WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Jan. 15. 1857.

SPIRITUALISM.—Prof. S. B.
Brittam, Editor of the Stratton Teckonarn, will Lecture upon the FACTS AND PHILOSOPHY OF SPIRITUALISM, in the Court
House, commencing THURSDAY EVENING,
15th inst., and continuing nightly through) the
week. An opportunity is now offered this public,
to listen to one of the ablest advocates of the Spiritlisted details.

unlistic dectrine. Lecture commences at 7 o'clock.
ADMISSION, 12 1-2 cents. Wellsboro', Jan. 8, 1857.

L. P. Williston, Esq., will accept thanks for documents.

Prof. BRITTAN lectures to-night at the Court House -Subject, The Facts and Philosophy of Spiritual-

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a quarter loaf of tip-top corn bread, for which the generous donor will please accept our sincere thanks.

The Message and an unusual influx of legal advertisements oblige us to defer much that would otherwise have appeared. The most important article laid over until next week, is another instalment of "Our Village," in the author's usual chatty style, and rosy with the hue of real life. These articles are deservedly attracting much attention. The author puts a keen edge upon his good-humored thrusts ut the prevailing vices and follies in "our village." We bid him God speed with his Asmodean labors,

We have received the Tribune Almanae for 1857. It contains a vast amount of political and statistical information, always wanted, but seldom to be got at. Here we have it in a convenient form for reference and preservation, and costing but one shilling. We shall have a quantity on hand and for sale at

this office in a few days.

We are informed by Mr. JNO. N. BACHE, Hon Secretary of the Cosmopolitan Art Association for this county, that the Annual Drawing will positive. ly take place on the 28th inst. All subscriptions must be paid in to the Secretary by the 20th inst., in order to compete for the prizes. By reference to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the opportunity to secure a good Magazine, or a fine picture is now offered with additional inducements. , \$3 secures Harper one year, and a share in the Distribution of Paintings and Statuary. So with the other \$3 Magazines. Every subscriber receives the full value of his money in literature; Therefore no loss can be sustained.

The Legislature convened on the 6th inst. The democrats have nominated Forney for U. S. Schutor. Should he be elected the prostitution of Pennsylva. ma will be utter and almost hopeless. No news from Harrisburg, or of the doings in Assembly, have yet reached us.

Cameron will probably be the opposition candidnte against Forney. We say Cameron, but without hope

Later. J. L. GETZ, of Borks, is chosen Speaker of the House, and Hon. D. TAGGART of Northumber land, President of the Senate. The first is a democrat and the latter a Republican. No business of in terest has yet been transacted.

We have been shown a private letter from Harris burg, stating that nine democrats refused to go into caucus, and will not support Forney. If this be the case, Cameron stands a fair chance to win. Buchanan sent up a special request to the "harmonious' temocracy to harmonise. The Buckalew party refuse to subside. We shall probably issue before the result can reach us.

Ollapodrida.

The Philadelphia Daily News seems to be sorely exercised in regard to the growth and power of the Republican party. It cannot see that the Republical ation while you vote to sustain such a colossal shaans have made any progress, or that they have gained anything by the campaign just ended. It is not to be supposed that the News expresses its honest sentiments when it declares that it can see no gain to the Republican party in the struggle of 1856.

A party which in its first campaign is able to cast to represent her in the national Senate. nearly a million and a half in an an aggregate of four millions of votes, is, we apprehend, entitled to some little consideration. In eleven of the most enlightened States of the Union the Republican party is supreme. In Pennsylvania, it cast about twice the number of votes cast by the party led by San. derson, Flanagan & Co, and of which the News is the metropolitan organ. How much Republicanism has gained, depends upon whether the last fusion onterprise has satisfied certain lenders that to trust a Fillmoreste is to be betraved. We presume that the last result of fusion in Pennsylvania will satisfy the most skeptical that the Republican party can afford to defer present success and rest the cause mon its merits, if success must be deferred by such policy.

But in its suffrages alone does not lie the party's greatest gain; and yet, its numbers essentially constitute the elements of power. The Slave Power has put off its contemptuous habit of speaking since the November election, and at last concludes that so large and respectable a party cannot be composed wholly of fanatics. It charitably presumes that the North is deceived-docs not understand the objects and aims of the enlightened South. The " enlight. ened South" should understand that the policy of Tyranny, whether it rules a plantation or an empire, is in every age and clime the same. Thus, when we seek to know the aims of Slavery, we but refer to the history of the past and dwell upon the sad fate of Greece and Rome. Our school children are taught to do this, and when they become citizens

they remember the lesson and vote accordingly. Let Southern men take the Census of 1850 and the returns of the election of 1856 and study them in connection. They will ascertain that their candidute received his majorities in those sections where the benign influence of the Common School system has not been felt. They will see that in New England, where but one in four hundred is found unable to read, Messrs, Buchanan and Fillmore did not receive even a respectable proportion of the popular vote. They will find that in the enlightened South, where one white person in every twelve is illiterate, both gentlemen referred to received an overwhelming majority of the votes cast. They will find that the North counties of Pennsylvania and Illinois, where Fremont Reived overwhelming majorities. are proved by the Consus to be the most enlightened

portions of those States, aggregates considered. The party has gained the reading and thinking masses, then, at least, which is something. That Southern editors should denounce the whole scheme of common school education is not to be wondered ut. Mental bondage must ever precede physical. The educated man at once recognizes Slavery as a grievous wrong and abhors it. He perceives that a | bail. general rule, in considering human rights, applies to all sentient beings. He sees that Slavery is the

more to do with reducing a man to a state of servi-tude that have those of set or stature. He there-fore understands that he is free only by virtue of his acknowledged ability to defend himself against aggression.

In this consists the strength of the Republican party and of a government by the governed. The moriner is enabled, to shun rocks and sunken reefs only by a knowledge of their position in the waste of waters. So it is with the citizen.

We hear that Slavery is a beneficent institution to the black. Volume upon volume has been writ-ten in vindication of the missionary influence of Slavery. Does any rational man suppose that this vast "Missionary enterprise" would be sustained an hour were it not "profitable to the" 350,000 men who superintend its operations? Where, then, is

the argument for its beneficence?

The removal of Shannon and Lecompte must be considered as Republican triumphs. The State elections North, served to strengthen the eyesight of Moster Pierce, and the November election restored it to its natural vigor. The men of Kansas owe the little respite from border ruffian outrage they are now enjoying, to the moral influence of the overwhelming vote cast by the Republican party. Muster Pierce was greatly surprised at the extent of the disaffection at the North. Jeff Davis told him that it wouldn't be much of a shower after all-just a little rage of the elements of fanaticism. The child believed it and kept on sinning. He even devoted a good part of his annual talk to the task of proving that the election of Buchanan was an endorsement of his Administration. We can tell Mr. Pierce that he could not have received over 600 votes in Tioga county, had he been in the field.

With principle to vitalize and organization to di rect, the Republican party must soon become invincible to any force that can be arrayed against it. Its great need now is ORGANIZATION. There must be no presumption of strength without a perfect organization. Here in Tioga our organization was not completed until near the close of the last campaign. And yet the work was entered upon soon after the close of the campaign of 1855. It requires time and labor to organize efficiently; it needs action -prompt, prudent, determined action, and not only immediate, but unremitting action, to begin now and continue until the morning of the 13th of October, 1857. The age of miracles has passed; the success of the principles we all revere depends upon the vigilance of every one of us. We are all work. ers in the field. Not a hand should be idle.

Let the Clubs be revived with all despatch, remembeing that the result of the last battle was glorious because every man went to work. It will remain an indestructible monument of the labor of the freemen of Tioga county. It has added more to the county's reputation for intelligence and integrity than all the previous victories on its record. Vigilance can not only render it worthy the reputation but add new laurels to her already fair fame.

The Governor's Message, the essential portions of which may be found in another place, is a well written and somewhat interesting State paper. It reports a reduction of the State indebtedness during the past year in the sum of \$366,158,97. This is rather encouraging to taxpayers. The North Branch Canal, commenced in 1836, is so far completed that boats pass from terminus to terminus; but it is not in applepie order yet. The sale of the Public Improvements is strongly recommended. Were this recommendation to be acted upon, we apprehend the taxpayers would be greatly benefitted. So long as the Canal Board shall be tolerated, just so long will the millstone of a public debt harg upon the neck of poor Pennsylvania; just so long will favorites grow fut and individual enterprise grow lean.

Get the Public Works into private hands. The

axpayers do not intend to pay for Canals in these days of steam. But they must knuckle down and pay up, and when all is said and done, the Glorious Old Commonwealth will own a big, muddy ditch with a host of insignificant arms, worth less than a Canal Commissioner's stealings for a single term. Dear people, how much longer will you submit to the gouging process? Don't grumble about tax.

CHARLES SUMNER has been elected U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, to serve six years from the 4th of March next. There was little or no opposition. Rhode Island has elected a staunch Republican

Messrs. L. Johnson & Co., Type. Founders, Phila delphia, have just issued a magnificent number o the Typographic Advertiser. We notice an edito rial broaching the subject of 'An Asylum for de cayed Printers,' and which concludes with an offer of \$1000 to start the ball. The idea is both new and good, and the proposed donation of the its orig. inators is in harmony with their known liberality.

The Foundry of this firm, is noted for the excellence and superiority of its type, as also for its extent-being the largest, probably, in the country. The proprietors are obliging and liberal, and entitled to the extensive patronage they receive.

Newspaper Record .- LAY & Brother, Philadel phia, have published a volume under the above title containing, beside a complete list of the newspapers in America and Great Britain, much valuable and interesting statistical information, priceless to the craft. They will do well to strike out from the list of Wellsboro' papers, the Banner, Farm Journal and Messenger, as well as the Eagle, and Advertiser.

Love after Marriage," and 13 other choice Novelettes by the late Mrs. Lee Hentz. In one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in Cloth and sent prepaid by mail on receipt of \$1,25. Two volumes paper covers, 81

T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, will publish this work on the 30th inst., in his usual elegant style. We have expressed a high appreciation of Mrs. Hentz as a writer, very often, in this place, and can say nothing in addition that has not been said already. We cheerfully commend the book to all who would read and grow better.

Peterson's Magazine for February is received in advance of all competitors. The engravings are fine, patterns ditto, stories ditto. In short, we can furnish it to our subscribers for \$1,25

We have received the January number of the Phrenological Journal, in a spick-and-span new dress. We are glad to see such an evidence of prosperity in this popular Journal of Mental science, it being the only journal thus devoted, in the world.

We can furnish this Journal and the Agitator for \$1,50; Life Illustrated, the finest literary paper in the country, and our paper one year, for \$2; or both Journals, Life, and the Agitator for 93. If you will read, here's a chance to do so at a merely nominal price.

Lewis Baker, who has been tried two or three times for the murder of Bill Poole, in New York, and in whose case no jury has yet been able to agree, has been released from imprisonment under five thousand dollars

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has resigned his consequence of Might's triumph over Right; and sent in the United States Senate, preparatory demands of trade. that the accidents of birth and color, per se, have no to his inauguration as Governor of Maine.

Aptract of Governors Message.

For the fiscal year ending November 30, 1856 the receipts at the Treasury (including the bilance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1855, of \$1,245,697 33) five for the same period, were \$5,376,142 22.— menced in 1836—suspended in 1841—re- justly styled "informous" has made freedom Bulance in the Treasury December 1, 1856, sumed in 1849, and finished in 1856. \$1,244,795 42.

Excluding the balance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1855, the receipts, from all sources, were \$5,378,240-83. - The ordi-

095 56.
The extraordinary payments for the same year, were \$1,264,997 45, as follow, viz: To the completion of the Portage Railroad, and for the payment of debts previously contracted on the work, \$181,894 11; to the North Branch extension \$122,723 52; to relay the south track of the Columbia Ruilroad 8267,000 00; for motive power in 1855, \$118,049 42; to enlarge the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal \$13,960 00; for general repairs in 1853-'54-'55, \$63, 965 11; to domestic creditors \$151 63; to old claims on the Main Line, examined by the Commissioners, and paid under the Act of May, 22, 1856, \$130,512 09; to the redemption of Loans \$827,834 47; and Relief notes cancelled \$38,217 00.

The interest on the founded debt which fell due in February and August last, was then paid, and that which becomes due in February next, will be paid with equal promptness, out of available means now in the treasury. The punctuality with which the interest on the public debt has been paid, and the ability of the treasury to meet all legitimate demands upon it, have inspired public confidence in our securities, and contributed largely to establish and sustain the credit of the Commonwealth.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report the sum of \$622,432 93 as due by the Tressury to that fund. This amount will be applied to the redemption of Relief notes now in circulation, and to the payment of the

funded debt. The total debt, Dec. 1, 1855, was \$11,-067 22.

The same, Dec. 1, 1856, was \$40.701. 835 25. Showing a reduction of \$369,158, 97-for year ending Dec. 1, 1856.

The reduction of the public indebtedness for the year ending Nov. 30, 1855, was \$636, 602 02. Thus the public debt has been reduced over one million of dollars within the two last years. Besides this large appropriations and payments for the completion of various public works. It will be seen that the revenues of the past year, exceeded the ordinary expenditures \$1,265,095 56. The estimated receipts over expenditures for the current year will reach the sum of \$1,500.

With proper economy, the expenditures for the current year will not exceed \$400,000-being \$1,000,000 to be applied to the further reduction of the public debt.

Assuming the public debt on the first day of December, 1856, to be in round numbers, forty millions five hundred thousand dollars. and that at the end of each fiscal year one million dollars, with the accruing interests on former nayments, will be paid, unerring calculation will determine the second to be as before indicated. Thus, before the expiration of the year 1879, Pennsylvania may stand redeemed from the oppression of her public debt, and her people be released from a taxation imposed to meet its accruing interest, and to maintain the faith and credit of the Commonwealth. These views are not utopian .-By practicing strict economy in all departments of the government-avoiding extravagant expenditure-refusing to undertake any new schemes of internal improvement, and holding to a rigid accountability the receiving and disbursing agents of the State, their realization may be anticipated with confidence.

The total receipts at the Treasury, from the public works, for the year ending Nov. 30. 1856. were \$2,006,015 66, being an increase over the revenues of the previous year of 863.638 95. Of this sum \$1,013,589 16 were canal and bridge tolls, and \$992,426 50 olls of the Columbia and Portage Railroads.

The aggregate expenditures for the same vear were \$1.943,896 82, being an increase over those of the previous year of \$105,105. 64, the revenues exceeding the expenditures only \$62.118 84

The increase of the revenues from these the fact that the expenditures have increased them. in a still greater proportion—the expenditures. ordinary and extraordinary, exhausting almost the entire revenue from this source. The system must be defective, or more care and economy should be exercised in its manage-

The receipts, at the Treasury, from the several divisions were as follows-viz: 426,820 51 Branch,.... Delaware,.... 349,922 29

The extraordinary payments during the year amounted to \$808,892 16; ordinary expenditures \$2,135,004 00; net revenue. (excluding extraordinary payments and for

notive power) \$371,011 00. On the Main Line, the tolls received at the Frensury from the Columbia Road were \$991.676 5fi; expenditures \$528,084 86; tolls on the Eastern Division of Canal, from Columbia to the Junction, \$119,728 36; expenditures \$53,048 50; receipts from the Junction to Pittsburg, including the Portage Railroad, \$117,778 00; ordinary expenditures \$304,702 22. The total receipts on the Main Line were \$1,229,272 86; aggrelumbia Railroad, and \$153,049 42 for motive power in 1855 and after December 1, 1856), were \$885,826, being an excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures of \$343,437 21.

The net revenue of the Delaware Division. at the Treasury was \$264,095 40. The economy which has characterized its manngement is very praiseworthy. Its enlargement is not deemed advisable, unless demanded by overruling necessity. Its capacity is thought to be sufficient, if kept in repair, to meet the

The Portage Railroad is not yet completed.

bouts plass through its entire length-a dis- lence and strile, has stained its soil with blood, been 86,621,937,64. The total expenditures trance of 94 miles, This work was com- and by a system of territorial legislation,

the sale of the Main Line of our public im- rights. If the doctrine of "popular soverprovenients, my opinion has not changed. -Every consideration of public policy, of presnary expenditures for the same period, were ent and future; interest; requires the separaceipts over ordinary expenditures of \$205, control of these works. The expenditures on that portion of the line, between the Junction and:Pittsburg, largely exceed the revenues, the excess averageing annually not less the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and causes are in constant operation that will still more increase this deficiency. This continual drain upon the Treasury, to sustain a work, so unproductive, should at once be checked. A sale of the Main Line, for a fair consideration, and upon terms just and liberal to the purchasers, is the proper remedy.

The rapid increase of population, the importance and value of our home and foreign commerce, the constant development of the material wealth of the State, the extent of our manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural industry, the fact that the State is flooded by a depreciated currency introduced by private bankers and brokers, might justify, under the restrictions and limitations indicated, a judicious increase of banking capital within our Commonwealth. This, whilst it would aid the operations of trade, and supply the real business wants of the people, would, at the same time, remedy, to some extent, the evils of a depreciated foreign and illegal currency.

From a small and comparatively unimportant incident of the State Department, the care and management of the public schools of the Commonwealth, with their seventeur hundred districts-ten thousand directorstwelve thousand teachers, and over five hundred thousand scholars, have become the most important and laborious branch of that Department. The increased and increasing business of the system, has been met by a corresponding increase of zeal, labor and efficiency in the officers to whom the law has committed its general direction and supervision. They should be sustained by wise and generous legislation. The magnitude and importance of the system, in its political, social, and mural relations to the present and the State, should occupy a distinct and promthe Commonwealth. It should receive the intelligent people. If the revenue and treasures of the State-her public improvements -her lands and the titles-require and deserve the marked distinctive care of the government, how much more should her mental and intellectual treasures, richer than goldthe social and moral improvement of her people, more valuable than canals and railwaysthe titles of her youth to the boundless fields of knowledge, higher than any of earth or aught growing out of its ownership, claim at honorable position, and receive a care and aid commensurate with their greater value and

The County Superintendency, wherever it has been committed to faithful and efficient promptly corrected.

Or educational, charitable and reformatory institutions have strong claims upon the bountwof the people, and I cordially commend them to your care and liberality.

The State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg. and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and other kindred purposes at Pittsburg, are noble charities, and deserve the aid and encouragement of the State. The annual reports of these institutions will be laid before you, and will exhib in detail their operations during the past year.

The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and he western House of Refuge near Pittsburg, are institutions of great excellence, and their results clearly establish the wisdom of the policy that founded and sustains them. They ought not to be neglected; nor should the works would be encouraging, were it not for aid of the Commonwealth be withheld from

The "Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb Asylums" at Philadelphia; and "the Pennsylvania training school for idiotic and feeble minded children" are institutions that appeal in silence and sorrow, to the best and purest feelings of the heart, and ask your sympathy and aid. They should receive a generous share of the benefactions of the State.

Agriculture, in its varied departments, is the great interest of the Commonwealth. It is the basis alike of financial and commercial success, and of State and national prosperity. An interest so important should be lostered by the State, and honored by all classes of society. To its promotion and success all should cheerfully contribute. In a former communication I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural bureau, in connection with some one of the State Departments, to give efficiency to the collection and diffusion of useful knowledge on this subject, and to encourage scientific and practical agriculture. Science, with wondrous energy, has nided the husbandman in his honorable vocation, and proffers still more help. The State should nerve his arm and cheer him onward in this, the first and noblest pursuit of man. This subject, in connection with an approprigue expenditures, (excluding \$267,000 00 ation to the "Farmers High School of Pennpaid for selaying the south track of the Co- sylvania"—an Institution destined to be an honor to the Commonwealth-is recommended to your favorable consideration.

The reform of the naturalization lawsthe prevention, by the National Government, of the importation of foreign criminals and naupers, and a more careful, rigid and personal examination, by our courts, of all persons coming before them as applicants for admission to the rights of citizenship, would, to some extent, correct existing abuses, and relieve the ballot-box from the pressure of cor- of Philadelphia have conferred on him, "The rupting and dangerous influences.

The reckless repeal of the Missouri Com-

In relation to the propriety and policy of illed the great principles of liberty and equal eignty" is in good faith to be applied to that Territory-if the people thereof are to be left ! perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States." then the obstruction of the great National highways to the Northern emigrant, the employment, of the National forces, and the subversion of law and justice alike by the officials in Kansas and Washington, to force Slavery upon an unwilling people, cannot be too severely condemned.

Freedom is the great centre-truth of Ameriand but a single day after his election to that office ; can Republicanism-the great law of American Nationality; Slavery is the exception. It is local and sectional; and its extension beyond the jurisdiction creating it, or to the free territories of the Union, was never designed or contemplated by the patriot founders of the Republic. In accordance with these sentiments, Pennsylvania true to the principles of the Act of 1780, which aboliending to secure the social or moral well-being of sahed Slavery within her territorial limits—the community in which he lived was manifested by true to the great doctrines of the Ordinance of 1787, which dedicated to freedom the North Western Territory of the Uniontrue to National faith and National honor, asks and expects, as due to her own citizens who have in good faith settled in the Territory of Kansas, and as due to the industry and energy of a free people, that Kansas should be free.

In this connection, and as consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, reference to a proposition made by some of the leading Southern journals, and more recently sanctioned by high official authority in a sister State, to re-open the African slave trade, will not be deemed improper. That such a traffic, declared to be Piracy, and executed by the civilized world-so crowded with horrors in every stage of its pursuit-so revolting to every sentiment of humanity—every impulse of pure and noble feeling, should be advocated or approved, in this nineteenth century, with apparent sincerity, and urged as a measure of political economy and of justice and equality to the Southern States of future of the people, require that this should the Union, are facts that find their only exbe done. The guardianship of the mind of planation and apology in a wild enthusiasm. or a still wilder fanaticism that overwhelms inent place among the noble institutions of alike the reason and the conscience. The wisdom and humanity of a proposition so efficient aid and encouragement of the gov- startling and monstrous, must seek their parernment, and be sustained by a virtuous and allel and illustration in the dungeons of the Inquisition, or in the hold of the slave ship, amid the horrors of the "middle passage. Equally repulsive to the intelligent and virtuous sentiment of the South as well as the North, it should receive the indignant rebuke of every lover of his country -of every friend of justice and humanity. The history of the world and of crime does not reveal a traffic more inhuman-an atrocity more horrible.-Against a proposition so abhorrent, and against the principles it involves, as the represcutatives of a free people, and in their name, you should enter their unanimous and

emphatic protest. The union of the States, which constitutes men, has fully vindicated the wisdom and every American citizen. In the heat and policy of that measure. It is slowly, but sure- excitement of political contests—in the whirl ly, removing the prejudices and gaining the of sectional and conflicting interests-amid patriotic and virtuous people, will be found its security and defense. Founded in wisdom, and cherished by the intense affection of pure and devoted patriotism, it will stand, safe and undisturbed, amid the insone rage of political demagoguism, and the fitful howling of frantic fanaticism; and when it falls-if fall it must-it will be when liberty and truth, patriotism and virtue, have perished. Pennsylvania tolerates no sentiments of disunionshe knows not the word. Disunion! "'lis an after-thought-a monstrous wish-unborn till virtue dies." The Union and the Consti-Nationality-will be revered and defended by every American Freeman who cherishes the principles and honors the memory of the illustrious founders of the Republic.

> JAMES POLLOCK. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 6, 1857.

Judge Wilmot. This gentelman has won for himself a proud position in the Republican party of this Stare. In former years, when he acted with the Democratic organization that party reposed especial confidence in him. They felt that there was a latent power—a power to dare much and to accomplish much—in that strong, manly form, and close, hard-set head —Hence, the old, corrupt spoilsmen feared him, and the younger and purer portion of Hillyard & Hays et al. the Democracy recognized him as a fit em- wm, Hubbart

bodiment of their fresher and better impulses. When in 1847, he offered bis celebrated When in 1847, no outcome was provise to the "Three Million" Bill, he was provise to the "Three Million" Bill, he was provided as a man of million was provided as a million was provided as a million was provided as a million was pro nvoluntarily hailed from all sides as a man of talent and of will, who could rise above party trammels, and espouse and maintain boldly a great principle. He at once attracted the attention of the people of this State and the Nation. Since that time, although persecuted and calumniated by the South and the doughtaces of his own party, he has not only maintained his previous reputation, but he has risen to be, and is now recognized as one of the leading men of the country.

The Republican party of Pennsylvania owe to him a most unbounded debt of gratirude—a debt which it will not only gladly recognize, but discharge fully, at some future day, when it shall have risen to that strength sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

J. F. DONALDSON, Clerk. The most eminent positions within its gift will assuredly be conferred upon him. The man who, by his personal influence, could bring such powerful aid to the support of freedom in the North as he has done, must needs be proclaimed a chivalrous and gallant spirit. He deserves the name which the Republicans Lion of the North !"

The day is even now at hand, when the

Every that more dearly reveals the impolicy promise has any only argused sectional jeal- East will be as thoroughly indoctrinated with of the State in undertaking this work.

The North Branch Extension of the Pennsion of t come, Judge Wilmot will deserve, as he will receive the thanks of generous women and brave men, as the successful pioneer in this great cause. And if he should be elevated to high power, as he will be, they will feel the satisfaction growing out of the fact, that his intellectual abilities fit him to fill with honor any post to which he may be called. —Phila.Times. 🦠

> For The Agitator. Obituary.

At a special meeting of the Tioga County Bible Society, held on Monday, the 12th day of January, inst., pursuant to call, the following preamble and and manimonals adopted: resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, It has pleased God in the dispensation of his all-wise but inscrutable Providence to remove Mr. Geo. McLeod, President of the Tioga County Bible Society, from earth in a most sudden manner:

therefore,

Resolved, That in this melancholy stroke, we recognize the hand of Him whose ways are not as our ways, and who, in his mysterious dealings with men,

doeth all things well. 2d, That in the death of our late President this Society has lost one of its most sincere friends, and efficient officers, and our village and county one of its best citizens and sincerest sympathleers in every good word and work. His interest in everything the rigid and unswerving manner in which he la. bored for every good work, regardless alike of popu-

lar frowns or smiles.

3d, That we tender to his afflicted family and friends our sincere sympathy, trusting that they will draw that consolation from the remembrance of his example and the God whom he loved, which we feel so poorly qualified to render.

H. W. WILLIAMS, See'y. J. F. DONALDSON, Prest

THE Friends of Rev. A. A. MARPLE are respectfully invited to attend a Donation visit at the Episcopal Parsonage, on Thursday evening, Jan. 22, 1857.

TO RESBYTERIAN CHURCH,-Until further notice, the services in this Church will com. mence one hour earlier, to wit-Sabbath School a 1, and preaching at 2, P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for the Incorporation of the THE FIRST SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST FIRST SOCIETY OF THE BLEATHONIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Charleston, for religious purposes, which will be granted at the next Term of said Court, if no sufficient objection be made thereto.

J. F. DONALDSON, Prot'y. thereto. J. F. I Wellsboro, Jan' 8, 1857

Welisbore' Library Company, NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for the Incorporation of the WELLS. BORO LIBRARY COMPANY, for literary. and scientific purposes, which will be granted at the next Term of said Court, if no sufficient objection be made thereto, J F. DON Wellsboro, Dec. 21, 1856, J F. DONALDSON, Prot'y.

REGISTERS NOTICE—Notice a hereby given, that the Executions, and Councilians on the following named clears have settled their accounts: and that the same will be presented to the Oppman's Court of Tioga Councy, on Monday, the 9th day of February, 1857, for allowance and confirmation, viz:

The account of Lewis Walker, Guadian of Levy Free, minor child of Samuel Frost, dee'd.
The account of Eddy Howland, Executor of the estate of Anna Carr, dee'd.
The account of James Kelly, Executor of the estate of Roler, Burley, dee'd.
W. D. BAILEY, Register.

W. D. BAILEY, Register. # #sboro Jen. 12, 1856.

List of Jurors, February Term, 1857. GRAND JURORS.

Eddy Howland, J. S. Davenport, D. K Marsh R. W. House, Henry Crippen, Butler Smith, E. T. Bentley, E. I. Stevens, Daniel Brion, C. H. Place, L. N. Rutty, Enos Slosson, John Ault, Simeon Bab-cock, Alexander Harris, A. C. Cole, Asa Husted. us one people, should be dear to you—to Isaah Harding, G. B. Owlet, Richard Lounsbury, every American citizen. In the heat and Aaron Dodge, Joel Culver, A. G. Ray, Joel Rose. TRAVERSE JURORS.

Joseph Hubbell, Ruluf Deryea, L. S. Ogden, Sylconfidence of the people. Whatever defects the surging of human passions, harsh and vester Davy, Lucius Barlow, Edwin W. Crane, Or. son Pemberton, Thomas Barber, Calvin Hammond, time and experience may develop, in this or discordant voices may be heard, threatening any other branch of the system, should be its integrity and denouncing its doom; but the system, should be its integrity and denouncing its doom; but the system, should be its integrity and denouncing its doom; but the system, should be its integrity and denouncing its doom; but the system, should be its integrity and denouncing its doom; but the system of the system, should be its integrity and denouncing its doom; but the system of the syst in the calm "sober second thought" of a Avery Gillett, S. W. Reynolds, B. M. Bailey, John Pierson, P. M. Coon, Benoni Short, John Fletcher, Zena Atkins, Hiram Hodge, Samuel Sykes, L. B. Shives, S. P. Moore, S. W. Deming, R. H. Doud. Tikon Crittenden, Merrick Hurburt, Joseph Rouse, A. Efficit, I. Slosson, Jesse Donn, Philip Dann, S. V. Beeman, Thomas Peak, Jefferson Prutzman, Nathan Comstock, S. L. Parmentier, Henry Brown, D. S. Mackey, Peter M. Cloose, J. B. Cudworth, Charles Toles, Joseph Yonken, B. J. Rew.

SCOOND WEEK. P. S. Clark, William B. Rich, Obadiah Inscho, Charles Edsall, Allen T. Webster, Frederick Bodine, A. C. Jewell, Thomas Windsor, W. W. Babb, Hiram Campbell, Samuel Morgan, James Steele, Ira Baker, A. J. Ross, R. Christenat, Alanson Palmer, Robert Campbell, A. C. Balch, Andrew Ritter, Hiram Mertution-the safe-guard and bond of American ritt, Charles Baldwin, I. H. Corwin, U. S. Diffenbacher, Thomas Reynolds, Richard Marks, Samuel Grinnell, Jonathan Stokes, George Dorrance, B. B. Smith, A. D. Cole, M. S. Baldwin, John A. Holden, Peter Cameron, Jr. Benjamin Cure, John Dailey, R. P. H. McAllister,

Trial List, February Term 1857. D. A. Parke Jas. Duffey

vs E. D. Tinney
vs L. H. Reed et al
vs J. Putzman et al
vs Guerasey & Whitman
vs H. Stowell et al
vs N. Young W. Meldaugh et al Van Buren & Churchill Peleg Peck J. D. Hall N. Young J. Sherwood J. Yonkin et al Harris T. Ryan O'. W. King D. Walkers, Exc's. John Goodspee J. A. Hammond E. Quimby H. T. Ryon L.M. Palmer J. Palmer Wm. M. Evans et al Wm. Harris et al. Geo. W. Taylor James Ford D. B. Shoff J. Merricke Exr.
Mc Whorton & Brown.
Jacob Prutzman
Charles Phipps A. P. Cone
D. P. Roberts et al
Geo, Kress
Wm. Updike
N. Besch
John Bower
A. Woodberry
H. P. Rwon Hastings & Mc Nitt 17m. Wass Stearns & Marvin Madison Tremain H. P. Ryon J. P. Hubbell W. Barns
Eli Felt et al
S. Davenport
H. S Johnson R. C. Gillette Martin Power Taft & Day

NOTICE.—Under the present laws in reference to Tavern Licenses, &c., Samuel Ellison has petitioned the Court for license to keep an Eating House in Oscoola, Tioga county, Pa.

A hearing upon his application will be had at Feb'y Sessions next, and License granted unless

Clerk's Office, Jan. 15, 1857. A PPLICATION FOR DIVORCE.—Olive Hole by her next friend John Beason, to Erasmus le: You are hereby notified that Olive Hole your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas

your wife, has applied to the Court of Common recafo Tioga county for a divorce from the bondu of
matrimony; and that the said Court has appointed
Monday the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'cl'k
forenoon, for the hearing of the said Olive Hole in
the premises, at which time and place you can attend
if you choose.

JOHN MATHERS, Sherif.
Wellstoro', Jan. 8, 1857.