

The New York Herald on the Cincinnati Convention.

The following is the pith of the leading article in the N. Y. Herald of the 4th. "We know of nothing so full of warping to the people of this Union as the labors, the fuss and flummery, the disgusting exhibitions of corruption and depravity, and the motley gathering of the filthy birds of prey and carrion crows which attend the accouchement, in those latter days, of one of the modern political monsters known as national conventions."

For example, the Cincinnati Convention assembled for the modest purpose of dictating to the Democracy of the Union their exclusive candidate for President of the United States, meets under the impressive auspices of pistols and bowie knives, bludgeons and terrorism, and is graced by the company of five hundred gamblers and blacklegs, and from three to four hundred women of the town, gathered from the stews of our large cities, and all revelling together as in the festivities of a common jubilee. Such is the revolting spectacle now exhibited to an insulted, enlightened and intelligent people by the once venerable and high toned democratic party. In fact, this party, so long pluming itself as the party of the Union and the constitution, has fallen at length under the control of the nigger drivers of the South, as completely as the broken fragments of both the old parties of the North have sunk into the dirty schemes of the nigger worshipping demagogues of this section.

This Cincinnati Conference of the nigger drivers will of course, give us a high sounding platform, full of windy abstractions and unmeaning rubbish, with which to gull the hoodwinked honest yeomanry of the country; whereas, if the principles of this nigger drivers' convention were truly expressed, they would be given in some such platform as the following, to wit:

- 1. Resolved, That niggers, pistols, bowie knives and bludgeons are the fundamental principles of the Democracy as reconstructed under the administration of our warlike Franklin Pierce by our dear friends, the Southern nigger drivers.
2. Resolved, That the freedom of speech is liable to abuses even in the United States Senate; abuses which can only be corrected by the application of the gutta serena to the naked head of the offending party as he sits in his chair; and that in thus beating an abolition Senator we are righteously vindicating the true policy of the "unterrified democrats."
3. Resolved, That the killing of a contemptible Irish water holding the position of a nigger, for neglect of duty or impudence to a democratic guest coming down to the late breakfast, is a proper warning to the whole Irish race that they can no longer expect to ride rough shod over the democracy of the Union.
4. Resolved, As the constitution, as interpreted by our Southern teachers, the nigger drivers has already established African slavery in all the territories of the United States, that "sooner sovereignty is a humbug, that General Cass is a humbug considerably behind the age, and that all abolition or free State squatters should be expelled from &c. &c."

This, in whatever disguises of high sounding verbiage the Cincinnati nigger drivers' democratic platform may be written—this, we dare say, will be its proper interpretation.

It is a very easy thing to make platforms. They are but the traps set by cunning demagogues in which to catch simple and credulous noodles. It matters little now what may be the verbiage of the democratic platform—it matters little who may be democratic nominees, as far as the policy of the party is concerned. It has become too much degraded and demoralized—too much the slavish tool of its nigger driving managers—to be of any further practical benefit to the country as it stands.

The Cincinnati jugglers affect to believe that their nominee will be elected without an effort. Yet there can be no doubt that a large majority of the American people are disgusted with the blunders and crimes of this Pierce administration—disgusted with the bloody ruffianism which it has infused into the democratic camp, and anxious to rebuke and drive out of power both Northern nigger worshippers and Southern nigger drivers. We do not include in this classification of nigger drivers the vast body of the honest, high minded, conservative, Union-loving people of the South. The nigger drivers are but a small portion of the Southern people; but they are the active secession jugglers, by whom the will of the great majority is suffocated, and through whom their wishes and their principles are betrayed. A half dozen cunning demagogues may thus contrive to forestall, pervert, caricature and outrage the fixed opinions of their party, of a whole State; and a hundred jugglers at Cincinnati may thus dictate the law, under the pressure of circumstances, the two-thirds rule and the public plunder, to the bulk of the democratic party of the whole Union. Look, for instance, at the humiliation to which our New York hard and soft shells have stooped at Cincinnati for a place among the jugglers, in view of the prospect of a sop of the spoils!

Mr. Gaus Jenkins, formerly of Prompton in this county was a resident of Lawrence at the time of the sack and pillage. He had removed his wife and children; but his sister was with him. It is understood that he has been indicted for treason.

When Mr. Jenkins lived here he was a Douglas democrat. In Kansas he was a free state man and captain of a military company organized for the protection of Lawrence. What say his old friends and neighbors—are they for having him hanged as a traitor? Are they going to support Buchanan without demanding as an indispensable preliminary condition that he avow himself inflexibly opposed to the ruffian domination in Kansas?—Honesdale Democrat.

THE BUMBLE BEES.—From the immense buzzing in the Democratic ranks since the nomination of BUCHANAN and BRACKENRIDGE, we are inclined to dub them bumble bees. These noisy animals hum much but have no honey.—Phila. Sun.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, : : : EDITOR.

All Business, and other Communications should be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, June 19, 1856.

Republican Nominations.

For President in 1860: Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.

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

Republican Club No. 1.—Middlebury. No stated place of meeting. President—D. G. Stevens; Vice President—Calvin Hammond; Treasurer—J. B. Potter; Secretary—J. B. Niles.

Republican Club No. 2.—Rondout. Meets Saturday evening of each week. President—Holman Morgan; Recording Secretary—D. D. Kelsey; Cor. Secretary—Charles Coolidge; Treasurer—George Reed.

Republican Club No. 3.—Stony Fork. Pres.—W. J. Handley; Vice—George Hildreth; Secy.—E. H. Hastings. Meet weekly at stated places.

Republican Club No. 4.—Shippen. Pres.—Chas. Herrington; Secy.—Wm. W. McDougall. Meets every Friday evening.

Republican Club No. 5.—Charleston. Meets Wednesday evenings at Catlin Hollow and Dartt Settlement, alternately. President—James Kelly; Secretary—Lyman H. Potter; Treasurer—Geo. Parker.

We had the pleasure of attending a fine Republican Meeting at the Catlin Hollow Union Meeting House on Monday evening. The attendance was large and there was abundant evidence that the people are thoroughly aroused and eager to protest against slavery at the ballot-box. At the close of the meeting a Club was organized, and adjourned to meet at Dartt Settlement, Wednesday evening of next week.

We made a flying visit to Towanda last week, and found it to be the best built town we have yet seen in Northern Pennsylvania. There is an air of thrift and enterprise about it truly refreshing. We dropped in upon friend Parsons of the Argus, and found him stowed cozily away reading proof and taking oceans of comfort. He is all right on Kansas, Brooks, Border Ruffianism and Buchanan. Bradford is good for 3000 majority against Buchanan.

"By Authority"—No. 7.

It will without doubt be gratifying to those pure and intelligent patriots who declare that the agitation of the Slavery question is a modern thing, to learn that prior to the Declaration of American Independence, the first three of the public pulse Freedom-ward, was incited by the presence of African slavery in our land. The "sickly sentiment," as moderate abolitionism is called to-day, was then exceedingly prevalent in the slave districts, even. It cropped out in Virginia, in the Carolinas and in Georgia. It tinged public sentiment everywhere, and lent a color to the proceedings of all political assemblies. Treason, according to the latest interpretations, threw rankly in the bosoms of the slaveholders themselves. And in evidence of this, we quote from "American Archives, 4th series, vol. 1." These sentiments were declared as early as 1774. At a meeting held in Culpepper county Virginia, it was resolved:

"That the importation of slaves and convict servants is injurious to this colony, as it obstructs the population of it with freemen and useful manufacturers, and that we will not buy any such slave or servant. The injurious influence of slave labor, which had not at that time developed itself so disastrously to the vital interests of the country, still was apparent, and around the energies of the best men of the time to the work of emancipation. We find therefore, that not only one, but twenty-three counties of Virginia entered their protest against slavery at that period. The freemen of Surry county resolved: That, as the population of this colony with freemen and useful manufacturers is greatly obstructed by the importation of slaves and servants, we will not purchase any such slaves or servants hereafter to be imported.—Page 593.

What outrageous fanatics the good folk of Surry were, even in 1774! Such a resolution offered in Surry county in this enlightened day, would banish its audacious originator from that ancient Commonwealth, tarred and feathered gratis. Thus the sentiment of freedom has declined as the world has progressed; and in that decline we behold one of the certain and terrible effects of Slavery in the heart of a free country. At a meeting held in Fairfax county, and over the deliberations of which one GEORGE WASHINGTON presided—the same Washington whom we all learned to reverence in our cradles—it was resolved:

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that, during our present difficulties and distress, no slaves ought to be imported into any of the British colonies on this continent; and we take this opportunity of declaring our most earnest wishes to see an entire stop put to such a wicked, cruel, and unnatural trade.—Page 600.

Washington presiding over an 'abolition meeting' and on Virginia soil! O, tell it not in the South, nor let the sound reach Tammany Hall! I tell that great and good man's ashes are exhumed and scattered to the avenging winds by some indignant Brooks, and his name become a reproach among the sham democratic trimmers. If doughfaces can swallow that resolution they may cease vilifying such men as Garrison, Parker, Phillips and Fred. Douglass.

The freeholders of Hanover county, in an address to John Syme and Patrick Henry, delegates, said—"The African trade for slaves we consider as most dangerous to virtue and the welfare of the country; we therefore, most earnestly wish to see it totally discouraged.—Page 616.

The Patrick Henry of history consenting to act under such abolition instructions! Truly, those were degenerate days—when men in the heart of The Old Dominion instructed their delegates to oppose the African trade for slaves; but we remember that HE was ever an eloquent pleader for the rights of man. The evidence multiplies as we proceed. The freemen of Princess Anne county in Convention assembled, resolved:

"That our Burgesses be instructed to oppose the importation of slaves and convicts, as injurious to this colony, by preventing the population of it by freemen and useful manufacturers.—Page 641.

The whole drift of the testimony of that day is, that Slavery and enterprise and prosperity were inseparabilities, then and forever. No voice was heard in the public councils apologizing for slavery. And men had not then grown hardy enough to contend that the relation of master and slave was natural and inevitable; that the institution of slavery was divine in its origin and beneficent in its effects. No; there were patriots and philanthropists in those days—men of heart and legislators with souls in their bosoms instead of their trousers' pockets.

A General Convention was held in Virginia August 1, 1774, continuing six days. By that Convention it was declared that, "For the most trifling reasons, and sometimes for no conceivable reason at all, his Majesty has rejected laws of the most salutary tendency. The abolition of domestic slavery is the greatest object of desire in those colonies where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state. But previous to the enfranchisement of the slaves we have, it is necessary to exclude all further importations from Africa. Yet our repeated attempts to effect this by prohibitions, and by imposing duties which might amount to a prohibition, have been hitherto defeated by the Majesty's negative; thus preferring the advantages of a few African servants to the permanent advantage of the American States, and the rights of HUMAN NATURE, deeply affected by this INFAMOUS practice. Nay, the single importation of an interested individual against a law, was scarcely ever known to fail of success, though in the opposite scale were placed the interests of a whole country. That this is so shameful an abuse of a power trusted with his Majesty for other purposes, as if not reformed, would call for some legal restrictions.—Pages 636 to 666.

These extracts are as little flattering to the men of the South in this day as to the sagacity of the repealers of the Missouri Compromise, holding as they unblushingly do, that slavery goes legitimately wherever the flag goes. If that be the true doctrine and scope of our organic law, then that flag is no more to be respected by any true friend of Man than the black flag of a pirate vessel. If Slavery be one of its mottoes, then it is a piratical flag, inviting not only the just indignation of nations, but the contempt and execration of every son of Revolutionary days. And whatever may be the action of others, we say it as fearlessly as earnestly, if that doctrine can be sustained by any possible interpretation of the Constitution, we can find a hundred thousand men who would sooner perish at the stake than fight under that flag. When the Constitution declares that the heritage of Freedom, that moment is every patriot exultant—a homeless exile under the skies and upon the soil of his native land. Like every instrument, moral, religious and political, that has brought down to mankind from heaven or past ages golden precepts, the Constitution has come to be trodden upon in spirit and worshipped in name. More men and women worship the Bible, than the Author of its truths; so, more politicians worship the parchment upon which the Constitution is written, than the principle of justice which generally pervades it. Hundreds would deem it unpardonable sacrilege to deface a page in the Bible, who spit upon its moral code every day of their lives; and so with the Constitution. It is not greater than He who made the rights it guarantees to every man under its jurisdiction. We shall pursue the evidence next week.

Be it remembered, that the platform adopted by the Buchanans in the Cincinnati Convention, was framed and adopted before the nomination took place, and when the nomination of Pierce or Douglas was more than probable. That had either of those renegades been nominated he must have stood upon that platform, pledged to carry out its abhorrent principles. Buchanan stands on that platform, and is pledged to carry out its principles. He has already declared that—"Being the representative of the great Democratic party, and not simply James Buchanan, I MUST SQUARE MY CONDUCT ACCORDING TO THE PLATFORM OF THAT PARTY, and insert no new plank nor take one from it."

This statement was made on the 9th day of the present month in a speech to the people of Lancaster. Is he not unequivocally pledged to sustain the repeal of the Missouri Compromise? You have his own words in evidence. And Arnold Douglas says that that platform embodies his principles. Does any reading man ask to know what are Douglas's principles?

Pierce, Brooks, Border Ruffianism and every abomination practiced under the name and patronage of the sham democratic party, not in so many words, but impliedly and without reservation. New Four.—Mr. S. B. Foot has on exhibition at Cleaver's Hotel, one of Thatcher's Patent Lift and Force Pumps, which is justly attracting the attention of our townspeople. It is exceedingly simple in its construction and efficient in its operation. There is a lack of this kind of pump in this village which we hope to see supplied. Without the proper appliances necessary in case of fire, our property is exposed to great danger from that source every day. Mr. Foot's Pump will throw a stream of water horizontally from 75 to 80 feet at the rate of 40 gallons per minute. With one of these pumps in every other well or cistern, the need of a fire engine would hardly be felt. We hope some enterprising man will purchase the right of this county, which is offered on reasonable terms. Go and see the machine.

CELEBRATION.—A meeting will be held in the Court House, Thursday evening, June 19th, to devise means for the celebration of the coming 4th of July in an appropriate manner. By order of Many Citizens.

The North American Convention held in New York on the 12th instant, adopted resolutions recommending a conference with the Republican Convention sitting at Philadelphia.

GOOD.

At a meeting of the boys at Manchester last Friday evening, SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS were raised to aid the Kansas party, and they are ready to make the sum up to \$100. Let every town and village do the same, and the work is done. 100 good men and true are waiting to go. Let the Clubs imitate this noble example.

To the Free Press of the United States.

The blow struck at the freedom of the Press, by the destruction of the Free State newspapers in Kansas, must be regarded as aimed as its freedom everywhere in the Free States. If the Slave Power had as complete control in the Northern States as it has just now in Kansas, we may be sure that not a single press that has dared to denounce its plundering and bloody work would be spared. The Press is free in the North because it is surrounded by a rampart of free institutions. Both must stand or fall together. It is, therefore, all important that the Press should be speedily restored in Kansas, and defended with other institutions of freedom.

Impressed with this view of the case, the conductors of the daily papers in the city of Chicago, who are opposed to mob rule, have, after consultation, resolved to take the initiative in restoring a free Press to Kansas, by reviving the Herald of Freedom, whose editor, G. W. Brown, Esq., is now imprisoned in Kansas, charged with HIGH TREASON.—This they consider is due no less to the outraged dignity of the Press throughout the North than as a matter of justice to the people of Kansas. The destruction of the presses at Lawrence touches the honor of the whole fraternity so nearly, that it has been considered best to confine the work of restoration to the Press alone.

In order that this plan may be effectually and immediately carried out, the conductors after consulting Hugh Young, Esq., of Lawrence, the agent of G. W. Brown, Esq., have resolved themselves into a Central Committee to receive subscriptions from the Press, in such sums as the donors may feel able to give. A correct account will be kept of these sums, and when the necessary amount is raised to purchase another press, &c., the list will be duly published. In the meantime, Mr. Young will present the matter to the consideration of the leading journals in the East.

We entertain no doubt of a generous response to this call. A press and other materials ought to be purchased and started under the proper guard for Kansas immediately.—We feel confident that it will be done. Donations sent by mail or otherwise to either of the following:

- WRIGHT, MEDILL & Co., Tribune, JOHN WESTWORTH, Democrat, SCHNEIDER & HOFFMAN, Staats Zeitung, SCHIFFS, BROSS & SEARS, Dem. Press, R. L. & C. L. WILSON, Journal, Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1856.

Newspapers friendly to the cause throughout the North will please publish this address.

Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday June 11, 1856. The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived at this port, with San Francisco dates to the 25th of May and San Juan dates to the 6th inst.

Great excitement existed in San Francisco in consequence of a man named Casey having shot James King, editor of the Bulletin, in the street. Casey was immediately arrested and confined in jail. The shooting of King occurred on the 13th ult., and on the 16th he died.

On the announcement of his death the feelings of the community became aroused to the highest pitch. The old Vigilance Committee called a meeting and placards of an inflammatory nature were posted, calling on the citizens to take the law into their own hands; and on the 18th three thousand citizens, completely organized in divisions and companies, armed with muskets, marched by three streets from the Committee Rooms and took possession of the jail.

Thence they took Casey, together with the gambler Cora, the murderer of Gen. Richardson, and carried them to the Committee Rooms, where they remained strongly guarded upon the sailing of the steamer. It was supposed that they would be hung. The whole city was draped in mourning for the death of King, who was most highly esteemed. Casey was formerly an inmate of the Sing Sing Prison, and it was a statement to this effect in the Bulletin that caused the difficulty.

The Committee is fully organized throughout the State. It is said they have raised \$75,000 to carry out their measures, and that they intend to drive out all the gamblers from the State.

The American State Council of Wisconsin, has thrown Fillmore overboard, and recommended Speaker Banks for the Presidency.

Communications.

For the Agitator.

Common Schools.

INDEPENDENT DISTRICTS. The supplement to the school law provides for the establishment of independent districts, regardless of town or borough lines. A dissatisfaction not unfrequently arises in the location of a particular school-house, respecting the doings of the board of Directors, a suspicion that they do not have as good schools, or as much money as they ought to have, and hence the inhabitants of that locality petition the Court for an independent district. On this subject we desire to call the attention of the Directors of Tioga county. A letter just received from the department of Schools at Harrisburg has the following language: "It is most unquestionably was not the design of the 5th, 6th and 7th sections of the supplement to the school law, to set off the most populous and wealthy portions of a township into independent districts, such a policy would be subversive of the objects of that enactment, an outrage upon the remaining portions of the township and destructive to the Common School system. Whenever such an attempt is made, it should be met by the most resolute and determined remonstrance by the other portions of the township, to the Court before which the proceedings are pending."

We respectfully also refer directors and the friends of education to decision No. 4, in the April No. of the School Journal. This journal comes to every board of School Directors in the State and is accessible to all teachers and citizens. We hope they will read it. In that decision, as also in an editorial article on the same page, this question is fully presented, and our opinion so frequently reiterated in conventions, lectures and communications through the papers, that the very particular curse of the Schools of this county is that they are too many, too near each other, and too small, is confirmed. If Directors and the citizens allow the districts to be sliced up into petty schools, the more favored localities turning their backs upon the more sparsely settled portions of the township, the effect will be ruinous upon the whole system. This question is also discussed by the Hon. Thos. H. Burrows in the May No. of the School Journal, pages 322-23. There the effects of carving a single school out of the interior of a township and forming it into an independent district is presented in its true light. The motive for doing it would dissolve the bands of society and reduce it to its original elements, leaving each man and woman to take care of one person only, while the world takes the back track of civilization. This might seem pleasant to a few, but the bitter fruits would, sooner or later, appear to all. Let the same selfishness prevail in reference to every other department of civil or national interests, and no form of government could exist compatible with the general good. We are persuaded therefore that if the friends of education will study this subject carefully, they will see that independent districts are an anomaly in our system, an exception to the general rule, to be tolerated only as an evil, gradually to disappear with the progress of public opinion in favor of a general system of education by State authority. Could the general system of taxation for School purposes, be realized, and the necessity of these enormous local taxes in our rural towns be dispensed with; then all complaints and all desires for independent districts would soon subside. But the truth is that so long as the towns in this county are many of them obliged to levy a school tax of ten mills on the dollar, and a building tax of ten mills more for erecting school houses, while the more wealthy portions of the State can support better schools with one-fifth and even one-tenth of that tax. These towns and these newer counties in the State have all a powerful inducement to ask a separation from the school system of the State entirely. But we abide by our allegiance, bearing our burdens for the present, hoping for an equalization of taxes for school purposes throughout the State, and claiming the privilege of asking this as the just, the great, the noble thing, Pennsylvania will yet do for the education of her children.

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To the Free Press of the United States.

The blow struck at the freedom of the Press, by the destruction of the Free State newspapers in Kansas, must be regarded as aimed as its freedom everywhere in the Free States. If the Slave Power had as complete control in the Northern States as it has just now in Kansas, we may be sure that not a single press that has dared to denounce its plundering and bloody work would be spared. The Press is free in the North because it is surrounded by a rampart of free institutions. Both must stand or fall together. It is, therefore, all important that the Press should be speedily restored in Kansas, and defended with other institutions of freedom.

Impressed with this view of the case, the conductors of the daily papers in the city of Chicago, who are opposed to mob rule, have, after consultation, resolved to take the initiative in restoring a free Press to Kansas, by reviving the Herald of Freedom, whose editor, G. W. Brown, Esq., is now imprisoned in Kansas, charged with HIGH TREASON.—This they consider is due no less to the outraged dignity of the Press throughout the North than as a matter of justice to the people of Kansas. The destruction of the presses at Lawrence touches the honor of the whole fraternity so nearly, that it has been considered best to confine the work of restoration to the Press alone.

In order that this plan may be effectually and immediately carried out, the conductors after consulting Hugh Young, Esq., of Lawrence, the agent of G. W. Brown, Esq., have resolved themselves into a Central Committee to receive subscriptions from the Press, in such sums as the donors may feel able to give. A correct account will be kept of these sums, and when the necessary amount is raised to purchase another press, &c., the list will be duly published. In the meantime, Mr. Young will present the matter to the consideration of the leading journals in the East.

We entertain no doubt of a generous response to this call. A press and other materials ought to be purchased and started under the proper guard for Kansas immediately.—We feel confident that it will be done. Donations sent by mail or otherwise to either of the following:

- WRIGHT, MEDILL & Co., Tribune, JOHN WESTWORTH, Democrat, SCHNEIDER & HOFFMAN, Staats Zeitung, SCHIFFS, BROSS & SEARS, Dem. Press, R. L. & C. L. WILSON, Journal, Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1856.

Newspapers friendly to the cause throughout the North will please publish this address.

Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday June 11, 1856. The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived at this port, with San Francisco dates to the 25th of May and San Juan dates to the 6th inst.

Great excitement existed in San Francisco in consequence of a man named Casey having shot James King, editor of the Bulletin, in the street. Casey was immediately arrested and confined in jail. The shooting of King occurred on the 13th ult., and on the 16th he died.

On the announcement of his death the feelings of the community became aroused to the highest pitch. The old Vigilance Committee called a meeting and placards of an inflammatory nature were posted, calling on the citizens to take the law into their own hands; and on the 18th three thousand citizens, completely organized in divisions and companies, armed with muskets, marched by three streets from the Committee Rooms and took possession of the jail.

Thence they took Casey, together with the gambler Cora, the murderer of Gen. Richardson, and carried them to the Committee Rooms, where they remained strongly guarded upon the sailing of the steamer. It was supposed that they would be hung. The whole city was draped in mourning for the death of King, who was most highly esteemed. Casey was formerly an inmate of the Sing Sing Prison, and it was a statement to this effect in the Bulletin that caused the difficulty.

The Committee is fully organized throughout the State. It is said they have raised \$75,000 to carry out their measures, and that they intend to drive out all the gamblers from the State.

The American State Council of Wisconsin, has thrown Fillmore overboard, and recommended Speaker Banks for the Presidency.

Camp-Meeting.

Mr. EDITOR:—Will you please to insert the following notice in your paper.

By the permission of Divine Providence, a camp-meeting will be held near Harrison valley, in the town of Harrison, Potter Co., Pa., commencing Wednesday, July 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Harrison valley is about 12 miles from Knoxville, Tioga Co., Pa., with which it will be connected during camp-meeting by a daily stage.

Those who wish to secure tents will please write to the subscriber at Westfield, Tioga Co., Pa., or to the Rev. H. C. Brown at the same place.

N. B. No buckster stands or shows will be allowed within the limits prescribed by law. WM. ARMSTRONG.

Brookfield June 6th 1856.