Our Correspondence.

Anti-Lecompton meeting-Speech of Gov. Robinson-Departure of U.S. Troops for Utah-The Weather-Business, &c.

Quindaro, K. T., May 11, 1858. FRIEND COBB: Last evening a large and enthusiastic Anti-Lecompton meeting was held at Upton's Hall in this city, to take some action in regard to the English Bill which has recently passed Congress. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Geo. E. Budington, and J. M. Walden was chosen chairman and C. L. Petts, Secretary. Gov. Robinson was then introduced to the audience which was composed of nearly all the voters in the place, together with several ladies. He spoke for nearly an hour on the object for which the meeting had been called, and was listened to with great interest. He was followed by Mr. Samuel C. Smith who made quite a lengthy speech. Alluding to the past and present history of Kansas, he hoped to see the people enslaved if they were fools enough to vote for the Lecompton Constitution with that Bill for a few acres of prairie soil to which they were justly entitled by precedent. Upon this he was cheered by nearly every one present. The chairman was then called upon and made the closing speech which was listened to with much pleasure. A series of resolutions was drawn up and unanimously adopted.

It is expected that the Democratic party will now be organized, for Kansas can never become a Slave State. To be admitted a Free State she must have 93,000 inhabitants. Of course she will remain a Terri-The Lecompton Constitution has been voted down once by nearly twelve thousand of the freemen of Kansas, and where it will he sent to this time, the future will tell. Many think there will be a larger vote polled against it now than ever. The one recently framed at Leavenworth will be ratified on the 18th of the present month by a heavy

The Government trains are departing now almost daily for Utah. Yesterday about 5000 U.S. Soldiers left for Leavenworth, and expect to reach Salt Lake City by the middle of July. Recruits are daily passing up the river. Many think that Uncle Sam is on a "wild goose chase," in sending out so many troops. Several millions of the public money will be squandered away should they not go one step.

The weather is now charming. Grass is up on the prairies nearly a foot high and corn and potatoes are up six inches. Should the weather continue good we shall have an in its last issue. We will present its principal poearly and abundant harvest. The forests sitions and points together with comments, next are clothed in green, and abound in thousands

of wild flowers in full bloom.

Building is progressing slowly. The great financial crash has been a sad thing to Quindaro as well as every town in Kansas.

Yours very truly. F. A. ROOT.

Letter from Michigan,

BATTLE CREEK, April 20, 1858. Mn. Cons; The anti-Lecomptonites of this State I think, will not be brought into the Lecompton traces quite as easy as they have been in Pennsylvania under the lead of old Forney. The Lecompton faction have got a majority of the State committee, and they will have some advantage over the Anties in tions, and the way the two factions stand at do not wheel into the ranks. The Douglas our columns. faction under the lead of the Detroit Free Press, acts on the principle of the "early A few days ago the Press trotted out "State with what it will have become two weeks hence Rights and Popular Sovereignty!" The Press breathes forth this defunct theory after wailing over the recent township elections. The Republicans claim to be State Right's Men; as to Popular Sovereignty, the Republicans are about the only true friends that following inscription would suggest itself to the tomb stone cutters:

Here lie the remains of two principles dear...

It is to be hoped that the Republicans of Pa will continue to hoist the banner of "No more Slave States," With this principle you must certainly "Galusha-ize" the nigger driving democracy of Pennsylvania. I have the utmost confidence that with strict adherance to that principle, you will Grow and keep a Grow-ing until you outgrow the mulatto and ebon democracy of Pa.

The winter crops through this section of the State are looking very fine, and indicate day that quickened us in the age of the "New a bountiful harvest, unless something unforseen should blast our prospects. The farmers are very busy sending off their Potato crop; they bring 20 and 25 cts per bushel. Business continues to drag for the want of the root of all evil. Yours occasionally,

Confession .- A sailor died recently in Texas and on his death bed confessed that he was one of the crew who murdered Mrs. Al. sion of South Carolina, forty years ago .-Mrs. Alston was the daughter of Aaron Burr. She sailed from Charleston for New York, in n brig, and on the trip the crew mutinied and murdered all the officers and passengers-Mrs. Alston being the last one to walk the despuir, and died in the greatest agony of

Gold in lowa .- There is great excitement in certain parts of Iowa about the late gold discoveries on South and Middle rivers in Union, Madison, Warren, Clark and Adair counties, which lie in the southern part of Iowa. It is reported that hundreds have gone to the diggings and are making from two to Right-ward made by the party in '56, until the shad mitted to fillibustering, and perhaps even now medten dollars a day each man, besides occasionally picking up lumps of from one hundred to two hundred dollars value.

THE AGITATOR

M. H. Cobb. Editor & Publisher.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, May 27, 1858. * All Business, and other Communications mus be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

We cannot publish anonymous communications.

Republican Meeting.

THE Republicans of Tioga County are requested to meet at the Court House on Tuesday evening, June 8, to elect delegates to the State Conven Speeches may be expected.

Mrs. Stevens advertises a new lot of Millinery

BAILEY advertises a new lot of those six shilling Gaiters this week. Ho! ve barefooted!

We call attention to Rox's new advertisement is another place. He is always on hand. Ditto the Doctor.

Mr. H. O. Cole desires us to say that his Barber Shop will be closed to the public on Sundays, from

BULLARD, Brothers have taken the new Store one oor above the Barber Shop and have filled it to the brim with New Goods, to be sold at fair prices. We bespeak for them a generous patronage.

H. Gold Rogers, Esq., delivered a lecture at the Court House on Monday evening. Subject, "Vol. canoes. The circumstances under which this lecture was delivered were not of the most favorable kind, yet the lecture was attentively listened to and showed no little descriptive ability and cultivation.

The last number of the Bloomsburg Republican has an able article on Fusion, every way worthy the vigorous pen of its editor. We shall give it an early insertion. It refreshes our confidence in human nature to hear such trumpet-tongued words come up from the heart of Egypt. Trusty and true, Doctor.

We notice with pleasure that our respected friend Mr. S. S. BENEDICT, formerly editor of the Luzerne Union, has become editor and proprietor of the Advance, published at Carbondale City. Mr. Benedict proposes to make the Advance a Douglas organ. The paper is in the hands of a gentleman of ability and integrity.

The promise of an early Spring, whose sign was visible in the heavens a month ago, has vanished. The fulness of May is the inheritance of Aprilrain-rain. The ground is fearfully sodden and the processes of planting and sowing are arrested. We fearn that many farmers have not yet prepared their ground for oats and spring wheat.

The Montrose Republican has a most ably mistaken article upon the duty of the Republican party, vile for repetition-without winking. We are ready week. Some men possess the power of making the worse appear the better reason in a remarkable degree of development.

Considerable excitement exists in political high places on account of certain unceremonious searches of American merchantmen by British cruisers. The supposition is that these certain merchantmen were suspected of trading in men and women. We hope the matter will be fully investigated and that if Great Britain be found guilty of taking unwarrantable liberties with our vessels the insult may be punished promptly.

The attendance of Teachers upon the Institute is very respectable, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather. We give a report of the proceedings up to Tuesday in another place. We had intended to complete the report up to Tuesday noon, regard to calling the Convention for nomina- but having made very full notes of the discussion we are obliged to defer the report until next week. present they will be apt to split, if the Anties when it will be found very minute and complete in

A little hint to our farmers suggested itselt to our mind a day or two since, and which, if acted upon, hird catches the worm," and insists on an may result in some profit. Just about these days early Convention. The Lecompton tes want a species of caterpillar, peculiar to orchards, is spinget their own way on the housewife. Just now there is a "spell of weather." course. While all these points are being dis- and an active boy, with a scrub broom can earn full cussed, the Free Press has been ransacking wages in climbing the trees and destroying the webs the fossil remains of defunct "platforms," to in their present half-finished state. The caterpil. get some theory to build up the prostrated lars are now but about one third grown and the lahopes of the colored democracy in this State. bor of destroying them to day trifling, compared

Our worthy triend of the Honesdale Democrat agrees with us that Philadelphia did a good thing in defeating the Administration candidate for Mayor, and asks us if it would not be a grander thing if a corresponding result could be produced next October measure has got. Nevertheless, they will in the State. As this question does not permit of a get wiped out of existence next fall, and the while we reply in our own way. But first to the sentiment of the following extruct from his remarks which may be found entire in another place. He

> "No compromise on Slavery, from the formation of the Constitution has found an advocate or apologist in us. But we hate the exclusiveness of party as cordially as we do the bigotry of sect. Small is our confidence in the utility of creeds, whether framed by divines at Westminster or by politicians at Philadelphia, and we are surprised, dear brother, to find you so strait-laced and intolcrant. A New Dawn once smiled upon you. Has the shadow of of the sun on your dial gone backward?"

No, brother; the shadow on our dial has never gone backward. The same sunshing blesses us towinds from the calm and peaceful realm of Promise. The "exclusiveness of party" and "the bigotry of of the great law of Necessity, and are to be borns with, therefore. It is plain that our friend misunder. not from any affection for party, per se, that we oppose fusion on the auti-Lecompton basis. Party is only an engine for political and moral purposes; but the Republican party laid down some deathless prin. ciples in the Philadelphia Platform-truths as eternal as any enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. The question now to be settled is, whether we are to stand fast in those truths and bear those plank. The sailor remembered her look of principles aloft, or lay those declarations and protestations aside for a little time, ostensibly, and strike hands with the very men whose machinations the best sentiments of that Platform especially denoun. ced, and who have not changed in principle, position or declarations from that day to this! This is the

horrent to us in 1854, are still abhorrent, and while

we believe in the being of a God, must be so. No.

brother; we turn not back from the little progress

the sake of that rock upon which Church and State eem fated to split-Expediency.

With our friend, we believe in many things not may not be therein embodied, even in our day; but may parade under the new law, say six times a of these unenumerated articles of belief, fusion with year, the same amount! Now, if 2000 men in this to mingle in a family quarrel between Arnold Douglas, John W. Forney and James Buchanan only two years ago? Why is it proposed now? Is it because James Buchanan, abetted by a majority of the so called democratic party, has kicked that platform from beneath his feet,-has repudiated it? Is its falsehood purged out thereby? or is that platform inherently corrupt, mendacions and dangerous to lib erty? The latter, assuredly; and as it was made neither better nor worse by the adherence of Mr. Buchanan and the majority of the party which supported him, so it is not made a whit better by their repudiation. We can see that the Administration has gone beyond that platform in infamy; but is it necessary that we should descend to its recent level in order to defeat it? and, should the President go still farther South next winter, must we go down upon the Lecompton platform to fight him? No. brother; Facilis descensus Averni; but is it therefore a duty because the downward way is easy?

Suppose the Atheistical Tract Society should next year resolve that its publications should not, in the future, say aught against theft, arson, gambling intemperance and murder? Would you advise Dra-Tyng, Bacon, Cheever, Thompson and the many contempers of its late unchristian decision in fivor of unlimited licentiousness in one direction, to go down into the mire of its present position in order to plead the necessity of a common morality to the proper inculcation of the Christian religion? We do not presume that our brother would do any such thing. But where is the essential difference?

Therefore we answer that, in our judgment, union on the Lecompton issue cannot result in aught but damage to the cause of Freedom. We may be cited to the campaigns of '54 and '55. Very well: but what was the rallying cry that rang through those campaigns? "No further extension of the curse of Slavery!" That was the rallying cry then and that is the only rallying cry worthy of a professedly anti-slavery party. The result in Philadelphia did not and does not take place on our tablets as a Republican victory. We applauded only that it appeared to us as a successful attempt by Satan to rebuke sin. In other words, it was a little civil war in the bosom of the democratic party in which the lesser evil overcame the greater.

It is not enough with us that Mr. Douglas is opposed to robbery on the highway, yet countenances every other crime in the calendar. It is not enough with us that a man rejects Lecompton yet swallows the Nebraska bill-the harlot mother of outrages too to bury the hatchet on nonessentials, but as for abating opposition to the policy of Slavery extension as inaugurated in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and re-affirmed in the Cincinnati Convention, may our right hand wither if we ever prove so false to humanity.

We assure the editor of the McKean Cifizen that ve have never proposed such an organization of the party as should effect the alienation of any man, or body of men attached to it and rallying at the cry of "No more Slave States!" in 1856. On the contrary, we desire the organization of the party under a banner so inscribed, are ready to work shoulder to shoulder with any man under that banner. But we cannot and will not admit, even by implication, that the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty deserves other than the reprobation of honest men. We care not gle that base doctrine, after riding into power by its favor. It is fit that the child of such parents should die by the hand of those parents. It is not for men who have denounced that doctrine from the first to shield it from the death it so richly merits,

And why are honest men asked to warm into life serpent which stung Liberty only not to death in 1854? If that doctrine was false then, it is false now, and forever. If it be true now, it was true then, and our opposition was ill-timed. But a docto put off in order to harmonize if they can. ning its webs over the apple trees and preparing to trinc which teaches that any community has the The Anties being in the majority in the State, become the pest of the farmer as well as of the right to do wrong, is a false, a dangerous doctrine. opular Sovereignly so leaches, tle under no such a banner.

Hon. H. C. Hickor, State Superintendent of Common Schools, lectured before the Teachers' Institute now in session in this village, Monday night. His discourse related to the vital importance of a thorough education of the masses to the just and certain administration of Justice in our Courts. The lecturer attributed the burden of what is popularly known as "glorious uncertainty of the law" to the incompetency of Jurors and related a number of amusing anecdotes touching the same, which were principally drawn from his experience as a practilioner. The discourse abounded it practical truths, sound logic and appropriate anecdote. We cannot attempt a report, since nothing less than most ample notes could aid us to develop its chief excellences. and these we have not. Mr. Hickok understands his theme, is a forcible and earnest speaker and a fine reasoner. The cause of Education has a noble

At its last session the Legislature of this State enacted a law touching the better organization of the Militia of the Commonwealth. It makes it the duly of assessors to enrol every person not exempt from military duty between the ages of twenty and forty five, which persons are to be required to pay fifty cents per year as commutation of arms, accouterments, &c., should they refuse to parade. On the other hand, such as may equip themselves and as-Dawn?"-only a little subdued, may be; a little of semble for parade and drill, not to exceed six times its fire softened and tempered by the genial west during the year, will receive, each, the sum of \$1,50 for every day so spent. In addition to this, a brigade muster, not to continue more than six days, is sect" are just as hateful to us this day as ever, only permitted and at a like compensation to each soldier we have learned that both arise from the operation per diem. Thus, training is no longer to be made unpopular because it doesn't pay, but popular because it does pay. If this law does not resurrect stands our position in this whole matter; for it is the slumbering spirit of "training," it must be under the influence of a more powerful opiate than the love of gain can overcome.

Where is the money to come from? Ah! that's the question. We suppose, however, that some will go from your pocket, some from ours, and so on. It is so much given to revive a custom which accomplished nothing for community but its demoraliza. tion. When General Musters ranked as Anniversa. ries, the occasions were marked by the most deplorable excesses, in which spectators took active part What other result could be reasonably expected? The war spirit is essentially demoralizing. It is a spirit of violence and excess, unchristian and therefore to be discouraged. We cannot applaud this plain, the only question. Shall we return to strike act of the Legislalure. It seems a step backward hands with the very party whose principles were ab. toward the barbarism of the past. There is no occasion to stimulate the military spirit in this country, it being sufficiently active for the peace of the nation. With an Administration decidedly comow on our dial disappears forever. We do but half itating war for illegal conquest, the people are in a

And then, just think of the pother made by some people because the State pays our Superintendent of Common Schools a salary of \$900 per year! yel embodied in the Republican creed, and which Why, the State proposes to pay each 100 men who an open and bitter foe to human rights is not one. county choose to parade six times during the cur-Would you, would any other stanch anti-slavery man fent year, the State will pay to them the sing little have thought of mounting the Cincinnati Platform sum of \$18,000!—in other words, 2000 men would receive \$18,000 for six days of anmitigated drunk-enness and excess—a sum which would cover 18 years' service of a county Superintendent at a sala-ry of \$1000 per annum! What marvelous strain-ing at a gnat! And such is dimmycratic economy.

Tioga Co. Teacher's Institute. 2d Session.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Co. Supt. the Institute met at the Court House, in Wellsboro, on the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock

On motion, Mr. E. Wildman, was elected President pro tem.

The names of the members being read by he Sec'y., the following teachers answered to their names:

Males: J. B. Vandusen, F. D. Ritter, H. N. Williams, J. B. Niles, J. Walbridge, D. Sechrist, D. Bacon, R. M. Pratt, R. R. Austin, Chas. Houghton, G. Snover.-11.

Females: Lydia Smith, C. B. Henry, M. McCarty, Sarah Steele, Francis Richards, ilen Sears, Martha Peet .-- 7. On motion the Constitution and By-Laws

vere read by the Sec'y., as also the minutes of the last session. The report of the Committee on Business

was called for and read, as follows: 1. Remarks from the State Supt. Hon, H. C. Hickok. 2. Voluntary exercises on the part of

members. Evening Exercises. - At 72 o'clock, lecure from Hon. H. C. Hickok.

Mr. Hickok being called upon, made a few

remarks. Mr. H. alluded to the unfavorable state of he weather, and thought it highly creditable to the teachers of Tioga Co. that so many of hem were present, under the circumstances He had traveled the length and breadth of he Commonwealth often, to attend meetings of this nature, and very often had met, under the best circumstances, fewer teachers than were present on this occasion. He had examined the Report of the last session of the Institute and from that and other signs he really did not know what there remained for him to do in Tioga. He had ascertained that he was expected to do a great deal during this session of the Institute; But he was not and never had been a practical teacher, and could not, therefore, afford much information on that head. He would endeavor to do his best to solten the asperities which attend the life of the teacher.

Mr. N. L. Reynolds was called upon but did not appear.

On motion of Mr. Niles, those present desiring to join the Institute were invited to do

Mr. Revnolds called for the reading of the article of the By-laws relating to payment of fees by members. It was read by the Sec'y, and Mr. Reynolds moved that that article be suspended.

Mr. Niles moved as an amendment, that he article be stricken out altogether, or so much of it as requires members to pay a semi annual fee of 25 cents. Carried.

Mr. Reynolds suggested that the Sec'y be requested to call upon any member of the Institute to furnish a report of its proceedings, synopsis of the speeches &c. This would render each member attentive and punctual. Mr. R. afterwards put his suggestion in the form of a motion, with the amendment that teachers shall not be excused from the duty.

Some objections were made, but on subappointed to arrange business for this session. last year, be consured for not fulfiling the duies of its appointment.

The Chairman of the Committee explained that it was not possible to prepare business so far ahead.

The motion being submitted, it was adopted, and the Committee declared to stand censured. The result of this vote occasioned much merriment.

Mr. Walbridge said that Institutes were necessary to bring teachers together for the purpose of comparing methods of teaching, downfall perhaps as speedily as a direct atin exchange of sentiment. &c. Members could not rise to address the Institute without embarrassment; it was necessarry to overcome this embarassment to get at each others' sentiments,

Upon recommendation, M. H. Cobb was elected an honorary member of the Institute. Two amendments to the Constitution were

moved and ordered to lie over until next day. On motion the County Superintendent was directed to form the Institute into a class and drill them in orthography one half hour.

After this exercise the Institute adjourned until evening.

HEAVY OFFENCE AND HEAVY DAMAGES. At Chardon, Ohio, there has been a breach of marriage contract before the Court. Susannah Garris sued John Sumner for this offence, and proved that the "courting" began when she was seventeen; that it continued regularly for fourteen years, interspersed with three several appointments of the happy such an even, such as white dresses, new who had grown much wiser, and found that forty," got riled and sued. The jury gave \$10,000.

A Human Wan .- The "India Rubber Man," at the Museum, answers to this name. He does himself up into a ball, eighteen inches square, and makes himself comfortable in box of that size; he turns his feet behind him, and walks forward with his heels in its entire disappearance from behind. By another movement he throws it to its more convenient resting place on his back. On seeing his acting, one would feel but little ad- Freedom and Honesty the country over feels our duty even thus; but better so much than noth- fair way to have their warlike appetite sufficiently ditional surprise to see him take off his head it to be so. The pro-slavery corruptionists, and put it back again .- N. Y. Sun.

Communications.

For the Agitator. Tencher's Wages.

MR. EDITOR; I have waited in vain for some of our female teachers to reply to that: poor benighted brother "Male Teacher."-He has become so belogged and beclouded with his latin, mathematics and philosophy, that he is even fain to call upon some of his frail sister teachers to enlighten his lordship upon a few simple truths. We must confess we were not a little taken aback with his "quid pro quo," but then as we are not expected to be very learned, we read with silent amazement-without even wishing to know the meaning.

He asks with a great deal of ponderosity, What has been the females education for the last fifty years?" We answer, we have known females within the last fifty years who had taken a thorough course in mathematics, and who could even translate "quid pro quo," get the same remuneration for teaching as some stripling of a lad, whose chief qualification was, that he could draw on his seven roile boots and nerambulate mud and slush at the rate of ten knots an hour. Again, "What is she expected to study at our high schools and academies. As far as our acquaintance with such extends, she is expected and urged to take the same course with her brothers; and right heartily he has to work sometimes to keep pace with her. We do not claim that there are as many thoroughly educated females as there are males; but there are some, and when these are adequately remunerated for their services, there will be more. Public sentiment has been such, that the female has had little or no incentive to stimulate her to prepare herself as she should for teaching .-It costs her as much to get an education as it does her brother; and then to receive so little for her services in comparison with his, is not very soul-stirring. What woman lacks in strength, she makes up in tact; she comes to her conclusions quicker than man to be sure, but that is just what a teacher wants, for while the slow thinker is making up his mind, the boy jumps out of the window .--Now brother, don't imagine that when "our boasted powers of kindness fail, (which is seldom the case) we will give it up! for we will try what virtue there is in stones, and see if these "Young Americans" can't be brought to terms. We would like to say much more on this subject; but remembering that "brevity is the soul of wit," we close by repeating once more, "quid pro quo."
Osceola, May 10th, 1858.

The Tract Controversy---What Next?

The management of the Tract Society yesterday triumphed, after a stormy struggle, over the anti-slavery opposition, and the old board of officers was re-elected by a decided majority. The society, in thus reversing its position taken last year, decides that no tracts shall be issued on the slavery question, and no allusion be made in its publications to an institution which a majority of its members consider a great obstacle to the progress of Christianity in the Southern States. It is claimed, however, that practically this is a consideration of small consequence, as most of the Society's issues are circulated among the non-slaveholders of the South, and that the prejudice among slaveowners is such that the publication of documents on slavery would destroy its influence altogether in that section of the country.

Whether this be so or not, we cannot determine. The opposition, however, maintain the negative, and have all along asserted that the whole truth of God involves a condemnation of slavery, and that a mutilated gospel is no gospel at all; though they are guilty mitting the question it carried unanimously. of the inconsistency of urging the publica-Mr. Richards moved that the Committee tion of documents like Bishop Meade's Instructions to Masters, recognising and prescribing rules for an institution which they stigmatize as inherently immoral and wicked. Hence the root and branch abolitionists of the Lewis Tappan or the Garrison schools rather exult, we suppose, in the discomfiture of the anti-slavery moderados, headed by Drs. Tyng and Thompson.

These latter, however, assert, if we under stand them right, that the issue of rules for slavery will prove an inefficient, though indirect, attack on slavery itself, insuring its tack upon the system-a species of argument of which our recent Kansas legislation in Congress has furnished some notable examples.

Meanwhile, as the Tract Society insist on its inability to do anything but preach the undisputed word, and on not promulgating what will give offence to evangelical Christians of any section, of course it will not again violate such consistency by inveighing against intoxicating drinks, dancing, theatregoing, or any other practice on which a difference of opinion exists among church members. This, undoubtedly, would have been the smoothest and easiest policy, had it been adopted at the start, but how it will work now, after so great an agitation has been excited, remains to be seen. We rather

doubt its success.

But what will the defeated opposition do? Will they, for the sake of the half million of property and the \$400,000 annual receipts of the Society; still adhere to it after they day, and the usual country preparations for are thus hopelessly prevented from controlling it? Will they join in the work of rebonners, quilts, embroidered chemises, &c. fusing the Gospel to slaves and slaveholders? The defendant at last came to this State and Will they adhere to the organization and returned home with a wife. Then Susan, neurralize its influence by a continuance of a hopeless contention, or will they throw she was getting toward the "shady side of themselves on their wealthy northern constituents-the churches of New England and the West-and peacefully secede? This appears to us the best course. We should then have two harmonious organizations, working in different ways, for the same no ble object-the evangelization of the world.

Philadelphia did a grand thing on Tuesday week. Her freemen defeated Vaux, the Adfront; he carries a hump on his shoulders, ministration candidate for Mayor, by a mawhich, by a sudden movement of the body, jority of 4300! The English Juggle went he thrusts forward upon his chest, showing through Congress just four days previously.

—Tioga Agitator. Yes, it is "a grand thing." You feel it to IS THE MOTTO be so; we feel it to be so; every friend of from Buchanan downwards feel rebuked by

it, and have in it a prophecy of sharper bukes in future

Would it not be a grander thing if an responding result could be produced near tober in the State? You applaud the te in the city, but insist that the same me, shall not be employed on a larger scale. Long before there was a Republican par

we were radically anti slavery, as you keep good brother—yea, when most of the Rep lican leaders were pro-slavery. We 14 not abate our anti slavery zeal, now that h have help and encouragement we dreamed of; nor shall we compromise po ciples. In matters of substance we ten compromises. No compromise on slave from the formation of the Constitution found an advocate or apologist in us. we hate the exclusiveness of party as co dially as we do the bigotry of sect. Sage is our confidence in the utility of creeds, a test of fellowship, whether framed by & vines at Westminster or politicians at Phi delphia, and we are surprised, dear brothe to find you so strait laced and intolerant 'New Dawn" once smiled upon you. R. the shadow of the sun on your dial gone back ward? Some things do we believe whe are not written in the Republican Confess of Faith. Hence we do not take that form lary as an infallible standard of political thodoxy, and are not anxious that other pe ple should take it for such. So long as Republicans maintain their anti slavery tegrity we shall co-operate with them, and longer. We welcome the companionshin all who are opposed to the Lecompton I cality, whether they are prepared to subser to the creed of the Republican Nation Convention or not. That they are oppose to the Rascality, and ready to resist orthodoxy enough, for us. No matter some of them do dissent from our doctries on other points and withhold consent free some measures we should be glad to cam The issue now uppermost concerns the first sas swindle and the Kansas swindlers. I us settle that now an opportunity offers, [as "a grand thing" in Philadelphia, be followed by a grander thing throughout the Stare And that this may be, do not claim for parts what belongs only to mankind .- Honesdo Democrat.

Teach your children, by language or na cept, never to wound a person's feelings cause he holds an humble station in life because he is poorly clad-because he awkward, or because the God of. Nature hu bestowed upon him a darker skin than their

TO THE LADIES! A NEW KIND OF SOAP WHICH E TRACTS DIRT without boiling the clothes or use of the rubbing board, for sale at ROYS. Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of Downing & Miller, carrying on Rolling Mill business in Blossburg, is this day of solved by mutual consent. All persons having thements to make will make application to J. H. lick, I.M. Bodine, or the undersigned in Blossbur May 27th, 1858. JOSEPH DOWNING.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Administrators on following named estate have settled their accounts that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of oga county, on Monday the 14th day of June, 1858, for an ance and confirmation, viz:

The account of S. H. Landis and M. E. Nickerson, Azz. strators of Charles Nickerson, late of Delmat dec d WM. D. BALLEY, Regate

Wellsboro, May 20, 1858. A NEW LOT OF THOSE

Six Shilling Gaiters,

iast received.

A LSO—A quantity of those BEST PRIME, which we are selling at 10 cts per yard.

EVERYTHING ELSE proportionally chester [May 27th, 1858.]

BAILETS

Administrator's Notice. ETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION has been granted to the undersigned on the earl of David Crippen, late of Rutland tsp, decel, a persons indebted to said estate are required to man

immediate payment, and those having claims agust the same will present them duly authenticated in GEORGE P. CRIPPEN HIRAM HODGES DANIEL CRIPPEN Rutland, May 27, 1858 6t.* Admi's

THE PLACE TO BUY THE PLACE TO BUY THE PLACE TO BUY

GOOD AND CHEAP GOOD GOOD AND CHEAP GOOD GOOD AND CHEAP GOOD,

IS AT ROE'S IS AT ROE'S IS AT ROE'S

New Spring Millinery MRS. M. STEVENS has just received a large assortment of new and splendid Spring Millinery,

which she will sell at least 10 per cent lower in she ought to. Her stock is well selected, and styles the very latest, and her milliners expetion. All articles usually found in a country established and a country established the selection of the selection. always on hand. TRIMMING, BLEACHING & FIXING OF

done on short notice and in the best style.

If All kinds of country produce received in the change for work, and cash not refused.

May, 27th, 1858.

CALL TO-DAY CALL TO-DAY CALL TO-DAY CALL TO-DAY

AT THE NEW STORE AT THE NEW STURE AT THE NEW STOR AT THE NEW STORE

OF BULLARD BROTHERS OF BULLARD BROTHERS OF BULLARD BROTHERS

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FROM MORN TILL NIGHT SMALL PROFITS SMALL PROFITS SMALL PROFITS

AND QUICK RETURN AND QUICK RETURN AND QUICK RETURN

IS THE MOTTO IS THE MOTTO

Wellsboro' May 27, 1858.

AT BULLARDS AT BULLARDS