morning of last occupant and party though ne was, he succeeded in reaching Lawrence, where he obtained medical aid, and is now doing well. What will the Border-Ruffian Which is the more cowardly, to confront a city, surrounded by people and lights on eve- dom fall twice in the same place. ry hand, and shoot down a man in a tent in the presence of United States soldiers! as was the case when Jones was shot here, or to go in the deep darkness of midnight, to the lone cabin of a quiet, harmless, industrious man, out upon a lone prairie, miles away from another inhabitant, and after decoying that man from his little cabin, where he would have met them with sharp arguments, under the cover of the deeper darkness of a ravine they both shoot him down like a dog? Which of the two is the brave or the cowardly aseassin? Understand me, I justify neither act. Both are outrages that should be, as they have been by this community, condemned. But mark the position of the two men. Jones had not only outraged the people, the actual settlers of the whole Territory, time and time again, had not only made Litter personal enemies of Pro-Slavery men in the territories by attempting to wrest from them their rightful claims, but, on the very lay of the evening upon which he (Jones) was shot, he had, by his private, drunken, and bogus official conduct, endeavored and succeeded in exasperating this whole community against him. His whole language and action was defiant, as I showed you in my last letter. Is it any wonder, then, that auch a being should be shot down? It is the greater wonder to me, that, in a bowie knife, revolver, and rifle country like this, where every man and nearly every woman and some boys go armed, he, and such as him, have not been dispatched before. That he has not is evidence to me that the Northern settlers

able people. The position of Mr. Mace has been the exact opposite. He never offended any man, but was among those whom Jones offended on the day of election. He was called by the authority of the United States Government to testify as to what he knew relative to that election. He complied, and straight. way two midnight assassing shoot him down and leave him "bait for the wolves," as they suppose.

here are constitutional, law-abiding, peace-

have been ordred out by Gen, Shannon, have who dwell upon the thieving propensities of the colbeen encamped upon the Delaware Reserver ored race. We commend it to such men as the tesfor the purpose of seizing and annoying Law. I timony of one who had some little opportunity to rence men. One man from this city was pur- observe the demoralizing influence of Slavery withsued by five of them a few evenings since, his own eyes: and was shot at, and but for the fact that his horse suddenly leaped into a deep ravine, from which he could not readily extricate himself, he would probably have been over- found to have done them justice. That disposition taken and murdered. The less into the ra. to thest with which they have been branded, must vine suddenly misled the party upon another be ascribed to their situation, and not to any depray-

arrived at Kansas City on Wednesday last. They are organized into military companies and move under their military officers. Their only baggage is arms. They announce their from one who has taken all from him, as he may

object to be to fight and demolish Lawrence. On their arrival at Kansas City boy livere poverty-stricken. The commander says he was robbed on board of the boat at Sty Louis. With the money four of his own party were missing. The remainder gambled their money away on the boat. The Pro-Slavery men in Missouri are called upon to support them, and are awfully mad with their friends in the South Tox sanding: " paupers" to their aid.—

On the trip up the river the Bibles were was by such means that they lost their money, what little they had. They are spoken

The United States Dragoons are quartered rous sons of the South come they will not

Emigrants are pouring in fast from the

# THE AGITATOR.

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

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, May 22, 1856. Republican Nominations.

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

Attention, Republicans!

A Meeting for the election of Delegates to attend the REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION to be held at Philadelphia on the 16th day of June next, will be held in the Court Honse, Wellsboro', Monday evening, June 2d; at which time and place one Delegate to the National Republican Conven ion and two delegates at large, are also to be elected, A general attendance is requested. Per order.

Our thanks are due Hon. H. M. FULLER for a copy of his late speech in Congress.

One of the marriage notices published last week proves to be spurious. We would suggest that The feelings of every man should be respected.

ACCIDENT .-- As Mr. Gilbert Christenat was descending a hill near this village on Tuesday, with s heavily loaded team, the end-board of the wagon burst from its place, precipitating him under the heels of the horses. The wheels passed directly over his to learn, not dangerously.

A HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE.-We have just heard related a most singular escape from sudden death as having occurred near Priestville in this county, one day last week. Mr. Charlton Phillips with two of his boys was proceeding along the wind, fell across the forward wheels of the wagon, driving them into the earth and utterly demolishing them. Mr. P. and the boys, though sitting immediately back of the wheels, escaped without injury. papers say about "cowardly assassins" now ! We do not remember to have heard of a parallel in stance of escape from sudden death; and we can " picket guard" in a comparatively populous but congratulate Mr. P. upon the fact that trees sol-

## "By Authority."---No. 3.

The writings of Jefferson furnish the most indubitable evidence of that great man's hostility to the institution of Slavery. He, being an accredited apostle of democratic principles, himself a Southern man, and therefore familiar with the practical work. ing and effects of Slavery, must be listened to with great respect by those who still venerate the name, while the principle of true Democracy is utterly ignored by the leaders of the so-called Democratic party. We mean, democratic principles as they were defined by Thomas Jefferson.

Since there can be no higher authority in such matters, we shall devote this, and probably some succeeding articles, to the bringing forward of his testimony against Slavery, as it was placed on record by his own hand. There can be no garbling, no deceit practiced; for we quote from his own published works-a copy of which should be in the library of every modern democrat.

From Jefferson's Notes on Virginia we take the following:

"In the very first session under a Rebublican government, the Assembly (of Virgininia,) passed a law or the perpetual prohibition of the importation of alaves.'

Now mark what follows directly after:

"This will, in some measure, stop the increase of this great political and moral evil, while the minds of our citizens may be ripening for a complete mancipation of human nature.

Now, had this illustrious man left on record no other testimony against slavery, this would be sufficient to determine the bias of his mind relative thereto. But, fortunately, this is only one of many yet more direct attacks upon a system then in its infancy, and which had not at that time an apologist among the respectable classes. So much might be sately inferred from the fact that Jefferson's Notes on Virginia were placed among the most important records of that Commonwealth. The anti-slavery sentiments therein expressed could not be safely repeated on Virginia soil, to-day: they would be held as incendiary, dangerous, and a wanton trespass upthe cherished rights of the South-the right to rob 4,000.000 of human beings of their rights, and thus to reduce a whole people to the brute level.

Jefferson was fully aroused to the moral dangers of the system. On pages 149-151, same work, A band of Lecompton Ruffians, said to he utters a sharp rebuke to those modern carpers

"Whether further observation will or will not ver ify the conjecture, that nature has been less bounti-ful to them (the negroes,) in the endowments of the head, I believe that in those of the heart she will be ity of the moral sense. The man in whose favor no A party of 250 Southerners, mostly from Georgia, under command of Major Buford, (Now mark what follows.) And it is a problem which I give to the master to solve, whether the re-

slay one who would slay him? That a charge in the relations in which a many s placed should the relations in which a many s placed should other his ideas of moral right of wrong, is insider new nor peculist to the color of the blacks. His mer tolle us it was so 2,600 years age. Jove fixed it certain, that whatever day

Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away No being frigurent pace be opposed to dissecutions, who, forced back upon the abstract dissecution immediately impeach the moral integrity of the African race. Fer, society, and, its, conventional rules, furnish the best solution of the cause of mora laxity wherever it exists. The notion that human nature is injertually ancountable for its deprayed manifestations, is not only narrow and baseless, but insulting to creative Wisdom. The master robe the slave of his most sucred rights; the slave turns about and robs his master of worldly goods. The wrong of the master is thus mirrored in the character of the slave, and partially recoils upon himself. It is only a feeble indication of the certain retribution awaiting every wrongdoer; for society cannot strike one blow, however slight, at the rights of the thorese that this forthcoming work will command a individual, that the aggregate shall not inevitably rapid sale. It will appear in handsome style-such smart for. The individual is an integer; the clave is an individual, and therefore an integer; Society is an aggregation of integers, and the integrity of the perfected whole depends upon that of its constittient parts. So, if the slaves are dishonest, let us not forget that Oppression has made them so; that the most illustrious Jefferson so declared it; and that we of the North, if we do not our utmost to preserve free territory from the curse, de tacitlyy aid to sustain a system which legalizes theft and

wipes the Cain-mark from the brow of Murder. But the demoralizing influence of Slavery docs not end with the blacks. It falls about equally on the enslaver and the enslaved. Touching this, Jefferson remarks on pages 169-171:

"There must doubless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the ex-istence of Slavery among us. The whole commerce between muster and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most bousterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submiss ons on the other. Our children see this and learn to imitate it: for man is an imitative animal. This quality is the germ of all education in him. From his cradle to his grave he is learning to do what he sees others do. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives loose tein to the worst of passions; and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraced by such circumstances."

So one would think, with such men as Douglas, Atchinson and Stringfellow by their atrockies proving so satisfactorily the demoralizing and brutalizing tendencies of Slavery. Perhaps pity should take place of disgust when dealing with such characters. Truly nothing but the lash seems applicable in such cases. With Jefferson's denunciation of Slavery finning on the record, and acknowledging him as the great high-priest of the party misnamed Democratic, still Pierce, Buchanan, and their confederates, not only sustain, but plot for the extension of Sisvery. How much longer shall men follow leaders who daily erucify the principles of their great apostle? Can honest men excuse themselves for following such leaders longer? We do not see how they

Jefferson was awake to the formidable prejudice entertained by the whites, with color, and the knowledge of the negro's former debased condition as a basis. He did not seem to entertain even the feeblest hope that that prejudice would disappear. That it would prove a serious obstacle in the way of a full and free remission of the negro to his rights, he the not distant emancipation or the state. Washington, it was a matter of serious thought, of naramount importance to the proper growth and harmonious development of the Republican Idea. We shall proceed with the subject next week.

Had the Honesdale Democrat been familiar with the tone of Gov. Pollock's home organ, it would very likely have withheld its remarks last week. We find no difficulty in believing that the editor never saw the sheet in question, when he calls its stand the mutilated finion ticket maritarious. It is very strange that during the Gubernatorial campaign of 1854, the Miltonian was everywhere accredited as Judge Pollock's home organ. Editors wrote-"we clip from the home organ of Judge P.," &c., and nobody, not even the modest man who "handles the crank" of said organ, got indignant and fogged about ostracizing the fraternity for daring to call Mr. James Pollock's soundness in question. The paper referred to, acknowledges itself to be the organ of the Governor, as was charged some weeks ago. There is, then, no disputing about the responsibility of mutilating the Union ticket. Will the Democrat make a note of that fact when it soft I trine of Spiritualism. Gal. I. 8. soap's the "home organ" next time?

Possibly the most important move of the Administration, is the recognition of Filibuster Walker's Government in Central America. It is important as showing the brazen confidence of the Adminis. tration in its inherent strength. It dares to do everything but right.

The extension of slavery into the fertile regions of Central America is not a new project. The Oligarchy has been plotting for that end for many years. The recognition of Walker's Government is but the first open avowal of its nefarious design. Occurring just at this time, it must be heiled as an indication of its waning faith in the enslevement of Kansas. Slavery must have room to extend itself or it must perish. It remains to be seen what the advocates of the Monroe doctrine will to in this case of unwarrantable interference in the affairs of ernment is legittmate, then the successful invasion of any country by a band of pirates is legitimate. The invasion of Mexico by Cortez has been denounced and justly; but the piratical enterprise of Walker is applauded by the Pierce Administration.

The Kansas Committee of Investigation is proceeding with its business with all possible despatch. The evidence, so fur as it is made public, is conclusive against Whitfield, and reveals the most shameful frauds on the part of the Border Ruffians. In some districts as many as 200 Missouriens crossed into the territory and voted. Violence was offered

legal conduct, and some were even threatened with lynching for carrying the ballot-boxes in known free give him about twenty more to think of. State districts. On the 8th instant, the investigaceeding, and Reeder firmly but respectfully declared thought the agency of evil spirits. his resolution to disobey the writ. And he plainly death any attempt to drag him away to a district where he had every reason to believe his life would be in danger. This firmness discouraged the proslavery plotters, who tramped up the charge in or-

der to get Gov. R., out of the way. Only let us have a hundred men with the firm ness of a Reeder, and even the border ruffiam backed by the Government troops cannot enslave Kansas The friends of Free Kansas must fight.

Lovely weather nowadays.

No. 3.—The stends of Free Kansas in the we may claim the same evidence without beRounding School House neighborhood, met on ing presumptious. WM. ARMSTRONG.
Wednesday evening 14th inst., and organized Republican Club No. 1. President—Holman Morgan;
Recording Secretary—D. D. Kelsey; Cor. Secrets—

Recording Secretary—D. D. Kelsey; Cor. Secrets—

[air chance is given me. of communicating ry Charles Coolidge; Tressurer George Rand.

This Club will meet Saturday evening of each week at the Roundton Behool House, and all the friends of free speech and free men are earnestly requested to attend regularly.

"I Wherever Clubs have been organized it is request ed that the No. location, place and time of meeting and names of officers be sent to us for publication. We propose to keep the list standing for reference Will our friends attend to this?

"LINDA; or the Pilet of the Belle Creale." By Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HERTZ.

The enterprising publisher, Mr. T. B. Peterson 102 Chestnut at., Philadelphia, has this work in press and will publish it on the 31st inst. We can judge from the former productions of the gifted auas Peterson invariably gets up, and will be sold at \$1 per copy.

## Communications,

#### For the Agitator. Spiritnalism.

MR. EDITOR :- Having seen an article in your paper of April 17th with the above caption, I desire with your permission, to make a few remarks upon it."

The writer addresses himself "especially to skeptics; those who call themselves such -who alledge that Spiritualism is worthy of the devil-and that class of men who want to live on the credulity of others, or who are willing to risk their eternal salvation on some fuith or creed; because their fathers and grandfathers did the same." Now, it is somewhat difficult to make sense out of the above, or who the writer means to address, but I suppose I must class myself under the head of skettics; and for my part I cannot see how by intelligent, truth-loving man, that has evestigated the subject with the Bible in his and, can be otherwise than skeptical on this subject.

The writer says : "I hold that faith, theory or belief never changed a fact, and never es tablished a fact, independent of itself." Wonderful discovery of Spiritualism! and who does not believe the same? Faith always terminates upon an object, and brings that object to us, but never acts independently.

He says, "the time has come when man himself is beginning to reason, and feel the truth in its mightiness." Does he mean to say that man never reasoned or felt the truth before? If so, I would congratulate the writer on that dawn of reason; at the same time I would advise him not to be too hasty in his conclusion, lest he afterwards find, that in the gray twilight, he mistook trees for men walk-

But I must hasten on to the writer's proof of the Divinity of Spiritualism. Under this head we have just such proof as I expected, viz., a denunciation of all who will not believe in Spiritualism, as skeptical, selfish, persecuting, sectarian and bigored, especially those who profess religion. Does the writer expect such evidence will satisfy us. Is this the "overwhelming evidence" he speaks of. over the weakness and imbecility of our own species, in believing such absurdity, it would be calculated to "overwhelm" us with laugh-

He refers us to the ages that are past, and speaks of Christ and the prophets as persecuted mediums of Spiritualism. Who ever heard of Christ passing through the country, forming circles, rapping tables and writing books through the agency of Spirits. True, he did set himself to turning tables once, but they were the tables of the money-changers. But every ism, may claim Christ and his Apostles, and why not Spiritualism. Indeed it has equal claims to them with a Joseph Smith, a Joan of Southcote and a Jemim ! Wilkinson. When it can be shown that Christ was a Spiritualist in the modern acceptance of the term, I will avow myself a convert, but until this evidence is forthcoming. must remain as I am, even though an angel from Heaven should preach this other doc-

The writer proceeds from his proofs of the system to meet one of its objections. He says, "It is orged by the opponents of this nelief, that it is the agency of Satan or evil Spirits. This allegation may deserve a passng notice, as it is made and held up by high dignitaries of the Church." He meets this objection in the following manner: Spiritualism, he says, teaches us that our most secret thoughts are known to all spirits, good and bad, and he concludes that this knowledge must have a moralizing influence. This would have been a good argument in the mouth of one of the priests of Delphi, for they certainly claimed, and appeared to know the thoughts of men. But from a modern Spiritualist it comes with very bad grace, He says that their knowledge of our thoughts of a neighboring Government. If Walker's Gov. 18 "so demonstrated that no candid man can doubt it." Now if he will only demonstrate it so far as to tell me, (through the help of his spirit friends,) what I was thinking of yesterday at noon, I will admit that there is some truth in it. But we have a more sure word of testimony, which if it has any weight with the writer, I would refer him to: Solomon says, speaking of God, "for thou ONLY knowest the hearts of the children of men. II. Chron. VI. 30. To every believer in the Bible, this should decide the matter, and as Solomon is claimed as a medium, it should to the judges and inspectors who objected to this il. have great weight with Spiritual infidels. When the writer answers this passage I will

He says, it demonstrates the immortality tion was interrupted by the appearance of the Dep. of the soul. But does it do so (ever admituty U.S. Marshal armed with a warrant for the ar- ing that it is of a Spiritual nature,) any more rest of Gov. Reeder for an alleged contempt of thun the possession of devils, or the raising Court. The Commission protested against the pro- of Samuel at Endor; and yet these were

Another of the writer's demonstrations, is informed the officer that he should resist to the its miracle working power. He says, that "in this land, the sick are healed, the lame made to walk, the blind to see, and devils cast out of them who are possessed." certainly sounds like demonstration, and if this is made good, we will believe in Spiritualism for the very works sake,. Now let us have a fair trial. We ask no greater sign than that of Jonah the prophet, which our Saviour thought should be given to the fault. Hary's.

Similar and truth-hating Pharisee. Surely ervation whatever of Timber or Coal. It is very valuable, and finding, and truth-hating Pharisee. Surely

fair chance is given me, of communicating with these so called spirits, through a medium, I will agree either to convict them of falsehood, or silence them in two hours.

From the Chicago Democrat, April 20th. Douglas! GIFT TO THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

-" Douglas is laying pipe in all directions. He has donated ten acres of land to the Baptist Church of Chicago. The land is valued at fifty thousand dollars. In a few years we expect to hear that he has been carrying alound the plate at a camp meeting."—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser,

Douglas will carry a plate at a camp meeting before he gives fifty thousand dollars worth of property to any one. Douglas has about seventy acres of land, worth as it now stands, on an average, two thousand dollars per acre. He offers to give ten acres of it any person or corporation that shall build upon the same such a building as he describes.

Costing at least one hundred thousand dollars.

There is an axcellent opening for various branchs of metallication of the sames, especially tanneries, wheelwrights, we handle makers, shoemakers, carpenters, and others, handle makers, shoemakers, carpenters, and others.

Ladies can hold shares in their own right. Title unquestion aby good, and warrantee deeds given. Address or apply to Samuel W. Cattell, Secty, 183 Walnut St. between Yourth and Fifth Streets, Philadelphia. costing at least one hundred thousand dollars. Title to be made of completion of the build-

ing. The balance of the land not occupied by the building to be a public park forever .- | This would enable him to sell lots for residences about the park, and thereby make the remaining sixty acres worth near half a million of dollars, whilst the whole seventy is worth now only one hundred and forty thousand dollars. Offers and liberalities of this kind are frequent among land holders at the West. Mr. Douglas has had this offer standing for near one year. It is now revived for political capital, and has not been accepted by the Baptists or any other denomination, and the conditions are so severe that we think it will be unless essentially modified. Its accetance would be a grand speculation for Judge Douglas, a much better one than the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

THE SHARES IN THE RIDGWAY FARM AND COAL Co. have been raised to Three Hundred Dollars after the first of June. This has been done in consequence of the great rise in good ELE COUNTY LANDS within the past year. It forms a fine tract of the best Coal as well as Farming Land, and the property in the vicinity is selling much higher. It is principally bought by Coal Companies. In a short time it will no doubt be taken out of the market altogether by Capitalists. The Company sells at the old rates until the 1st of June.

The Miltonian, Gov. Pollock's home organ, has not had the independence to say whether it acts under the authority of the Governor, or his friends, in refusing to place at the head of its columns the name of BAR-THOLOMEW LAPORTE. Let us know, as the Governor is held responsible for your conduct: The time may come when Gov. Por-LOCK will want the Republican vote of Pennsylvania. It is almost certain that he can't get it. He would be repudiated-certain,-Blair Co. Whig.

## -M-A-R-R-I-E-D-

On the 14th instant, at the Crystel Fountain Hotel, by A. J. Sofield Esq., Mr John M. Conkright, of Queenburg, Warren co., N. Y., and Miss Sarah Wilkins, of Caton, Steuben co., N. Y.

## -D-I-E-D-

At the residence of E. P. Deane, Delmar, 9th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH McEwen, aged 63.

M & O. BULLARD, having closed their business in Wellsboro', are desirous of settling up. Those indebted to us are requested to make immediate payment. The books are in the hands of M. Bullard, who is authorized to collect. Call at Bowen's Store M. & O. BULLARD.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber on the 15th instant, A BROWN ROAN MARE, with long switch tail, mane and tail black, and thought to be between 5 and 8 years old, small size, one forward and one hind foot bare. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

N. T. WEST. Middlehury, May 22, 1856.

ETTERS OF ADMINISTRA-TION having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Samuel Goodall, late of Richmond deceased, all, persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them for settlement to ELLEN GOODALL, Adm'z. ROBERT SAMSON, Adm'r.

Richmond, May 22, 1856.-6w LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the P. O. at Wellsboro' Pa. May 15, 1856.

Buttson George. Beaver Geddes Marsh & Co. Burt David. Broughton Miss Ethelinda. Boyle James, Foreign. Bush Peter. Brown Andrew N. Douglass Mr. Dovid. Donaldson W. B. Dolling Mary. Donne Miss Emily. Farrell Mrs Malvinia A. Fisher Charles H. Furman Levi. Honing Mr. Alex R. Foreign. Hart Amanda. Hotchkiss Mrs Irena J. Ki bourn J. M. Krieger Thomas Foreign. Kingly Jas. Le Sears Mrs Lovicia, Lowe Rev. S. Lewis Miss Eliza. Morley Miss Mary. Montgomery Wm. Moore Wm. S. Maynard J. W. Odea John. Farm Journal. Messenger. Piht John Yeisley. Perin Mrs. Samuel. Palmatier Ellen. Ruggles George W. Slapp J. M. Scott T. W. Sheler Phebe M. Sherman H. & Son. Thomas E. S. Wheeler N. J. Wilkinson Wm. Wells Mr. Yoisby John.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. I. D. RICHARDS, P. M.

#### A FARM Within the Reach of Every Man.

Within the Heach of Every man.

27.000 Acres of good FARM AND COAL LAND in for sale, giving a Farm of 25 acres for \$200, psyable in instalments of \$1 per week, or at the same rate monthly.

Farms of \$0, 75, 100, or more acres adjoining in proportion. Each Farm fronts upon a road thirty feet in width.

THE SOIL is a rich limestone learn, and especially adapted to cultivation, as it is neither hilly nor story, but gonly rolling or fine table land. Around and through this property thare are already some 20,000 acres under cultivation, and its fertility has been established from the crops produced. Upon this subject it is easy to be fully satisfied. There is a ready cash market for produce which is mach better than trade.

THE THE CHEAPEST. as land of a similar quality is selling at much higher prices adjoining, and especially such as contain COAL.

THE COAL.—This in particular is the Coal District, several weigs underlaying the whole-property, and the attention of

THE COAL.—This in particular is the Coal District, several into underlaying the whole property, and the attention of miners, and those acquainted with coal lands, is specially called to it. It has the advantage of being the nearest to the great lake market, with which it will be connected by the Banbury and Brie Bailroad now under contract and in course of completion from Erie to Ridgeway, with descending grade the whole way. The soil over bituminous coal is the best, for instance England, and other countries. The price per acre is trilling for the coal alone, as it will estrainly, in so favorable a location within a short time pay largely. This is important as an immense coal trade will soon open. Four coal companies have already been started to work mines in the vicinity, and there are now fifteen openings around St. Mary's.

will pay for a great parked the land. On account of the co-cellence of strains there are fine experimities for mile.

FOR HEALTH, the location is much recommended by Paysicians. The chills and Swers are influence, also painously complaints, being protected from the north cast winds by the Alleghanis. The water is pure and amongst the best, the land shounding for fine and shounding for the shipmy and Frie, the Alleghany Valley, the Pittaburg, Frie, Radalo, and the venange, Energetic exertions are also being made for the building of the Typone and Clearfield, which also passes through this property. The effect of this upon trade, and general development, as well as the coal may be insigned.

The large and flourishing town of St. Mary's is in the control of the tract in the town of St. Mary's which will be sold and the proceed equally divided amongst those who buy farms. Ridgway the county seat, where an extensive busines is done, adjoin the tract on the west. The whole district is intersected by good tamplics, and other roads.

This is a rare opportunity offered to those who wish to farm or have a good investment for the future. By making proper inquiries, and considering the advantages of good sold, an abundance of coal, bestifulness of climate, Raligona facilities, and its location, a correct judgment may be formed of the present advantages and ultimate increase.

By writing to the office directions will be given to these who wish to visit the land. A system of excursions will shortly be adopted.

ably good, and warrantee deeds given. Address or apply to Samuel W. Cattell, Secty, 163 Walnut St. between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.

Henry M. Watts, Esq. 148 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
John O. Croscon. Esq., President of Philadelphia Gas Company, 7th St. above Chestnut, 7th St. above Chestnut, 7th St. above Chestnut, 8th Chestnut, 7th St. above Chestnut, 8th Chestnut,

BOROUGH COUNCIL OF ST. MARY'S TO THE PUBLIC.
This is to certify that, having been over the tract owned by
the Bidgway Farm and Coal Company, and given its thorough
examination, we find the representations of that company to
be correct. We find the soil to be the most fertile—the Coal
and Iron Ore to lie in inexhaustable quantities, through the
whole district—the Farms in excellent order, and the intellygence and prosperity of the people to be of the most gratify
ing character. We know that there is no healther location
in the State, and we consider it a most desirable place of settlement.

ilement.

We make this declaration, as we believe there may be many with these fands, and we are

thement.

We make this declaration, as we believe there may be many persons who are unacquainted with these fands, and we are satisfied from our knowledge of the subject, that information upon it will be a public benefit.

Jacob F. Shafar Eik Co. Surveyor, St Mary's, Eik Co. Charles Luhr. President of the Borough of St. Mary's, John Beetch, Member of the Boro' Council, St. Mary's, Larles Brooks, Member of the Boro' Council, St. Mary's, I. J. Whiggis, Member of the Boro' Council, St. Mary's, Fant Jabab, Member of the Boro' Council, St. Mary's, This is to certify that the above five gentlemen are at present the acting Members of the Town Council of St. Mary's, Eik county, and that the above is their hand and signature. In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name, and caused the Seal of Office to be attached thereto; and I fully concur in the above recommendation.

[SEAL.] Chief Burgess of St. Mary's Eik county, Fa. St. Mary's October 30, 1855.

TO SHE THE LAND—Start from Philadelphia or other place on Tuesday night, at 11 o'clock, for Tyrone, from which a stage will leave every Wednesday morning for St. Mary's Eik Co. All are requested to go. It is suggested that parties who cannot go will club together and send a committee, It is a beautiful and interesting trip. After the 1st of June the price of Farms will be greatly raised.

#### Mercantile Taxes.

Wares, Merchandise, Commodties & Effects, for the License year commencing May 1, 1856.

moon & Sheper, Elder, CHARLESTON.
N. A. Elliott,
A. G. Elliote George Herrington,
14 700 Flouring Mill. 14 00
14 700 Bennett, Randall & Col4 100 A. G. Elliott, 14 7 00|Bennett, rannual RORRIS.
P. Culver, Flouring Mill, 14 7 00|James Duffy & Bro's, 14 100
J. Beach, 14 7 00|A. J. Ross, 3 1000
John Short, 14 7 00|D. C. Holden, 3 1000 14 700 D. C. Holden, 3 1000
14 700 D. C. Holden, 3 1000
14 700 Geo. Bailey, Oysters, 5 500
15 700 B. M. Bailey, Drugs, 1 1000
Smith & Dodge, 4 : 00
14 700 Ing Sill, 3 1000
14 700 C. W. Baily, Flouring
14 700 Mill, Flouring
15 700 Mill, Flouring Benoni Su-J. N. Wiley, CLYMER. King & Simmons, Isaac Beach. 10 00 Harrison Robbins, 14 00 10 000 A. Nurdangh. 4 00 7 00 J. L. Wells, Flouring 7 00 7 00 Thos. Videan, 14 700 ann.
Joseph Hubble, Flouring Mill, 14 700 Dodgs, Phelps & Co., 14
Deroy Herrington, 14 700 Flouring Mill, 14
Carr, 14 700 Smith & Wisner, do. 14 J. W Stoddard, J. W Stoddard, 14 700 Smith & Wisner, do. 1 100 Smith & Roblinson, P. D. Parkhurst, P. S. S. McNeil, 14 700 Smith & Roblyer (A. Robbins, Brugs, Henry Baxter, 14 700 Flouring Mill, A. Losey, 14 700 B. Brundage, do. 1100A. A. Losey, 14 Coates & Purple, 14 J. & J. S. Parkhurst, 13 7 00 TIOGA. 10 00 Baldwin, Guernso earder Culver, miver & Slosson, Phelps, A. P. Cone, J. H. Dewitt & Son J. H. Dewitt & zon
A. B. Dewitt,
R. Tillinghast,
J. K. Burgess,
Daggett & Sixbe,
Fiouring Mill,
KNOXYHLE.
Jonn Goodspeed,
Soeley & Angell,
L. B. Reynolds,
Victor Case, 00 taurant,

14 7 00(C. Smith, do.,
14 7 00 H. E. Smith,
David Ameck, Flour15 7 00 H. E. Smith,
16 7 00 Abjel Sly,
17 00 P. Abbott, Restau18 7 00 rant,
19 7 00 ymos. Victor Case, A. & J. Dearman'

EIRERTT. 4 7 00; sock, 14 7 00; sock 7 00 WESTFIELD. 7 00 Krusen & King, 7 00 Charles Close, Geo. Albock,
R. Harteck,
J. Foulkrod,
R. C. Sebring,
J. H. Corwin,
B. Soeleman,

14 7 00 Geo. Close, 14 7 00 Charles Goods 14 7 00 D. C. Strang, 14 7 00 C. Phillips, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Appeal will be held at the office of the Subscriber, in Wellsboro, on Thursday the 12th day of June next, when and where any one aggrieved by the foregoing assessment can be heard. He will also hear appeals at any time thereafter, till the 15th July, when in his office if requested. J. EMERY.
Wellsboro', May 15, 1856.
Appresser.

7 Ot Goo. Close, 7 OC Charles Goodspeed,

PEMOVAL.—DR. B. BARR respectfully announces to the public that he has removed his Office to the dwelling lately occupied by Jos. P. Morris, Esq., where he may be found at all hours when not professionally engaged.

Demands for his services promptly responded to
Wellsbore', April 24, 1856.

TIOGA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCI-ETY.—It is requested that the Executive Committee of this Society meet at the Court House in Wellsboro', on Wednesday evening, June 4th next, for the purpose of locating its next annual Fair, and for the transaction of such other business as may came up before it. By order of the President.

May 15, 1856,

G, D, SMITH, Secty.