

FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat. LAWRENCE, Jan. 14, 1858. The returns for the election of the Leocompton Constitution were opened yesterday by J. Calhoun, in presence of Gov. Deaver, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House. The votes for a Constitution with Slavery, as polled on 21st December, were 6,063; Constitution with no Slavery, 578. Of these 1,017 were polled at Kickapoo, 1,268 at Oxford, 729 at Shawnee, 232 at Maysville, and 318 at Fort Scott, making 3,562 out of 6,639, from precincts containing not over 1,000 inhabitants. The vote against the Constitution on the 4th inst. has not yet been counted, although it will probably exceed 10,000, and would have reached 15,000 had there been sufficient time to notify the people fully of the election. For State officers, Smith, Free-State, for Governor, has 6,238, and Marshall, Pro-Slavery, 6,539. Member of Congress—Parrott has 6,623, and Carr, Pro-Slavery, 6,588. The Legislature has, in Senate, Free-State, 13; Pro-Slavery, 6; in House, Free-State, 29; Pro-Slavery, 14. This, according to the returns in at the expiration of the eight days given for making returns, Mr. Calhoun says he shall not close the count now, but will receive any other returns that may be presented, so that no one can tell what the final result may be. The Territorial Legislature has provided a commission to examine the election returns, and will provide for another Constitutional Convention. The Topeka Legislature will enact a code to be used in case of emergencies, but not to conflict with Territorial authority. If our people are cheated by Calhoun and we should be admitted into the Union on 'er the Leocompton Constitution, war must inevitably result. Our people have carried the election overwhelmingly and they will not be trifled with. It is not now the ultra Free-State men alone who are aroused, but the "national" Free-State Democrats, or what are now called the "Walker Democrats," are as indignant as the Abolitionists, with all the zeal of new converts.

The Debates in Congress.

The editor of Harper's Weekly of the 2d instant says: "The English have one advantage over us: they report their parliamentary debates in full; we give but a meagre summary of ours. Hence, very few people in this country have any accurate notion of the speeches which Senator Douglas, for instance, has delivered on the pending issue between himself and the Administration. It is a serious loss. These speeches deserve to be reported in full." The readers of the Globe, who may also have readers of Harper's Weekly, will lose confidence in the published lucubrations of an editor who speaks so confidently and so erroneously. It is not true that the English report their parliamentary debates in full; it is not true that we give but a meagre summary. The reports of congressional proceedings are given with more verbal fullness than the debates of any other legislative body in the world. We have dispatched to the recluse editor—for recuse he necessarily must be—a copy of the Daily Globe which contains Judge Douglas's speech, in which he gave utterance to his dissent from the Executive policy in relation to Kansas. That number of the Daily Globe was accompanied by six supplemental pages, and contained nearly sixty columns of debates in Congress, thirty-two columns of which were uttered in the Houses on the preceding day. The editor is equally in error in his statement that very few people in this country have any accurate notion of the speeches which Senator Douglas and others deliver. The speech which we have transmitted to the editor of Harper's Weekly was published in the Globe the morning after its delivery; on the day succeeding it was published in the New York Times, and subsequently in many other newspapers in every section of the Union; besides, upwards of one hundred thousand copies have been distributed in pamphlet form with the sanction of Judge Douglas himself, who admires the skill which produced it, and takes repeated occasions to say that it is the best specimen of reporting he ever saw. What, then, does the editor mean by "very few"? The speech has been read in every hamlet, and has given intensity to thought amongst all classes of citizens. Political circles alone may speculate on party policy, but this is a theme that stamps the historical character of the times. Its importance is shown by the ability brought both to the support and the refutation of Mr. Douglas, and if such speeches were not reported, we should concur with the Harpers in the lamentation, "it is a serious loss." It would, indeed, be marvelous if the "Journal of Civilization" should be found to be the veritable "Tilted Turkey-Cock and Daily Strutter," and if the fledgling Longbow, acting upon the advice of the publisher's Lounger, should "assume that his sheet is the only source of news to every reader."—Daily Globe.

WHAT A FIX!—Whether shall the administration turn? Not a year old, and the Treasury which at the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan had twenty millions, is not only empty but has pledged its hopes to pay twenty millions more, the paper obligations being already in process of manufacture! Not a year old and Utah in a state of rebellion and Kansas burning with all the rage of civil war! Not a year old, and General Walker on its hands much in the same way as the elephant in the story! "What will he do with it?" is an important question now with Mr. Buchanan touching Nicaragua as in Bulwer's new story! The administration has discharged Walker; that's true! but what will come of the whole thing? What will they do with Paulding? what with Chantard? What's to be done with this factious Douglas and his friends? What's to be done with that Leocompton Constitution sent to Congress already with the slavery clause in? No sinching, gentlemen! But isn't it a "bad fix"? And all this load on the shoulders of Bigler and Buchanan! Were ever unhappy men so sadly treated!—Pittsburg Gazette.

The Texas Legislature has passed a bill which allows free colored persons who desire it to select masters and become slaves. Glorious privilege.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor & Publisher. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Jan. 28, 1858. *All Business and other Communications should be addressed to the Editor or Insurrection. We cannot publish anonymous communications. BOROUGH TICKET. For Burgess—JOHN N. BACHE. For Council—DAVID STURROCK. For Constable—CHARLES SEARS. For Constable—WILLIAM ROBERTS. Sch'l Directors—W. W. WEBB. WM. HARRISON. THOMAS ALLEN. Judge of Elections—S. H. LANDIS. Inspectors—Geo. Sears, A. Crowl. Post-Masters—Wm. Bantz, Chas. Osgood. Assessors—G. S. COOK. Assistants—J. RIEBERLE, G. D. SMITH. Auditor—D. HART.

Those desiring to join the February club for the Weekly Tribune should hand in their names within eight days. Subscriptions \$1.

When professing christians sell men under bonds to appear at the next session of the Quarter Sessions to answer to the charge of illegal sale of liquor, work lovingly together in street and in caucus, who are the infidels? Ay, who!

New ARRANGEMENT.—We learn that Messrs. F. SMITH of Tioga, and C. L. DIEFFENBACHER of the United States Hotel at this place, have purchased the Daily line of Stages running between Wellsboro and Tioga. The United States Hotel will be the Stage House under the new arrangement which took effect on Monday. The new proprietors are young and enterprising men, and will doubtless take every pains to render the new arrangement popular with the traveling public.

For the information of such as may be interested in our progress, we make the following exhibit of the run on our bank for the week ending Thursday January 28:

New Subscriptions..... 2 Subscriptions withdrawn..... 8 Balance in favor of bank..... 7

We make the balance "7," for the reason that one of the individuals who stopped his paper forgot to settle up. He will please consider this his receipt in full.

We ask the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. C. E. Todd & Co., 392 Broome Street, New York, which may be found on the 3d page of this paper. Those wishing to procure a fine gold Penicil cannot do better than to send their orders to 392 Broome-st. The plan of the enterprise is like that of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, every one getting an equivalent for his money, with a chance in the gifts beside. Their Pencils are such as are usually retailed at \$5. Read the advertisement.

We are glad to be able to state to the friends of good order everywhere, that the summary proceedings recently had against the dealers in medicated strychnine in this village, have resulted most beneficially to the public peace and quiet. It is now possible to walk the entire length of Main-st, without meeting a drunken man. This could not have been done ten days since, certainly more than once out of six times. A little law well enforced is a most excellent thing, and when enforced by the proper officer will be still better. The friends of good order will endeavor to elect such officers to-morrow. The ticket is made up of the right stamp of men.

The weather? Bless us! what can we say of this delightful ever-may-in-winter weather? It is remarkable for everybody says so, and what everybody says must be true. The sky is as mild and lam-like as in June, the air is soft and vernal and the nights are but just cool enough for comfort. What does it mean? Did the almanac-makers make a mistake?—or, Rip Van Winkle like, did we all fall asleep last September and sleep over the long and dreary winter? Or has the continent slid down a few degrees, leaving the North where the South ought to be?

All through central and southern Pennsylvania the farmers are plowing and pursuing their usual spring work, planting excepted. Whether this unusually mild winter portends a year of unusual fruitfulness, or just the reverse, is the subject of much speculation.

To-morrow the qualified electors of this borough will decide what kind of men shall administer its affairs for the next twelvemonth, whether they shall be men who will be instant in the discharge of their official duties, with a jealous regard for the peace and well-being of the place, or men who will acquiesce in, and wink at, barefaced and defiant infractions of law and good order. The issue is plain and unmistakable: Shall the laws be enforced?

There are two parties in the field, not political, but social. One insists that the laws shall be enforced by the proper officers; the other defies law and tramples on the public peace. A few weeks ago certain friends of good order determined to put down the illegal sale of liquor in this village. The transgressors assumed an attitude of hostility, publicly boasting that they would do this, and that the other offensive thing, if not permitted to pursue undisturbed their evil ways. It is in opposition to these men, their aids, abettors, apologists and the ticket they offer for the suffrages of the citizens of this borough, that the ticket at the head of this column was nominated and is presented for the support of every friend of good order.

In the call for the caucus in which this ticket was nominated, all friends of law and good order were urgently solicited to meet at the Court House on Friday evening 22d inst., to make up a ticket for borough officers. A goodly number of the more so-called temperance men did so meet, and made up the ticket here presented. It follows, therefore, that whoever is found upon the Rum ticket, chooses to be found there, in opposition to the friends of good order, and openly and boldly. If, as we are told, the present Burgess leads the Rum ticket, he elects to stand there and must be counted among the enemies of good order. But we do not believe he elects to occupy that bad eminence. We prefer to consider our informant at fault, rather than believe Mr. Osgood would knowingly occupy a position so utterly incompatible with Christian duty.

We also learn that the law-defying opposition has decided upon a mixed ticket, that is, putting some of the law and order candidates for the minor offices upon their ticket. We thank them for that frank acknowledgment of their weakness, assuring them however, that our party does not solicit their votes in the election of any candidate. We wish to see the lines drawn distinctly, and if it defeat come out of it, let it come! We are prepared for either victory, or defeat. If the friends of good order go to the polls with stiff backbones, the opposition will be Waterlooed. If they dodge the ordeal, then temporary defeat to our cause ensues. Friends, which do you choose?

The great strife is for Burgess, Council and Constable. These officers are guardians of the peace and good order of the community, and we shall find that the opposition will not vote for one of the law-and-order candidates for peace officers. Why? Because from the beginning, the men most active in getting up the opposition ticket have resisted the enforcement of the law, or denounced those most active in enforcing the law. What does this prove? It proves that they have selected candidates for peace officers who, as they believe, will be conveniently blind to transgressions of the liquor law; or, who, when they see the bottle set out, will turn their backs until the drama are drunk and paid for! We would like to hear a short sermon from some pulpit in Wellsboro, upon that kind of sin—just one sermon. Friends, you can make to-morrow a day of defeat or of triumph, just as you please. If you do your duty, if you come out and vote, the day is yours. As for us, neither victory nor defeat will decrease or increase our duties. We shall still keep a scourge for lawbreakers and shall apply it without "fear, favor or affection," of or for any man, and this, not from dislike, which we bear toward no mortal, but because it is right.

Amalgamationists. Although the loudest revilers of Abolitionists as being "amalgamationists" and everything else that is adjudged despicable by their class, the advocates of property in man are themselves convicted of the crime of amalgamation in the "first degree" by the Census Report of 1850. By that report we learn that the whole number of mulattoes in the Free States at that time was 56,533. This seemed a large number, indeed; but on turning to the statistics of Virginia we were not a little surprised to learn that her mulatto population exceeded 78,000; thus exhibiting a surplus of 23,000 and upward, over and above the entire mulatto population of the sixteen free States. (We do not include political Louisiana, 20,000 for Mississippi, and 32,000 for Kentucky, round numbers, and the preponderance in favor of the South is overwhelming. Massachusetts, most decided for the Abolition tendencies of her people, has a mulatto population of 2,340—against a white population of 985,460. Virginia has a white population of 894,800, with a mulatto population of 76,430, greater than Massachusetts. New York, with a white population of 3,000,000 and upward, numbers 8,139 mulattoes. New Hampshire, with a population of 377,457, has 184 mulattoes. Illinois, with a population of 846,000, has 2,506 mulattoes—and so on, to the end of the chapter.

What do these facts show? Not that Anti-Slavery men are advocates of amalgamation, but quite the contrary. They exhibit the gratifying fact that the charge of amalgamation lies at the door of the peculiar institution and is one of the natural and inevitable tendencies of the system. We call it a gratifying fact, because it affords a new evidence that all wrongs tend to self-destruction. It is wisely ordered that oppressions of all kinds shall stab their authors and thus stab themselves.

That Amalgamation is inimical to the perpetuity of slavery, cannot be successfully gainsaid. Look down the vista of centuries to the time when the Norman yoke chafed the necks of our Saxon ancestors. See how intermarriage was interdicted by a mutual pride; and mark how the subjugated Saxon princes resisted all alliance with the oppressor. So long as this exclusiveness was successfully maintained the Saxon found no respite from his bonds; but no sooner did intercommunication partially obliterate the barrier of caste than the oppressed began to grow into an independence. To that end is Southern amalgamation hastening Slavery, not slowly, but certainly.

No white race can be held long in bonds upon American soil. Put one drop of Anglo-Saxon blood into the veins of the slave and one link is struck from his fetters. Educate the slave and you make him free, for the system is built upon ignorance. Energize him with Saxon blood and he becomes his own educator.

From all the information we have been able to gain upon this head, it seems that a very large proportion of fugitives from "careless and happy lives under kind masters" are not "pure and unadulterated Africans"; but often sons and daughters of the chivalry. Not a few apologists for Slavery extract many grains of comfort from this fact, assuming that the unadulterated negro is not fit to be free, and therefore never will be. This is begging the question. Because our ancestors were decorated with iron collars and other badges of servitude by their masters, and because thousands died with their collars on, it did not follow that they were not fit to be free, nor that they were not through their posterity to rule a hemisphere. None of us would feel greatly to respect a man who should cut off the legs of his children and deduce from their helplessness an argument unfavorable to their natural ability to walk. Yet such is the nature of the argument of the slaveholder and his apologist to disgrace the negro of his rights of "Liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We by no means desire the destruction of Slavery through amalgamation; but it will assuredly come through that channel unless superseded by a more summary method. If left to amalgamation its death must be violent, because it will die amid the flame and smoke of servile war. That must be the end of the institution if the measures of the party in power for its perpetuation shall prevail.

So much in the vindication of anti-slavery men from the grossly unjust charge of advocating amalgamation principles. The exact nature of the split between Douglas and Buchanan seems not to be fully understood by very many, or to be understood as being of greater magnitude and importance than it actually is among political events. That there is a wide difference of opinion discoverable in the annual Message and in Douglas's Speech, touching the meaning of Popular Sovereignty, cannot be denied; but the difference ends there—there being no difference in principle. Mr. Buchanan's view was taken with an eye to Southern favor; that of Mr. Douglas was taken with an eye to Northern favor. Both are intensely selfish and one is as intensely shrewd as the other is intensely silly. James Buchanan is as certainly doomed to the fate of Franklin Pierce as the latter is to everlasting infamy.

There is no disagreement between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas about the protection afforded Slavery by the Federal Constitution. Both agree that Slavery exists everywhere within the jurisdiction of the General Government in virtue of that instrument. This is the most dangerous doctrine of the time, overturning, as it most assuredly does, all previous renderings of the rights of States under that instrument. Mr. Douglas decides by the Cincinnati Platform and the Dred Scott Decision; and so long as he so decides, he must be considered hostile to Republican principles as enunciated in the Philadelphia Platform. There is no reason to suppose that Douglas will be read out of the Proslavery party, or if read out, that he will become an ally of Republicanism. He would, with Forney's aid, endeavor to create a party in the North which should hold the balance of power among political parties in 1860.

Communication s.

Mr. Editor: Several articles having appeared in your paper pro et con upon the subject of "Normal Schools" and the "Proposition" of the Mansfield Classical Seminary, you will perhaps permit me to say a few things in the form of two or three articles which I may from time to time present to your readers.

The first thing to be considered in my opinion is whether a seminary of the grade and character of that proposed at Mansfield is necessary in our County; but I do not suppose it would be presumptuous to say that argument is unnecessary to prove this. I believe it is generally conceded, and we will consider that an admitted fact. We cannot do justice to the pressing wants of the youth of our County without one.

My next inquiry would be where in the county should the seminary be located, as it is certain it cannot be in every village or township, therefore the inquiry, what village shall be favored with the location; In considering any question so general in its character, one where the masses are to be the recipients instead of the few, we should divest ourselves of selfish motives and look to the general good; this question should be decided upon, and when decided all should join heartily in its support. Let us then as citizens of Tioga county (and not merely as those of Mansfield, Wellsboro, Tioga, Knoxville or Liberty) look for a moment at the claims of our Mansfield neighbors for the location of this seminary, and if upon investigation it justly belongs to them, then let all the county say amen, and help build and support it.

It is I believe conceded on all sides and by all parties, that the citizens of Mansfield originated the plan for a seminary which should be under the patronage of the East Genesee Conference of the M. E. Church; to be located in this county, they no doubt intending it should be located there, and upon their making their plans known, Wellsboro heard of their action and were seized with a spirit of commendable emulation, made a similar proposition, and both Mansfield and Wellsboro simultaneously petitioned said Conference for their patronage, each claiming or asking the Conference to locate at their respective place. It was finally agreed between the accredited representatives of both Mansfield and Wellsboro, that they would select from the members of the Conference free commissioners, who should be empowered by the Conference to visit both places and consider the claims of each, their advantages and disadvantages, and then agree and decide where said seminary should be located.

Accordingly the commissioners were selected and appointed, and after several meetings, the claims of each place having been presented and urged with a good degree of zeal, said Commissioners decided four to one in favor of Mansfield. While this subject was being agitated the people of the County had become aroused upon the subject of location, and petitions were forwarded to these Commissioners and no less than nineteen out of the twenty-nine townships and boroughs expressed their preference for Mansfield and asked that the seminary might be located there. The citizens from Bradford Co. and also many from the southern portion of N. Y. (bordering upon our County) sent their petitions asking that their wishes might be considered, as they expected to become patrons of the school—all praying for the location at Mansfield, and I would enquire was it not right that the voice of an interested people should be heard upon this subject?

This school was not located by the citizens of Mansfield but by a board of Commissioners from an adjoining State, who were influenced by the voice of the people who were to patronize it. These facts are in my mind sufficient to determine the location of this seminary; and but for the "Tax payer" to be of the "Boro" I would not have referred to them. "Tax payer" makes the serious charge that the seminary is "sectional," that it is to be a "methodist school," and to meet this charge from the "Boro" I would say, that the character of this school has been known from the beginning to be the same as was proposed by Wellsboro when they anticipated the location there. "It makes a difference whose ax is ground."

But it is not "sectional," the church expressly forbids a sectional rule to govern, even in the appointment of Teachers. So far from being considered sectional, all denominations known in our County have contributed to the building fund, and four denominations (and two of no denomination) are represented in the board of Trustees.—Does this look sectional?

Other objections will be noticed in our next. TYOGA.

A NOVEL METHOD OF ROBBERY.—As a Mr. Luther Smith, of Frankfort, Canada West was driving through Toronto to his house lately, he overtook a respectable looking gentleman wearily plodding along the road on foot, regaling himself with a small package of figs. As Mr. Smith drove up, the pedestrian politely desired to know if he could ride. The former, an accommodating man, was happy to assist a traveler, and the stranger mounted into the carriage. As they rode along, chatting agreeably together, the stranger proffered Mr. Smith some figs, which he accepted. The first was delicious, but the second tasted very bitter, and Mr. Smith was fain to eject it from his mouth. Beyond this second fig he remembered nothing, until he found himself at home, with his family administering restoratives to him. It seems that his horse had come up to the house and stopped. The family came out and found Mr. S sitting on his seat, in a lethargic state and entirely unconscious. They at first supposed him to be intoxicated, although he had always been known as a temperate man, but it soon appeared that he had been robbed of four hundred and fifty dollars, while under the effect of some drug in which the figs were undoubtedly steeped. Ever since, Mr. Smith has suffered ill health, and has partially lost the use of his lower limbs. Opium frequently produces paralysis, and a powerful preparation of that drug was probably used in this case.

Our Correspondence.

QUINBARO, K. T., Jan. 12, 1858. FRIEND COBB: The Election on the 4th passed off, and, nothing more than was expected, gross frauds were perpetrated all along the Missouri border. Notwithstanding these, I dare say the Free State party triumphed, and elected all the State officers under the Leocompton Constitution, for it has a majority of 184 in this (Leavenworth) county, where 900 illegal votes were polled, Kickapoo, that miserable dilapidated town, rolled up over 800 pro-slavery majority, and besides, several hundred Missourians voted at Delaware City.

In the precinct at Lawrence, over 700 votes were cast against the Leocompton constitution, and only two for it. Smith, the Free State candidate for Gov. only received 256 votes. At Oxford over 1000 votes were polled (or again taken from the Cincinnati directory) for the Pro-slavery party. Johnson county gave, outside the Oxford vote, about 200 Free State majority, for State officers. Doniphan county, which went Free State in October last was invaded by Missourians this time and has gone pro-slavery.

At Shawnee, in Johnson county, a disturbance was kicked up by the notorious Col. Treadwell, who assaulted the landlord and knocked him down because he refused to tell how he voted. The Free State boys of Leavenworth city had a grand jubilee a few days since in celebrating over a brass cannon which they took from the Kickapoo Rangers. This cannon was stolen by the border ruffians, and used in battering down the walls of the Free State Hotel in Lawrence.

At Delaware Ferry on the Kaw River, one of the judges of Election was shot and the other had fled to Missouri. The one that was shot attempted to resist a U. S. Marshal while arresting him. All the judges along the border, and those at Lawrence have been arrested.

At Leavenworth City on the day of the Election, Calhoun was in his room at the Planter's House and guarded against the Free State boys by two companies of U. S. Soldiers and several pieces of artillery. It is now reported that he has fled to Illinois.

The Election returns come in slow and it will be a long time ere the official result is received. F. A. Root.

NEGRO SHOT BY A BOY AT ABBEVILLE MILL.—On Saturday afternoon one of the most unprovoked murders almost unequalled in the annals of crime, and may be regarded as the most outrageous act that has occurred in this county for—the past three days. A young negro probably about 19 years of age was found in Abbeville Mill, about two miles north west of this city, by a son of Mr. Jacob S. Kauffman, the proprietor of the Mill, unable to account for the appearance of the negro there was about to seize the gun when the miller fortunately sprang forward and wrested the gun from his hands. During this time the negro appeared unmoved; but the boy, not thus to be thwarted ran forward and catching him by the throat, with a determined and desperate effort, he threw him through the window into the waters beneath, but upon looking out what was his surprise to see the body, calmly floating along the creek, without a struggle; as the negro was on his back the frightened boy seemed to see his eyes turning reproachfully upon him.

As the tavern is only a short distance from the Mill, several persons, who accidentally were looking out of the bar-room window, saw the body of the negro take a flying leap into the creek. Alarmed at this, they rushed along the bank, and seizing the body finally drew it out. The boy rejoiced that they had succeeded in rescuing the body; but what was his surprise to see them laughing and shouting. He seized the negro; but now that his fear had left him, he was compelled to join in with the rest; for behold! the negro was not a negro, but only a representation of one. It seems a party of practical jokers had conived together to play a joke upon some "greeny," and for that purpose they had taken some old clothes and stuffed them with straw. A black false face was procured, and that with a negro wig, the whole surmounted with an old hat, made a very respectable head. After having placed the image, the joke ended as above given. The joke did not end here, but several more persons were victimized in the same manner. This unaccountably got spread in this city and caused great excitement. Quite a number of persons went out to the Mill to see the murderer and his victim.



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

On the 23d inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. P. GARDNER, Mr. H. W. WILLIAMS of Woodhull, N. Y., and Miss LUCY A. AUSTIN of Wellsboro. On the 27th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Wellsboro Pennsylvania by the Rev. S. B. BURLEIGH assisted by the Rev. A. J. MARBLE, Rev. ROBERT B. PEET of Monroe Pa. and Miss JULIA A. DICKINSON of Wadsworth, Ohio. In Charleston on the 21st inst., by JAMES KELLEY Esq., at his residence, on WILLIAM HENRY, and Mrs. DESDEMONA PALMER, both of Delmar.

Notice. All persons are cautioned against purchasing a note given by the subscribers to N. Root's for the sum of twenty five dollars, bearing date Wellsboro, Jan. 15, 1858, due five months from date, as we have received no value therefor, and shall not pay it unless compelled to do so by law. J. J. BASSSETT, ELIZABETH FIELD.

Wellsboro, Jan. 23, 1858. SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. G. G. EVANS, Bookseller, Publisher, and Originator of the Gift Book Enterprise.

Has just issued a new and complete catalogue of his books, comprising a large and varied assortment of all kinds of literature. \$500 worth of gifts will be given with every \$1000 worth of books sold. A gift worth from 25 cts. to \$100, will be delivered with each book at the time of sale. Orders from the country promptly filled and the Goods forwarded by express or mail on the same day the order is received. A complete catalogue sent free. G. G. EVANS, 403 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Jan. 28, 1858. DOPHOSPHORUS.—Beside the curious property which this chemical has of giving light in the dark, it is also remarkable for its power to destroy life. It is a deadly poison. Persons who wish to destroy rats and mice can do so more safely by using Phosphorus than with any other poison. A new supply of the Phosphorus Rat Paste for sale at Roy's Drug Store. Price 35 cents.