

FROM KANSAS.

Clouds gather once more around the future of Kansas, and the spirit of her people is about to be tested by a fresh ordeal.

It is most important that their brethren throughout the Union should be forth with apprised of the origin and the nature of this sudden peril, and thus be prepared to act promptly and earnestly.

St. Louis, Friday, July 17, 1857. The following is the substance of an article to appear in the Democrat to-morrow—Gov. Walker has issued a proclamation assuring his intention to put down opposition to the bogus laws by force.

St. Louis, Friday, July 17, 1857. The Democrat has advised from Kansas, stating that Gov. Walker has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to put down all opposition to the Territorial law by force, and enjoining the citizens of Lawrence and warning them not to organize under the Topeka Charter.

St. Louis, Friday, July 18, 1857. Governor Walker's proclamation to the people of Lawrence is received here. Its issue grew out of the fact that a Committee acting in behalf of the citizens of Lawrence had framed for submission to the popular vote a City Charter differing essentially from that granted by the Territorial Legislature.

This action of the Committee Governor Walker pronounces to be unreasonable, and he has ordered a body of troops to the vicinity of Lawrence, in order to prevent further proceedings in the premises, and to enforce the law.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1857. Dispatches have gone west directing Gen. Harney to throw the entire Utah expeditionary force upon Kansas, if necessary to quell the insurrection and preserve order.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. LUCIFERON, K. T., July 7, 1857. Gov. Walker has gone to Leavenworth. It appears that the threatened disturbances in the case of Haller, who killed Lyle, have required his presence.

Haller was to be examined before a bogus Justice of the Peace, but the Pro-Slavery men sent to Parkville, Kickapoo and Weston, for assistance, so that they could lynch Haller. The citizens of Leavenworth for once seem to have evinced a little firmness.

Our friend "PAOLETTI," who sends us a communication in which he undertakes to demolish "Spiritualism," or "the doctrine of immortal-soulism," as he quaintly denominates it, succeeds as well as anybody we have read, or listened to on that side of the question; but he can hardly hope to gain much credit with Christians by declaring his belief in the Scriptures, and then arguing, (somewhat conclusively,) that they do not teach the immortality of the soul.

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On the evening of the 21st September, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, the sturdy Democracy of Tioga met in the Court House in Wellsboro, to listen to a speech from the Hon. DAVID WILMOT, upon the prominent political topics of the day, and especially upon that which his name is more intimately connected, viz: "The Proviso." Hon. David Wilmot then and there made a speech, a copy of which now lies before us. In order to close the lips of many of our unscrupulous contemporaries, and especially to enlighten the Tunkhannock Democrat and Honored Herald, we have selected from that speech some extracts which will serve to show where Judge Wilmot stood ten years ago on the main question before the people to-day; and we propose showing from the record, that his democracy was then considered of the purest kind by the leading democrats in Tioga county, and will feel obliged to such as are foremost and loudest in branding him with the appellations, "turncoat," "traitor," "demagogue," &c., if they will point out the conflict between David Wilmot in 1847 and David Wilmot in 1857. Unless some such conflict can be shown, we apprehend that they will wisely conclude to remain silent from this time forward, lest in endeavoring to impeach the integrity of Judge Wilmot they succeed in impeaching the integrity of the leading democrats of Tioga county.

In regard to the extension of Slavery over free territory, and the right of the people to decide the question for themselves, he said: "The settlement of such a question belongs to the whole Union, and not to a part. Upon that soil

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, July 23, 1857.

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

Republican Nominations.

For Governor, DAVID WILMOT, Of Bradford County. For Canal Commissioner, WILLIAM MILLWARD, Of Philadelphia.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors in the several election districts of Tioga county, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections on SATURDAY, the 22d day of August next, to elect two delegates from each district to meet in Convention at TIOPA VILLAGE, on FRIDAY, the 28th of August, 1857, to select candidates for the following enumerated offices:

- One person for Prothonotary. One person for Register and Recorder. One person for Treasurer. One person for Commissioner. One person for Auditor.

Two persons to meet in Conference at Wellsboro, with an equal number selected by the Republicans of Potter county, for the purpose of nominating two persons to represent this Representative District in the Legislature next winter.

The Committees of Vigilance in the respective election districts, as published below, are urged to act promptly and vigorously; to provide so that due notice of the primary meetings for the election of delegates may be given, in order that no district may be unrepresented in the Convention. Such of the members of the Committees as cannot conveniently serve promptly, can substitute with consent of the remaining members.

Committees of Vigilance.

Bloss—Wm. Butler, J. James, Martin Stratton, Brookfield—L. Plank, Wm. Simmons, L. D. Seely, Chatham—Ransler, Toles, T. W. Stark, Moses Lee, Charleston—A. Ritter, Lyman Potter, W. B. Vanborn, Covington—Hiram Zomers, H. Kilborn, H. Jaquith, do. do. S. S. Packard, L. P. Smith, Ira Patchin, Clynner—H. K. Hill, A. A. Ambray, Clark Beach, Delmar—E. S. Seely, E. Bowen, Newton Buckley, Deringer—C. Royce, J. I. Jackson, Clancy Austin, Elk—John Maynard, Lorain Wetmore, Elkland—M. W. Stull, G. H. Baxter, James Beebe, do.—L. Culver, D. B. Shoif, Jno. A. Hammond, Farmington—Jos. Peters, Rhodes Hall, Renben Closs, Gaines—H. G. Vermilyea, D. K. Marsh, A. K. Furman, Jackson—Clark Stillwell, Wm. Garrison, H. L. Miller, Knoxville—J. Goodspeed, Augustus Alba, V. C. Case, Lawrence—M. S. Baldwin, J. C. Goolsby, C. Blanchard, do.—Dr. Darling, Chas. Stanton, Jas. Kinsey, Liberty—R. C. Cox, Peter Brien, Michael Scheffer, Morris—John Duffy, W. W. Bibb, H. S. Archer, Middleby—D. G. Stevens, J. B. Niles, D. C. Chase, Mumfard—A. J. Ross, H. Allen, Jno. A. Holden, Richmond—Joel Rose, Jno. Vanness, Chas. Sherman, do.—J. R. Spencer, J. C. Johnson, Geo. Mudge, Shippen—Wm. Dimock, E. W. Grinnell, E. Seagers, Sullivan—P. Parkhurst, H. B. Card, Lafayette Gray, Tioga—E. T. Bentley, A. E. Niles, Veie De Pui, Union—V. Vanhosen, Thos. Larabee, N. Palmer, Wellsboro—Wm. Roberts, L. I. Nichols, J. F. Donaldson, Westfield—Dr. McLaughlin, C. Goodspeed, Phillips Ward—Wm. McIntosh, A. Kniffen, Erastus Kieff.

Under the head of Kansas matters evidence will be found of the approach of another dark period in the history of that territory. The trouble arises out of the refusal of the Free State men to submit to taxation under the bogus laws. We shall nonetheless be able to give more definite news next week.

Particular attention is directed to the excellent letter from the venerable Gronces, on the first page of this paper. That noble worker in the field of human progress, standing just on the borders of the Spirit-land, deals one more of his Herulean blows upon the front of Slavery. We commend his letter to every one who shall take up the paper.

Our friend "PAOLETTI," who sends us a communication in which he undertakes to demolish "Spiritualism," or "the doctrine of immortal-soulism," as he quaintly denominates it, succeeds as well as anybody we have read, or listened to on that side of the question; but he can hardly hope to gain much credit with Christians by declaring his belief in the Scriptures, and then arguing, (somewhat conclusively,) that they do not teach the immortality of the soul.

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Who is Changed?

On the evening of the 21st September, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, the sturdy Democracy of Tioga met in the Court House in Wellsboro, to listen to a speech from the Hon. DAVID WILMOT, upon the prominent political topics of the day, and especially upon that which his name is more intimately connected, viz: "The Proviso." Hon. David Wilmot then and there made a speech, a copy of which now lies before us. In order to close the lips of many of our unscrupulous contemporaries, and especially to enlighten the Tunkhannock Democrat and Honored Herald, we have selected from that speech some extracts which will serve to show where Judge Wilmot stood ten years ago on the main question before the people to-day; and we propose showing from the record, that his democracy was then considered of the purest kind by the leading democrats in Tioga county, and will feel obliged to such as are foremost and loudest in branding him with the appellations, "turncoat," "traitor," "demagogue," &c., if they will point out the conflict between David Wilmot in 1847 and David Wilmot in 1857. Unless some such conflict can be shown, we apprehend that they will wisely conclude to remain silent from this time forward, lest in endeavoring to impeach the integrity of Judge Wilmot they succeed in impeaching the integrity of the leading democrats of Tioga county.

where Slavery does not exist, I claim; the right of the American people to provide for themselves against the acquisition of Slavery, if this be unconstitutionally, then it was meet and proper that the Democratic should be forewarned in season against it." "Now the eternal perpetration and unlimited extension of Slavery, has become the leading, if not the 'one idea' of the South. In order to perpetuate Slavery, for all coming time, its limits must be extended as the slave population increases." "Take his express declaration in the first extract, that the people have a right to prohibit the extension of Slavery into free territory, and place it beside the express declaration of the Democracy through the Cincinnati Platform, that 'Congress has no right to legislate upon Slavery in the territories'; and then compare Judge Wilmot's declaration in '47 with his declarations in '57. You can then judge whether he has changed his position, or whether those who swear by the Cincinnati platform have changed theirs. A little further on we find something directly to the point: "We have made a wide departure from the direction in which our fathers set out. Since we started in our National career, we have added to the dominion of Slavery three-fold, and postponed our day of deliverance for a century. I take no exceptions to the acquisitions that Slavery has heretofore made. Territories were purchased and annexed in which it existed at the time of such purchase and annexation. To have abolished it in such territories, might seem like a departure from that strict neutrality which the General Government was bound to maintain upon the subject; though the constitutional right to do so cannot doubt. The South, notwithstanding its vast accession of slave territory, not content to leave the question where the Constitution has left it, to the States in which it exists,—seeks its extension over new and fertile regions where, as yet, there are no States, and where Slavery as yet has no existence. It is to aid in this great work—the Democracy of Pennsylvania to 'buckle on their armor,' and 'be prepared in time' for the approaching conflict. I do not believe they will do battle in such a cause. The victory promises neither honor nor renown. The generals who offer to lead us, will fail to gather laurels from such a field, and to the common soldier small indeed will be the reward. Why this call was made upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania I am at a loss to conceive. It cannot be that the Secretary of State desired to incorporate the doctrine of 'the extension of Slavery over free territory' into the democratic creed.—If so, I, for one, will submit to no interpolation upon the creed. Who made him 'a Judge in Israel'?"

He next proceeds to denounce the action of the South in making acquiescence in the policy of annexation a test of democracy, and says in relation to the decapitation of Mr. Van Buren: "If northern men—northern democrats, will longer stand by in silence and see their best and ablest men immolated by the South, not marching up to any and every issue they choose to make, then indeed is the Northern democracy but the adjunct and tool of the South. . . I trust ever to be found standing firm upon my principles as a democrat. I value them, and have maintained them through life; and I will adopt no such issue as that now attempted to be imposed upon me. Permit me to tender to you, and through you, in the Democracy of Tioga, my heartfelt thanks for numerous acts of kindness and confidence. Very respectfully, Your obliged servant, D. WILMOT.

To Curtis Parkhurst, J. W. Guernsey, J. N. Wright II, Sherwood, and others. Now we do not wish to be understood as censuring any of the gentlemen who solicited the speech for publication 'as due to Mr. Wilmot and for the good of the country.' On the contrary, we thank them for doing so, and especially are we thankful that so many of those names represent so many staunch Republican men, to-day. Some have passed away from this life, beloved, respected and regretted by their fellow-men. Some stand on the Cincinnati Platform and do manly battle against Slavery restriction. We shall not undertake to decide who has changed and who has stood firmly. The reader is competent to do that, and will do it intelligently. Our quondam friend of the Wayne Co. Herald, is very much, and apparently, unpleasantly exercised because Judge Wilmot is said to have invited Mr. Parker to canvass the State with him. Beardslee says that "Brag is a good dog, but Holdfast is better." Exactly so; and we advise him to give us the reason why Parker doesn't challenge the nomination of the Republican State Convention, as he boasted he would do, before he knew of Wilmot's nomination? He bragged well before the Republican nominations and he has "held fast" to his tongue ever since. Our friend insinuates that Wilmot has not dared to invite Parker into the field, and that he will keep as far from Parker's track as he conveniently can. We participate in neither our friend's skepticism as to the audacity of Judge Wilmot, nor in his fear that the Judge will keep so far from the track of his opponent that he cannot be shot at. We have not the slightest doubt but that Mr. Parker has in his possession at this moment, a courteous letter of invitation signed—'Yours, &c., D. Wilmot.' We assure Beardslee that our standard-bearer is not the man to flinch from a State canvass with the best man of the sham Democracy can produce on Pennsylvania soil. He relies upon neither whiskey nor stealings from the public purse for success in this campaign; but upon the justice of his cause and the unpurchaseability of the masses. But we did not probe our Wayne friend's skepticism to the bottom. He doubts if Mr. Parker would condescend to stamp the State with Judge Wilmot, unless the latter will pledge himself to say nothing about the pestiferous Slavery question. Well, we can participate in that doubtful pledge. Probably Mr. Parker wishes the vexed question in a region which an old lady of our boyhood's acquaintance

used classically to quote as "Tunketown," with Douglas and Jeff. Davis to stir it up occasionally with a short pole. Our friend's candidate is to discuss State politics, only. We can tell both the "Melford man" and his candidate that the people will not leave their work to listen to such baby-talk, while these stormy times continue. No, gentlemen, the paltry question as to what striped Canal Board shall pluck the State for three years to come, is insignificant, compared with that which has taken root deep down in the popular heart. Mr. Parker will need to top the mark in the Northern tier, else the people will leave him to talk to empty benches. "A WRE SOW."—A correspondent of the Luzerne Union is greatly shocked because the Faculty of the Kingston Seminary procured Hon. GAZZLEY to deliver a lecture on Education before the students, on the 3d inst. He insists that such a lecture of the glorious Union should not have been permitted to address the tender youth there assembled. It was unquestionably rash in the Faculty to expose the tender minds in their charge to the heresies of Mr. Greeley; he is in favor of universal liberty and of universal education; he has been heard to say that Freedom is the gift of God to mankind, without distinction of color; that even the slave should be so educated that he may read the Bible for himself; and many other like, wicked and heretical things he has been heard to say, too many to enumerate here. The Faculty should have procured Mr. Atchinson, who holds to the humane and ingeniously pious practice of man-stealing, man-selling and woman-whipping; and who loves to teach men to do likewise; who believes that the heaven appointed way to elevate the black race is to suffer white blood to creep into their veins, somelona. Such should be the character of public teachers in this enlightened age; and not those dangerous fanatics who advocate the cause of Common Schools and "good tidings which shall be to all people." We would really like to know if the correspondent of the Union is not an exemplary man about one day in seven; and whether he does not presume that no person outside of his party and sect can possibly be an honest Christian man.

It is presumed that Mr. Greeley will henceforth refuse to lecture before Schools upon that dangerous heresy, Education. The agitation of that question is certainly inimical to the interests of the democratic party as organized at present. We would be glad to know whether our old friend Mrs. the editor sympathizes with his correspondent. How is it? Friend DUNHAM, of the Lockhaven Watchman, lately received a visit from nine blooming Maids and Matrons, in his sanctum. He describes his sensations as having been of the most agreeable kind, but hints that a repetition of the visit may oblige him to strike his bachelor colors and run alongside some trim piece of calico and there latch for life. We can assure him that the first visit in such cases is always the ordeal; and since he withstood the battery of bright eyes and did not surrender on that occasion, we predict that he will sink into athletic bachelorhood and continue to sew on his shirt buttons, and to darn his own stockings for "the term of his (un)natural life," should he live so long.

THE NEW CENT AND LIBERTY.—We find in the Lewisburg (Pa.) Chronicle a sketch of the oration of Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, on the 4th, at the former place, from which we extract the following: "The Orator next alluded to some length to the debasement of American coin, and the banishment, by the Government, of the word 'Liberty' from our circulating medium, within the last year."

On the occasion of the delivery of this speech, Hon. CURTIS PARKURST was chosen President, J. W. GUERNSEY and J. N. WRIGHT, Vice-Presidents, J. ENGEY and HENRY SHAWWOOD, Secretaries. Subsequently, the following correspondence was had relative to the publication of the speech: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, '47. Hon. DAVID WILMOT: Dear Sir.—In accordance with the universally expressed wishes of the citizens of this State, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Court House last evening, and believing that at this important crisis it is due to yourself and the country, we have the honor to request that if consistent with your views and feelings, you will at your earliest convenience, write out your remarks and forward them to us for publication. With sentiments as highly esteemed, we subscribe ourselves, your friends as follows: CURTIS PARKURST, Jos. W. Guernsey, J. N. Wright, E. Sherwood, L. Berry, N. E. Elliott, Elijah Welch, J. C. Knox, A. H. Bacon, P. Danon, M. W. Stull, J. W. Guernsey, Jas. Goodrich, Wm. Rose, Jr., E. Maynard, Jas. Kimball, Josiah Brewster, Joseph Hoyt.

To which Mr. Wilmot returned the following: TOWANDA, SEPT. 27, '47. Gentlemen: Your note of the 22d inst., has been placed in my hands. In compliance with your kind request, I have written out the substance of my remarks at your place on the evening of the 21st inst., and herewith forward a copy for publication. It has been prepared in great haste, and amid pressing duties and engagements. It is necessarily very defective; but such as it is, I cheerfully, in obedience to your call, give it to the public. Permit me to tender to you, and through you, in the Democracy of Tioga, my heartfelt thanks for numerous acts of kindness and confidence. Very respectfully, Your obliged servant, D. WILMOT. To Curtis Parkhurst, J. W. Guernsey, J. N. Wright II, Sherwood, and others.

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Our Correspondence.

BUFFALO, JULY 15, 1857.

Adieu to Pennsylvania—Trip to Buffalo.

FRIEND COBB: The world keeps moving, the cars keep running, and locomotion is still a characteristic of the genus homo. "Traveling" is always attended by certain concomitants, and always engenders certain peculiar conversations. The different routes, the different connections and the cheapness and pleasantness of the journey must all be duly discussed. The pleasure of riding in the neat railroad cars of the present, must be contrasted with the pains and aches which our fathers experienced when traveling could only be performed in stage coaches drawn by four horses through deep mud holes and over stony hills until the very life seemed to be jolted out of every passenger. The elegant steamers which are waiting for travelers at almost every wharf must be compared with the boats of ancient times propelled by their hundred oars upon either side. The progress of the age is upon the tongue of every traveler. And have we not reason to thank God for being born in this progressive age, and not having our existence in those dark periods of barbarism when cinders were flying from the forge of Vulcan and water spouting from the temple of Janus. But these are only a few of the themes which engage the mind of the traveler. Runners, ticket agents, apple boys, novel sellers and hotel keepers all take turns in monopolizing portions of his time and receiving portions of his attention.

The objects of traveling are almost as various as the objects of life. Some are seeking fortunes, some are trying to find a place to locate themselves in business, some are traveling to enjoy the beauties of nature, some to drive off that ennu which is only properly described by the Frenchman, and some, I might add, to escape punishment from crime. All these different classes are mixed up in the cars together. The sinner and the saint, the blockhead and the philosopher, the clown and the scholar are crowded upon the same seat. Traveling is indeed a luxury to any one who has a soul. It wears the flesh but gladdens the heart. But there are only a few comparatively whose business will permit them to travel. I will, therefore, try and interest that portion of the readers of the Agitator who are noted for quietly remaining at home, by writing down for publication the impressions which I shall receive on my journey west. This will not only make my trip more interesting, but may awake thoughts in the minds of others which will more than repay me for my trouble. I left the Tioga Depot on the 14th inst., in the afternoon train. The day was warm but beautiful, a few clouds were hanging in the sky, and I ever and anon looked upon their silver edges as we passed along down the iron track. I had often rode on the cars from Tioga to Corning but never before received the same impressions. The hills looked different, the fields and the river itself appeared different than they had ever before. I gave them a secret farewell, for I was leaving the land of my boyhood—the home of my early dreams and youthful visions. Adieu to friends and all. We reached Corning without any serious injury, though some of the passengers were frightened once by the car striking against a board pile which projected too far toward the track. I stopped at the Dickinson house, but missed the smile and affable manner of the Major, though the substantial—i. e., the white cloth and fixings, were in readiness at the proper time. After listening to the sweet music of the brass band as it passed up and down the street, I retired for the night in order to dream about taking the Bath train for Buffalo at 6 o'clock A. M.

JULY 15. I rose this morning at 5 o'clock, and after taking a bath, some bread and butter and a dish of coffee, found myself seated in the cars five minutes before six. I glanced around to find some one with whom I might pass the day agreeably, but my eye was arrested by a young lady with "rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes," coming toward the car. I had almost concluded to have a chat with her, but she entered the car and I saw at once that she was one of those peculiar specimens who cannot go through the performance of walking without at the same time putting in the variations; so of course I abandoned the car. Alas! when will people learn that beauty of manner as well as beauty in anything else consists in natural simplicity. The Bath road runs through a beautiful district of country—I think the most so of any I ever saw in the State of New York. The crops along the road look as well as could be expected this season. A large share of the wheat I understand, is destroyed by the weevil. Grass is more advanced than in Tioga county—several fields have been cut; but in the corn crop your farmers have no reason to feel envious toward their brothers in the Empire State. I think I saw some as fine landscapes along this route as I ever saw in my life. At times the undulating country would stretch away for miles; presenting to the eye green fields with here and there a beautiful dwelling almost hid in some beautiful grove. During a portion of the day there was a haze in the atmosphere which gave to these prospects a peculiar charm.

We took dinner in Batavia at 1 o'clock. Whoever visits this town should stop at the Eagle hotel; nothing is wanting on their table. On reaching Buffalo I found it took longer to go around the lakes than I had expected; and but few passengers, so that way. I know I should be pleased with a view of those upper lakes, but I fear the company would be such as not to render it the most delightful. I shall take the "Mississippi" this evening at 9 o'clock viz. Detroit and the Michigan Central. Yours truly, J. B. C.

Letter from Kansas.

QUINDARO, K. T., July 2, 1857. FRIEND COBB: My last epistle to you was dated June 28, and I now proceed to write you again.

I left this place on Saturday morning, and went to Wyandott City to celebrate the glorious Fourth. Wyandott is situated on the Missouri River on the one side, and the Kaw, or Kansas on the other, and presents an imposing and impressive appearance from the river. The great fault is, they lack a good landing. Nothing but a rock landing can be relied upon on this River, as the bank is continually caving and forming sand bars. A landing can be made, but the proprietors will have to go to a great expense. I was very much surprised at the rapid growth and prosperity of this infant town. I was there on the 21st of April last, where I first stepped on the soil of Kansas, and the place then contained only about half a dozen shanties. It now has a population of about 1000 inhabitants, and nearly 200 houses, many of which are built in a good substantial manner. There are three good brick yards in operation, and soon all the difficulties heretofore working against builders will be overcome, and building material of all kinds to be had at more reasonable rates.

The place has several fine hotels open for the reception of travelers and boarders, and among them the most noted are the St. Paul, the Eldridge, and the Armstrong. The place also has a Free-State newspaper—the Wyandott City Register—edited by Mr. W. Delabar, who had his office destroyed by Border Rufians, in Leavenworth during the troubles last summer. The town has a beautiful site on a rising piece of ground, and there are four avenues which run to the river, each 100 feet, and the rest of the streets 80, and the alleys 19.—There are ample grounds donated for church purposes and other public uses. Quindaro and Wyandott are six miles apart by river, and four by land. It is a dense forest between the two places, and abounds in a beautiful tract of oak, ash, hickory and walnut. There are some beautiful farms, and the crops look well. Corn is up from two to three feet, and in many places four and five feet high. The season is very backward, although it is far in advance of Tioga county. These farms are owned by the Wyandott Indians, who were admitted over a year ago as citizens under our Government.

The "Fourth" passed off exceedingly well; one man who was drunk attempted to raise a row, but he got served as Dully Brooks served Chas. Sumner. He was knocked down with a cane three times in continued succession, and I judge went away with a pretty sore head. Several other fights occurred but not worth transcribing. It is estimated that from 1500 to 2000 persons were present at the Celebration. The procession formed in front of the Eldridge House at 11 A. M. and marched to Franklin Park, where the Declaration of Independence was read and the Oration delivered. Speeches were made, toasts read and responded to, &c. After the order of exercises, the citizens partook of a free dinner gotten up by the inhabitants of Wyandott. After dinner dancing commenced on the stage which was built for the purpose. At 6 o'clock the people adjourned to meet at McAlpen's Hall on the Levee, where dancing was kept up till midnight. The "Lightning Line" steamer Cataract, passed up on Saturday evening, and it is rumored that Col. Cumming, the new Governor of Kansas, will be on board.

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

At Convention on the 16th inst., by Rev. J. M. Cullough, HENRY E. KERN, Esq., Philadelphia, and MISS KATE LOGGESS DEVER of Covington. [The printer was beautifully remembered.] In Wellsboro, at the house of Clark Wilcox, by Rev. J. F. Coates, Mr. CRYSTLER and ELEANOR BARTLES, both of Delmar.

ATTORNEY FROM THE PREMISES OF THE SUBSCRIBER ABOVE, the late of June, a child reaching before a tide mark, had with frosted ears. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received. LOREN SEARS, Wellsboro, July 15, 1857.

DR. S. BROWN, of Owego, N. Y., will preach in Mansfield, Sunday, Aug. 10, at 10 A. M., and at Tioga at 5 o'clock P. M. same day. He will also preach in the Court House at Wellsboro on Sunday, Aug. 9, at 10 A. M., and again at 1 o'clock P. M.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned an Auditor appointed to distribute the funds in bonds of an Administrator, of the estate of the late of the late ALBION CUMMINGS of Charleston, dec'd., viz: All that lot or parcel of land situate in Charleston township, Tioga Co. Pa., bounded on the north by Lot No. 35 and 37, south by lots No. 34 and 35, east by lots No. 29 and 31, and west by the line of the lot of Benjamin Linn in Charleston township aforesaid, a part of warrant No. 1168, and containing ninety nine acres and eight tenths of an acre, and allowance for roads, with six acres or thereabouts, a log house, frame barn and an orchard, all thereon. Terms made known on day of sale. Delmar, July 23, 1857. J. L. JACKSON, Adm'r.

The Philadelphia Weekly Times.

PUBLISHED AT PHILADELPHIA, devoted to Republican Principles, News, Literature, Art and Science. The proprietors respectfully announce that they have made the necessary arrangements to commence the publication of a weekly paper with the above title.

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While this paper will be conservative in its tendencies and independent in its discussions, it will be heartily and cordially sympathetic to the great reforms proposed by the National Republican movement of 1856. The aggressions of the "Union" party, and the policy of the late ALBION CUMMINGS of Charleston, Pa., are not only unwise, but they are also unconstitutional as a part of the constitution of the United States. We will be truly rejoiced, while it will maintain, in all their integrity, the rights of every portion of our common country. The policy of the Free States must be self-protection, not aggression, and it will be the aim to carry out this in a peaceful and non-violent manner.

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