# THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

acquire a knowledge of the science, habitually

try to underrate this influence by the thought-

less sneer that the cultivation of this art unfits

feels the warmth of unaffected friendship—in

every place where men live for the value of life

as it is now and is to be in the future. instead

of living for gain and the happiness which is sup-

posed to follow its acquisition----music is sure to

find a home. Surely if it makes men better,

and no one doubts that it does, it ought to be

cultivated by those who have talent, and en-

In view of these remarks we are glad to lay

before our readers a full report of the proceed-

ings of the Musical Convention which assem-

bled here on the 22d ult. and continued its ses-

arrangement of the seats, the members of the

Presbyterian Church granted the free use of

adjourned itself to, and met there till the close.

The first day of the Convention was spent in

arranging the voices into parts, those in attend-

ance being in a great degree strangers to each

other. Under the able guidance of Prof. Fox

everything was soon got into working order,

and on the second day of the Convention the

pices the present Convention was called. On

motion of Dr. Borden of Tioga, a committee of

five was appointed to draft a Constitution and

By-Laws for a permanent organization. This

Committee consisted of Dr. Borden, Thos. Allen,

Jno. W. Guernsev, H. E. Smith and J. B. Pot-

ter, who, on the third day of the session report-

ed the following Constitution and By-Laws

For the purpose of cultivating the science of sacred

music, we, the undersigned, do form ourselves into a Society to be called the Tioga County Musical Associ-ation, under the following Constitution and By-Laws: CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE Ist. SEC. 1st. Any person paying one dollar into the hands of the Treasurer annually shall become a mem-ber of this Association, with all the rights and privi-leges of membership.

ARTICLE 2d.

ARTICLE 24, SEC. 1st. The officers of this Association shall con-sist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Corres-ponding Secretary, Treasurer and an Executive Com-

mittee consisting of nine members. SEC. 2d. The officers shall be elected at an annual

session, to hold their office for one year, and until oth-

ers are duly elected.

which were unanimously adopted :

bury as Secretary.

couraged by those who have not.

### Browne's sending on a copy of that letter, L never got a dollar.

LIlere I pressed him, as I had done several times before, in the course of our conversation, with the iniquity and infamy of his business. He received it kindly, saying, as he had done repeatedly, "If I believed as you do, I would never catch another."

"And he never will catch another," said his wife in a tone half coaxing, half affirmative. "Yes, I would; I would catch a nigger on

Monday, if I had the chance." "On Monday ?" said I; "why not to-mor-2.01 2"

"Because to-morrow is Sunday; I believe it would be a sin for me to do it on Sunday. Not but that I would have the law on my side; for the Judge of the United States Court-what's his name?-the man that was on the bench next but one before Judge Kane, I think it was -decided that a slaveholder could recover his slave on Sunday the same as on any other day; but "still, I believing it to be a sin, God would count it to me for sin if I was to do it." "Alberti," said I, "you amaze me by the

way you talk about Religion and the Bible. You seem to believe in both-"

"Thank God! I am no atheist-"

"But do you really believe that you have 'experienced' religion ?"

"Yes, I most solemnly do. Mind; I don't eny I haven't backslidden. But I humbly trust, if my Maker were to call me away to-night, that for Christ's sake he would receive me into his heavenly kingdom."

"And yet you defend this infamous business. Surely you must have misgivings; I am sure that in your inmost conscience you must have misgivings."

"Then you must know my mind better than I do myself." "I feel quite confident, at any rate, that your

wife does not agree with you. I believe that in her heart of hearts she thinks it wrong." "I do," said she, with great emphasis ; "and

if he would take my advice, he would never have anything more to do with it. And I don't believe he will." "Nor do I. If he does, he will be very likely

to lose his life. It is a wonder he hasn't been killed long ago. But I don't think he'll ever have another chance."

"Won't I? I have warrants out for three now; and if I was well enough to see my spy, I would show you.'

'Your husband glories in his shame," said I. "He has no warrants," she replied. Don't believe him."

"Is your spy black," said I. "Yes; and he is a great professor of religion. He is a member of the Methodist Church. I abhor the man. I make use of him, but I abhor his treachery."

"How many have you captured in all, do you suppose, in the course of your life ; a hundred ? ow old are you ?"

"If God spares me, I'll be 69 next April" (if that was the month.) Yes, I have taken easy a hundred"—

"Oh no, you haven't," said his wife, who seemed desirous to make the number as small as possible. "You have never taken half that many."

"Yes, I have --- I have taken full that many. Why, just consider, Hetty, I have been 40 years in the business; forty years. A hundred isn't so many when you think of the length of time I have been at it. Why, see how many I can count. There was Coxe's niggers; see how many I caught for him. I caught three niggers in one day. Yes, sir; and got \$750 fur it. They were Major Jones' niggers. He bought them from Mr. Helmsley, running, that enabled Helmsley to come in as a witness. Jones gave Mr. Helmsley a hundred dollars a-picce for them. And then there was," &c., &c., &c. And so he went into an enumeration of his captives, digressing every now and then to show me his valor and skill in taking them.

But I must stop. I fear I have already made my letter too long; I was anxious, however, to give you all the material points of this remarkable conversation. Of course, it will be perceived that I have omitted much of the part that I took in it. My object has been to let Mr. Alberti sneak for b imself. This I have don by repeating in substance, and, so far as my memory has served me, nearly in words, just what he said. I have not followed the precise order of the conversation, but, so far as I have been able, have given a fair representation of what transpired. I have no space, nor is there any necessity, for comment. I will only add that I parted with Mr. and Mrs. Alberti, at the end of our interview, in an amiable manner. I gave them some books, and to Mr. Alberti added a few words of admonition. Having told them previously that I wrote sometimes for anti-slavery papers. I expressed now the presumption that would have no objection to my repeating, as I might have occasion, what transpired at this interview. He replied that he had none whatever; so, with an invitation from him to call again, which I reciprocated, I took my leave. It is my intention, if you print this, to send him a copy. М.

THE AGITATOR. HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor, WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, March 3, 1859.

S. M. PETTENDILL & Co., 119 Nassau St., New York, and 10 State St., Boston, are the Agents for the Agitator, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Gausdas. They are authorized to con-tract for us at our lowest rates.

## A PARTING WORD.

its students for success in the sterner pursuits Last week by a mistake of the types, which was corrected before the whole edition was printed, we were made to say in alluding to Allison White, that he voted against the repeal of the laws against the slave trade. We desire to set him right on the record before our readers, and to this end we give in another column the record itself. Of the Northern members of the of this Union where music is most cultivated, House who voted in effect to open this abominable traffic, were Florence, Gillis, and White of Pennsylvania.

The agitation of this subject by the Southern newspapers and by Southern politicians who have everything to gain by it and nothing to lose, together with the marked favor by which it has been received by the poor whites of the South, who think they see in it a relief from the degradation to which their association with Slavery has reduced them, go to show that Mr-Seward's Rochester proposition-that the whole of this country must in the course of time be a land of freedom or a land of slavery-is not a fanciful theory, but a solemn truth deduced from an intimate knowledge of the nature of sions for four days. Owing to the bad weather the systems of free and slave labor, and their incompatibility with each other.

It is not for us to look at the moral aspects of this question; this duty we leave to those whose mission it is to guard the people against national as well as individual sins. When one citizen discovers another either contemplating or committing a crime, if he remains silent he becomes accessory; and it seems to us that to keep silent when a great national crime is being seriously contemplated, is, in effect, mildly to urge its commission. But it becomes the duty of journalists to look at its political aspects and to awaken the people to a sense of the danger which threatens the nation, should the importunities of the South wring from Congress a repeal of the law of 1808, which abolishes the

slave trade forever, and declares it piracy. Those who now ask for the repeal of this law care but little for the results which are sure to follow-results which will be disastrous to them as a people—mentally, morally and physically. The argument that the Africans brought here will be christianised does not appear quite so plausible, when we remember that by the sympathetic force of association, the christian importers must be somewhat brutalized and Africanized in turn. There is such a thing in human society as assimilation, and it is proved by every-day-life experience that men who associate with low, licentious, ignorant and depraved persons, soon become utterly demoralized and unfit for any other associations. It is not to be expected that this argument will have any weight whatever with those who seek to open up this nefarious traffic. But prosperity, ngtional or individual, can only be secured when there is adequate protection of life and legitimate property, and it is more than probable that the first dawnings of this high pressure civilization will be attended with an occasional throat cutting, and isolated cases of insubordination, popularly known as "negro insurrec tions."

Two classes of people at the South will be materially affected by the importation of negroes from Africa. The first class embraces e aristocratic slaveholders, slavebreeders and dealers whose stock now on hand will not be worth one dollar where before it was worth ten The second class embraces the poor, poorer and noorest whites, who, if not able to purchase slaves themselves, will be obliged to compete with the savage Africans for their bread and dinner in the corn fields, or with the already civilized and christianized African-Americans at starvation prices in the workshops. "To this complexion it must come at last," and the Southern millenium predicted by Gov. Wise, when "niggers" shall bring \$3000 a head will still be as far off in the future as that human aggregation called by fourth of-July orators Posterity, could possibly desire. Whether this question will be urged upor the Charleston Convention or not-(and we have no doubt that it will)--we feel that it will be met by such an answer from all parties at the North as will never be forgotten. It must be borne in mind that the ablest statesmen, the true patriots of the South do not agitate the auestion, nor ask for the consumatiom of this infamy. It is asked for and agitated only by the demagogues, fillibusters, and manifest-destinarians, whose existence as such, depends on the amount of ill feeling and want of unanimity they can engender between the States North and South. And it is all the more humiliating to us to know that it is such political despera-

to win from the members high considerations of res-pect and esteem; and we cordially and gladly commend him to other Associations as a gentleman thoroughly taught in the science and deeply imbued with the spir-its the memory of the science of t The Musical Convention. The refining influence of music upon com nunities where it is cultivated to any extent,

ti of harmony. 4th. That we urge upon the Association the vital importance of a more thorough organization at the earliest moment. 5th: That these resolutions be handed to the aditors needs only to be alluded to in order to be at once recognized and acknowledged. It is true there are persons in almost every community, who, not having the talent nor the industry to

of both County papers with a request to publish. These resolutions were unanimously adopted, whereupon the President of the Convention called upon Rev. J. F. Calkins who was present. who responded in some very appropriate reof life. The argument contained in this sneer marks upon the influence of music on the soul is, in our opinion, the best reason which could particularly when used in connection with the be adduced in favor of a general cultivation of worship of God. -He heartily endorsed the music, for it is always the case that those who resolutions, and wished the members God-speed affect to despise music and its cultivation are in their noble cause. Professor Fox then folnot the most moral members of society. If we lowed and showed the advantages to be derived look at the countries of Europe and the States | irom organized choice in the states direction. At the close of his remarks the from organized effort in this as in every other whole of the members joined in singing "Old we find that the people are the most refined and Hundred," to hear which, of itself, was worth enlightened. And in every place where society

the price of admission. We heartily congratulate the Association on the success of this Convention. We also desire to congratulate the people of the County in having an Association of this kind in their midst, and we hope it will be sustained and the members encouraged to still nobler efforts.

Of Professor Fox of Addison, N. Y., to whom, in a great degree the Association owes its success and its present organization, we can only reecho the sentiment of the 3d Resolution above. His practical ability and thoroughness as a teacher, together with his kind and gentlemanly bearing as a man, eminently qualify him for the profession to which he has given so many years of labor and study. We wish him success.

It is not unusual in almost any neighborhood and bad roads the number in attendance was to find a good bass, tenor, or soprana singer; but we submit that good altos are unusual outnot so large as the friends here had reason to expect. The Court House not being considered side of the musical profession. There were suitable for so large a class, on account of the several first rate alto singers at the Convention here, and we think we would be doing the Association injustice did we pass by in silence the excellence shown in several important pieces. their commodious building and the Convention by Miss Julia Smith of Covington.

We cannot close this article without expressing our thanks to the officers of the Convention for the courtesies extended to us personally, and for the assistance rendered in making a report of the proceedings for the benefit of those of our readers at a distance who were prevented by the bad weather and roads from attending.

increased interest in its sessions was manifested W. H. ENGLISH, (Mulatto Democrat.) who not only by its members but by the friends of was used as a cat's-paw by the Slave Power in the "divine art" in our Borough. During the introducing the Lecompton Swindle which bears day the Convention was fully organized by the election of H. E. SHITH, Esq., of Tioga as his name, is the man who introduced the bill President, and J. B. POTTER Esq., of Middleto make newspapers pay postage on their exchanges. He naturally feels vindictive towards the power which thwarted his schemes-a power It seems that at a Musical Convention held which in the north reflects the sentiments of a in Tioga last Fall an effort was made to organize a County Musical-Association, and a tem-Free People-namely, a Free Press. porary organization was had, and under its aus-

Mansfield Classical Seminary Library. We give below a letter to the public from the librarian of the Classical Seminary at Mansfield. We trust that the friends of Education will not let this appeal go unheeded. Persons residing in this Borough who desire to contribute one or more volumes may leave them at this office, and we will gladly forward them to Mr. Elliott.

### For the Agitator.

MANSFIELD, Pa. Feb. 25, 1859. MR. EDITOR: The Mansfield Classical Seminary, gratefully acknowledges the recent receipt of valuable acquisitions to its Library, from the following persons: \_ Hon. Wm. Bigler, U. S. Senate; S. S. & W.

Wood, publishers of Brown's Grammar of Eng-C. Holden, A. B. Canfield, J. A. Holden, and Joseph P. Morris, of this place.

Pike's Peak. The New York Tribune gives the following reply to a correspondent who asks for information relative to the Pike's Peak gold mines .-The fourth paragraph gives, in somewhat stronger language the advice contained in an editorial on this subject in the AGITATOR three weeks ago. We hope all who have thoughts of going, will read this article and thoughtfully

consider its conclusions .- The Tribune says ; I. No doubt there is gold in the soil, or just above the "bed-rock" beneath the soil, of Western Kansas. The intrinsic probability, based on the undoubted and abundant production of the shining metal on the opposite slope of the same great mountainous region, combines with the direct, positive testimony of scores of living witnesses, to place this fact beyond question. II. Though the "Pike's Peak" region has as vet been inadequately prospected, we believe it will be found less prolific in Gold than the Mining region of California. We infer this from the geology and topography of the country, as also from the fact that the average yield thus

far has been meager indeed. III. Still, there is Gold in Western Kansas -probably a great deal of it-and tens of thousands will soon be in hot pursuit of it.--Some of these will doubtless come back with money in their pockets-thrice as many without a cent-while a good many will not return at all. On the whole, we do not believe the emigrants to "Pike's Peak" in 1859 will average a net yield of fifty cents per day over their expenses from the time they leave home till they get back again. We cannot doubt that nine-tenths of them might do decidedly better, and make money easier, by hiring out for the

best wages they could command just where they are to-day than they will be going to Pike's Peak. We say this, with no hope or desire that any who have caught the gold fever will be cured by any thing we can say. Like the daughter, whose mother had seen the folly of dancing, and wished her on that account to let it alone, they will insist on seeing the folly of it too. There are certain popular, manins for All American Publications supplied at Part which experience is the only cure! Gold-dig

ging is one of them. So, instead of seeking to dissuade any, we urge all the infected to go ahead. Those of them who are good for anything will mainly return cool, sober, reasonably wise, and convinced that potato-digging is a much easier and surer road to wealth than gold-digging. The other sort will, for the most part, not return at all.

IV. Of course, we do not think it "advisable" for men who can find work on this side of the Mississippi to go roving after gold to Pike's Peak. We agree with a Western friend who dryly observed that he didn't want to go to Pike's Peak after gold, as there was more of that article in Michigan than he could get hold of. Whoever has useful employment that affords him a decent living may far better stick to it. But there are thousands of inveterate. idlers, gamblers, tipplers, rowdies and other ne'er-do-wells throughout the country, whom we would gladly incite to strike a bee line for Pike's Peak at once. Not being able there to

live on other men's earnings, they may be constrained to dig a little gold, every ounce of which will be so much clear gain to mankind. Judge Lynch will deal with some of them ; their own vices will dispese of other's; 'so that a good many of them will never come back. We wish they would all go.

V. Whoever is bent on going to the new diggings should buy a through ticket by the cheapest line from his residence to the Kansas frontier. Which line that is, will depend upon his present location. For most persons in the North and East, we believe the route to Quincy, Illinois, and thence by the Hannibil and St. Joseph Railroad, is preferable. Some, doubtless, may better go by St. Louis. Those who cross Iowa will generally fit out at Omaha or some ish Grammars, 389, Broadway, N. Y.; J. S. other Nebraska town on the Missouri. Those Hoard, L. H. Elliott, Mrs. Mary Elliott, Rev. who may go through Missouri to Kansas may R. L. Stilwell, A. J. Howell, M. D. Bailey, D. try Leavenworth, Atchison, or any of the smaller border cities, or may buy their outfit

at Lawrence. We hear all sorts of stories as The books presented by the above named to the respective advantages of these rival persons have added materially to our collec- towns, and cannot decide between them. WhoNotice.

TS hereby given to the inhabitants that the undersigned Poor Master Shereoy government Poor Masters of said 7 that the undersuched Poor Masters of said 7 mployed. Dr. W. W. Webb of Wellsbord, 1 ircher of Delmar, as Physicians for the Po see and that they will pay no others employ JAMY

Delmar, March 3, 1859. (7t.) PICTURES OF SLAVERY. N PRESS, and will be published January 1859, THE ROVING EDITOR;

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he were to try; he has not an idle bone in him all eccentric and humorous, 'tis all for humany, a has a rare mind and nature; both full of sta will war against wrong and tyranny wihill might."—Hon. J. C. Yaugha, in Learencoth Tim "A vigorous writer."—St. Louis Republica. "A d ————d rascal, but the best writer were out west."—Gen. Stringfellow. Copies sent by mail, posinge paid, to any ful the United States, on receipt of the price, \$1 Address, A. B. BURDICK, Publike.

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practice on the letters in book 1. No. 3-Contains the 12 long or extended letters much

No. 3—Contains the 12 long or extended interesting and by principles, analysis and synthesis. No. 4—Embences the capitals, which are introdued y principles and analysis, in connection with works and em-mations best critculated to develop good form, order and ke ity of execution. No. 5—Contains sontences, embracing all the opping small letters, affording substantial practice on all by ano

No. 5-Contains sentences, embracing all the capture small letters, affording substantial practice on all they ples and rules given in the preceding four books. No. 6-Contains short Business Forms of every by su-bursiness, book-keeping, &c. and introduction to book. No. 7-Book of correct Business Forms, rulescap No. 7-Book of correct Business Forms, rulescap No. 7-Book of correct Business Forms, rulescap

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### Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing being C. L. Wilcox and C. W. Sears, under the name Wilcox & Sears is dissolved by mutual consent L those indebted to the late firm of Wilcox & Sens The business will hereafter be conducted in the of C. L. Wilcox. Wellsboro, Dec. 73th, 1858. C. W. SEARS "TIME IS MONEY." THEREFORE, Be wise and save it by Using E. A. SMEAD'S new machine

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, one of the truest and noblest of Ireland's modern patriots, the most eminent actor in her abortive attempt at revolution in 1848, arrived in our City yesterday by the Prince Albert, and has taken lodgings at the St. Nicholas. He could not escape the demonstrations made in his favor by a large body of his countrymen by birth, but he did not seek nor desire them. He will be serenaded at his hotel this evening, and leave to-morrow night for Washington, being anxious to visit that city before the adjournment of Congress. He will return thereafter to our City, and spend some months in a tour of observation through the Union and the Canadas. We trust he may be allowed to travel quietly, for he comes among us to study republican institutions, not to be paraded and lionized .- Tribune, Feb. 26.

FREE LITERARY LECTURE AND READING ROOM -The Iron City College, of Pittsburgh, Pa., employs the most distinguished speakers for its course of Lectures, held in College Hall every Friday evening, and several hundred papers and magazines are taken each week for the Public Reading Room. These are some of the advantages young men gain in attending this, the largest, most popular and efficient Commer-cial College of the country, having now 357 sutdents.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE .--- The Natobez Free Trader says : "There is no use in attempting to stop it. The people of the Southern States will have them. The African Slave Trade is opened, and we question whether a mouth has passed, or will pass away within the next five years, without a cargo of Africans being landed on our Southern coast, and given food rai ment, protection and christianity." 'Christiani-\$y 1 1 T . . . . . . . .

does who constitute the working clement of the Slave Power and can influence such men as Allison White and J. L. Gillis to misrepresent and abuse the confidence reposed in them by a free constituency.

But we have been led into a long introduction to an exceedingly agreeable work. We never said Good-Bye before without sadness. Our readers all know that Allison White and James Lecompton Gillis have in defiance of the known wishes of their constituents persisted in misrepresenting them on every question of importance which has been before Congress since their election. This day ends their career. They will rest from their labors, and should either of

them ever aspire again we have no doubt their works will follow them. Good and true men take their places in the next Congress, and unless resurrected to an embassy to Austria or elsewhere, Messrs . White and Gillis will sleep the political sleep that knows no waking .--Gentlemen, we but echo the sentiments of twothirds of your constituents in heartily bidding you "Good-Bye." •

. c. 3d. Any member shall be entitled to a vote. S.c. 3d. Any memoer shall be encluded to a vote. SEC. 4th. This Constitution may be amended at any shall session by a vote of two-thirds of its members.

on the Treasurer.

2d. The Vice President shall perform the duties of 3d. The Secretary shall keep correct minutes of the

ties as pertain to his office.

the President. 6th. The President and Executive Committe shall

constitute the Finance Committee. 7th. A majority of the Executive Committee shall

onstitute a quorum. 8th. The officers shall make a report to the Assocition at each annual Session

9th. All orders on the Treasurer shall be ordered by majority of the Ex. Committee and signed by the resident.

The Association then proceeded to and in due form elected the following gentlemen as offi-

cers for the current year. President.—H. E. SMITH. Vice President -W. W. WEBR Secretary.-C. O. ETZ. Corresponding Secretary .--- J. B. POTTER.

Treasurer.-II. H. BORDEN. Standing Committee.-H. P. Erwin, Wells-boro; E. T. Bentley, Tioga; R. T. Baker, Sullivan; Peter Cameron, Blossburg; H. M. Gerould, Covington; N. B. Kinzie, Lawrenceville; Isaac Hoyt, Osceola; W. F. Horton, Delmar; D. G. Stevens, Middlebury.

The Concert at the close of the Convention on Friday night last was an unusually excellent entertainment, and the crowded church showed that our citizens appreciated it. About twenty pieces of sacred and secular music were rendered in a style worthy of the highest praise. Before the close of the Concert, Thos. Allen, Esq., in behalf of a Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

The members of the Tioga County Musical Associ-ation, at the close of its second Convention, feeling greatly encouraged to hope for its permanent establish-ment as an institution of the county, as also that it may become a valuable anxiliary to kindred associa-tions elsewhere, do

*Resolve*, let. That our thanks are due to those friends of music, living at a distance, who have done so much to sustain the enterprise with their presence and services during the Convention. Resolved, 2d. That it is the duty no less than the

Readrect, 2d. That it is the duty no less than the interest of the people of Tioga County to sustain the Association now—while in its inflancy; because the science of music, when fully understood by the people, exerts a salutary influence upon men and women in all the various relations of life; and because the ob-jects of the association are landable in every point of view

riew. Revolved, 3d. That we recognize in Prof. L. M. Fox, nder whose skillful direction the exercises of the Con-vention have been performed, s gentleman, and a man peculiarly qualified for the post to which he has been called; that his manuer of teaching and his bearing at all times during the Convention have been such as ders.

tion ; and I would appeal to the friends of Ed- ever is going should be on the Missouri by the ucation to aid us, if they can in this enterprise. Ist of April, ready to push across the Plains so The total loss of our edifice by fire and subse-quent rebuilding, (which we hope to complete sure to start with no animal which is not in the BY-LAWS. Ist, It shall be the dui, of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association, sign the call for the annual Convention, all tickets of a mission and orders soon,) have been a severe task upon us and our very best working order.

> logue, but in the book also, as having been reany other purpose whatever.

Any book, which is not immoral in its tone earth, so many dollars per day to the hand, r tendencies, will be thankfully received and &c. &c. These accounts, we presume, will duly acknowledged. Address,

S. B. ELLIOTT, Librarian, Mansfield, Tioga Co. Pa.

of Jan., Mr. Kilgore, of Ind., asked leave to introduce the following resolutions :

Whereas, The laws prohibiting the African slave-trade have become a topic of discussion with newspa-per writers and political agitators, many of them boldly denouncing these laws as unvise in policy, and disgraceful in their provisions; and insisting on the justice and meaning of their provisions;

boldy debouncing these laws as unwise in policy, and disgraceful in their provisions; and insisting on the justice and propriety of their repeal, and the revival of the odions traffic in African slaves; And Wkereas, recent demonstrations afford strong reasons to apprehend that said laws are to be set at de-fiance, and their violation openly countenanced and encouraged by a portion of the citizens of one of the States of this Union; And Whereas, it is proper, in view of said facts, that the seutimenties of the people's Representatives in Congress should be made public in relation thereto; Therefore, Resolved, That while we recognise no right on the part of the Federal Government, or any other law-making power save that of the States where-in it exist, to interfere with or disturb the institutions of domestic Slavery where it is established or protec-ted by State legislation, we do hold that Congress has power to prohibit the traffic, and that no legislation can be too thorough in its measures, nor can any pen-alty known to the catalogue of modern punishment for crime be too savere against a traffic so inhuman and unchristian; Resolved. That the laws in full force against evid

and unchristian; Resolved, That the laws in full force against said raffic are founded upon the brondest principles of phi-lanthropy, religion and humanity; that they should remain unchanged except so far as legislation may be needed to render them more efficient; and that they should be faithfully and promptly executed by our Government and respected by all good citizens. Resolved, That the Executive should be sustained

and commended for any proper efforts, whenever and wherever made, to enforce said laws, and to bring to speedy purishment the wicked violators thereof, and all their aiders and abettors. BEFORE its adjournment, the Kansas Legisla-

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ture repealed all the statutes passed by the iniqitous legislature elected by the Missouri inva-

VI. As to localities in the diggings, it would almost every one can give one or more books to be absurd to proffer advice. It will be time the Library of the Institution, we respectfully enough to talk of them when you reach the and earnestly ask them to do what they can for Missouri. There you will be pulled and hauled receedings of the Association and such incidental du- us. Let no one hesitate because they cannot all manner of ways, and be forced to listen to favor us with but one or two books but send us any number of incredible and contradictory ties as pertain to his office. 4th. The Corresponding Scoretary will be under the direction of the President and Executive Committee. 5th. The duties of the Treasurer shall be to keep the funds of the Association and pay on the orders of and accurately registered not only in the Cata-for diverging on one side or the other.

-We shall have several correspondents in ceived from whomsoever may have presented it. the new gold region so soon as it is accessible, Also the books shall be sacredly kept for the and expect letters from different parts of it at use of the Institution when it shall go into least weekly. We shall doubtless copy accounts operation, and shall never be appropriated for from other journals, telling of rich digging's, big strikes, so many cents' worth to the pan of

mainly be true; we should not print them if we did not believe them so. But for every one

who reports such luck, or of whom it is reported, there will doubtless be scores wandering In the House of Representatives, on the 24th | wearily and digging hungrily without making

their salt-and from these we shall hear and can report little or nothing. We beg every reader to bear them steadily in mind while reading the glowing accounts of personal success which we shall be obliged to publish .-Enough said.

The public will everywhere be deeply shocked by the intelligence that Daniel E. Sickles, Member of Congress from this city, killed Philip Barton Key, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the streets in Washington. Mr. Key was conversing with Mr: Butterworth of this city, when Sickles approached, charged him with having seduced his wife, and instantly shot him with a revolver, firing three shots, of which two took fatal effect. Mr. Key died in a few moments. Sickles surrendered himself to the authorities and was confined in jail. We omit all comments on this shocking affair until public investigation ascertain the circumstance more clearly .-- N. Y. Tribune

Feb. 28.

Found at last, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satelites, which revolve about it in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis; &c. This emedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. So Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. Butts" on the wrapper.

Somebody says 'the Presidency is gravitating to Douglas and will drop into his hands.'-Possibly. Since the Presidency fell to Buchanan, says Prentice, there is no telling where it won't drop.

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No other works will so liberally reward the tra-tions of agents. An agent wanted in this Coard-Terms made known on application to the Publichers March, 1859.

Terms made known on application to the latter March, 1859. NortCE is hereby given that there will be a meeting the Stockholders of the Mansfield from Works, and day, the 28th day of Pebruary, inst, at 1 of the k P M and day for the purpose of electing officers for and compar. February 14th, 1830. A P CONF. Sector