ter sections will be farmers, and not planters. It was this view of the matter which aroused the South to that pertinacious opposition which, for the time being has been successful.

Mr. Grow's amendment presents one of those issues which test the real composition of parties, and mark their character so that nobody can mistake it. Mr. Grow's amendment is, beyond all peradventure, a genuine democratic measure. It preserves the public domain for the actual settler. It looks for the basis of the Government to a yeomanry, and not a landed aristocracy. It prefers the farmer to the planter, the many to the few, those who labor with their own hands to oligarchs who subsist upon the labors of others. Being thus a democratic measure, it was supported by every member of the Republican party, which is the only party of the present day which has anything democratic about it.

As the laws now stand, the auction of the public domain following close upon the completion of the surveys, with occasional brief respites at the capricious discretion of the President, there is only a small proportion of the public lands which is taken by pre-emptors, and as to that which is so taken, the pre-emptors, who are generally poor are obliged to borrow money at enormous usury, to make their entries, whereas, under Mr. Grow's measure, they will be allowed a sufficiently long term to accumulate the means of payment from their crops. It is a great hardship upon the new settler, at the very time when the erection of his house and the clearing and establishment of his farm call for great outlays, to oblige him to pay for his land. He rarely does it without borrowing, and such loans, in new countries, are at rates incredibly high. It is said that Mr. Grow's measure would reduce the land revenues, for the present. So it would, but it is better that the Government should borrow money at five per-cent per annunm, than that the pioneers of the West should be obliged to borrow money at five per cent per month.

This measure of Mr. Grow's will be carried finally, and before long. The South will oppose it to the end, as a measure unpropitious to the spread of Slavery, but the South is not able to defeat it without Northern Allies, and these allies in Congress are becoming small by degrees and beautifully less. Their stronghold is the Senate, but their power there is being surely, although slowly undermined.

In their prompt and unanimous support of the policy of preserving the public domain for the hardy settler, the Republicans have vindicated themselves from the false and odious imputation of being a mere party of opposition. With a distinct creed and object of their own they have measures of their own, and this measure in respect to the public lands, controling the social and political features of more than half the area of the Republic, is one of them. They have made up the issue here, and they will go to the country upon it. They are not dismayed by a first repulse, but will fight out the battle to the last.

[From the Chicago Press and Tribune.]

Some days ago, when a bill regulating claims to pre-emptions on the public lands was before the house, Mr. Grow offered an amendment by which no land was to be hereafter brought into market until ten years after the return of the original surveys. The object of the amendment was to give to the early settlers of our Territories the first choice of land—to prevent speculators from entering large bodies of the public domain, thereby retarding the settlement and development of the country, delaying the construction of roads and bridges, and the establishment of schools and churches. Those and other evils of a kindred nature growing out of our present land system are so notorious, that the wonder is not that Mr. Grow's amendment was adopted by fifteen majority, as was the fact, but that it met with any opposition at all. But although certain members did not dare to put themselves upon record against the naked proposition embraced in the amendment, yet they defeated it in the end by voting down the amended bill. The original was simply to so amend the pre-emption law as to require three months continuous residence to constitute a valid claim to pre-emption. This bill, as amended by Mr. Grow, was defeated by the following vote:

YEAS—91. Lecompton Democrats, 7; Anti-Lecompton do and Americans, 3; Republicans, 81.

NAYS—95. Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 3; Americans 7; Lecompton Democrats 85;—*not one* Republican.

Western men will do well to study the above record, with the view of ascertaining who are and who are not their friends. We are proud to point to the fact that not a solitary Republican voted in the negative.

A remarkable divorce case is now before the Pennsylvania Legislature. Horace B. Fry and Emily L. Grigg, both of Philadelphia, were married August 2, 1858, and on the same day set out on a bridal tour to New York and West Point. The lady (who is young and beautiful) alleges that on the first day of their married life, her husband swore at her, and exhibited other evidences of a brutal, and ungovernable temper, and continued to do so while they lived together. All this he denies, and alleges that the whole or chief difficulty arose from her falling desperately in love while at West Point, with a young Cadet named O. G. Wagner, towards whom, though till then an entire stranger, she exhibited such marked partiality as to excite the notice and comments of strangers, and to induce her husband to hasten their return to Philadelphia. In the meantime the lady evinced great dislike for her liege lord; and, as she alleges, he was guilty of personal violence towards her, pushing her out of her chair, throwing chairs at her, &c. After their return to Philadelphia, a letter from Wagner to Mrs. Fry came into Mr. Fry's hands, in which letter the writer acknowledged the receipt of a a previous letter from her, and of a daguerreotype. Mr. Fry also intercepted a letter from his wife to Mr. Wagner, in which she spoke of her affection for him and hatred of her husband, of her wish to get a divorce so that she could marry him, the persecutions she suffered from her husband, and her desire to escape from him. Some friends of Mr. Fry proceeded to West Point and obtained from Mr. Wagner Mrs. Fry's letter and daguerreotype, (on promising to deliver them to Mrs. Fry,) and also obtained a promise from him that he would hold no further correspondence with her. He states, in a letter to Mrs. Fry's father, that nothing improper in any way ever passed between Mrs. Fry and himself, while she was at West Point.

The parties lived together till about the 11th of September, when she went home to her father's; and December 27th, she applied to the Legislature for a divorce.—*Montrose Republican.*

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, March 10, '59.

S. M. PETTENGILL & 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 Canadas.* They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

THE LATE CONGRESS.

The XXXVth Congress which ought to have adjourned by Constitutional limitation on the 3d, prolonged its existence through a night session till noon of the 4th inst., and then brought its labors to a close.

Of the acts of this last session but very few, if any, have contributed to the good of the country or advanced in any manner the national prosperity. The increase of revenue to meet the demands of the government expenditures and to fill a depleted treasury by a more liberal Tariff Policy, although strenuously insisted upon by the President and favored by nearly all Republicans and the entire Pennsylvania delegation, was finally defeated by the gyrations of the Slavites on the Committee of Ways and Means, and by the wavering and trifling action of Maclay of N. Y. and Phillips of Pa., of which they took advantage; and by this means a Tariff Revision was defeated at this session. The people of this State will see how little the administration cares for their prosperity, and how shallow were its pretensions, in urging specific duties, which it made no effort whatever to secure. It can lend the whole force of patronage and of power to the enslavement of Kansas by making it an administration measure if demanded by the South; but if a Northern State demands protection for her home manufactures, it favors it only by a show of zeal, but without any action. Why? Because in the judgment of Buchanan the securing of one State to the Slave Power is of more importance than the industrial Prosperity of a Free State. What else?

They succeeded in passing by the votes of a few dough-faces from Pennsylvania (Al. WHITE among the rest) the Forty Million Loan Bill, a debt which the next administration will have to pay. Owing to the firmness of the House and the parliamentary tact of the able Representative from this district, the project of the Senate to rase the rates of postage from three to five cents was defeated. Mr. Grow took the position, that this was a measure to raise Revenue which the Senate was forbidden by the Constitution to originate, and in this position he was backed by a vote of 117 to 76 and the Bill was sent back to the Senate, where it died. No appropriation for the Post Office was passed so that an extra Session in June or July is inevitable.

The admission of Oregon as a State of the Union is the only measure of importance to the country (if we except the Loan Bill above referred to) which signalizes this Session. By the vigilance of such Republicans as John Sherman of Ohio and David Ritchie much good has been done in exposing the demoralization and official corruption of Buchanan and the satelites by whom he is surrounded. And we believe that when Blair of St. Louis and Ryan of Philadelphia go before the next Congress to contest their seats, there will be such a "rattling among the dry bones," as shall startle the entire country, and bring into merited contempt the hypocritical author of the Fort Duquesne letter.

The New York *Tribune* in an able editorial review of the closing hours of Congress, pays the following merited compliment to the gentleman who represents us at Washington:

"And here, in closing, let us pay a tribute of gratitude to two Members of this Congress for their services at the late Session. Where so many did well, it may seem invidious to specify; but we feel that no true Republican will dispute the justice of our award to Senator WADE of Ohio and Mr. GROW of Pennsylvania of the highest honor. Mr. Wade has hitherto evinced an intrepidity, an energy and a devotedness rarely equaled and never excelled; in our judgment, in his efforts for the Homestead bill, for the Agricultural College bill, for Retrenchment, for Human Freedom—in short, for every good word and work—he this Session has excelled even his own former services.—The rights and interests of Free Labor have seldom had a more clear-sighted and effective, and never a more whole-souled, champion in Congress than old Ben. Wade. And Mr. Grow, whom we have seldom praised, and neve greatly admired, has this Session evinced a fertility of resource, a command of parlimentary tactics, a promptitude in seizing an opportunity, a wisdom in act and a brevity of speech, such as have rarely been exhibited on that floor.—The passage of the Homestead bill under Mr. Grow's leadership would of itself have sufficed to confer honorable distinction; a single mistaken motion, a moment's hesitation would have enabled its adversaries to interpose debate and delay, and thus have endangered its passage, if not ensured its defeat. So the Senate's attempt to force the House to raise the Rates of Postage was met by Mr. Grow in a manner and spirit that at once decided the contest—decided it in such a way that, should an Extra Session be required, the responsibility will clearly rest on Toombs, Mason and Pearce—all administration men—who, on a point of mere will, insisted on defeating the Post Office Appropriation bill and thus subjecting the public service to serious embarrassment. We rejoice that Mr. Grow is a member of the next House, where Pennsylvania will make quite another figure than in the last, especially at its close."

The Sickles Tragedy.

We published last week the substance of a telegraphic despatch announcing that Daniel E. Sickles, a member of Congress from the city of New York, had killed Phillip B. Key the United States District Attorney for the city of Washington. Many of our readers will have read in the daily papers the details of this shocking tragedy. The high position in life of the parties so deeply affected has lent an interest to these fearful transactions even to the publication of the most minute particulars connected with them, unparalelled in the annals of crime since the murder of Dr. Burdell two years ago. The public interest in the Burdell murder was excited by the mysterious manner in which the deed was accomplished, while in this case, it is mainly due, as before stated, to the high position of the parties and to the open boldness and publicity of the assassination.

The facts of the case, briefly, are these: An improper intimacy sprung up between Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles. It was said that they rode out, attended balls and went to the opera together. It was further alleged that they met at a house of assiguation. An anonymous correspondent informed Sickles of this and he thereupon devised means to ascertain the truth or falsity of the rumors against his wife's virtue. He found enough to satisfy himself of their truth and charged his wife with the crime. At first she indignantly denied, and then in a state of terror and despair admitted it. On the strength of this confession, Sickles armed himself, and the next day went out and shot down the object of his revenge. Key stood talking with a mutual friend, unarmed. He lived but a few minutes. Sickles gave himself up.

Whether the commission of a crime against society and the honor of a household justifies the injured party in the commission of a crime far more henious; whether a person who believes he has been injured by another, however deeply, may take the law into his own hands unmindful that it provides for the punishment of every crime, and, upon an *ex parte* statement, ruthlessly slay the offender—whether we are to live under the protection of law or to be at the mercy of the passions of each other—are questions which public sentiment must determine. And while all good citizens must deplore the cause of this cold blooded murder, we believe few will be found, who, on calm reflection, will justify or excuse the murderer.

We print elsewhere an article from the *Independent*, a religious newspaper, which reflects our own views on this subject. Considering that the moral character of Sickles has been represented (with how much truth we do not know) to be very bad, we think this article fair and candid, and commend it to the attentive perusal of our readers.

Free Homes.

We give elsewhere some articles from the prominent Republican journals of the country indicative of the sentiment of the masses in relation to MR. GROW s great measure, the Homestead Bill. We have looked in vain among our Democratic exchanges to find even a word of commendation of this truly democratic measure. We have also looked in vain for a single sentence against it. The Democratic papers of the North, fearful of their Southern masters, dare not by so much as a sentence signify their approval of it, nor dare they say a word against it, lest in doing so they should stir up the people, who, they well know, heartily approve of it. Thus these men are put in the pitiable position of being gagged—self-gagged—by their fear of the Slave Power on the one hand, and by their fear of the hearty sympathy for the measure by the honest laboring adherents of their party on the other hand. They therefore prefer silence.

But it is not so with the Democratic leaders at Washington. They openly combat the passage of this measure, because as they wisely assume, its passage would throw open the public domain to thousands and tens of thousands of poor laboring men who would gladly immigrate from the more thickly settled parts of the country, if they were only sure of securing a home without being at the mercy of the rich usurer or speculator. It is known, too, that the inevitable result of this immigration would be the securing of every future State in the Great West to Free Labor. No one need wonder that Toombs in the Senate, who speaks for the Buchanan Democracy, should sneer at the effort to secure free homes for the "lacklanders" as he calls the laboring northern citizens; nor is it to be wondered at, that the Democratic senators should dodge, and shirk, and fillibuster, and finally kill by the casting vote of Breckenridge, this beneficent measure. Slavery will be endangered by it;—who cares for the "mud-sills?"

If anything were needed to defend the Republican party of this country from the charge of being a sectional party, based upon the single idea of hostility to the extension of slavery, the earnestness with which the Republican papers of the whole country have advocated this measure ought to be sufficient. It is customary in the heat of political campaigns for the Loco Foco leaders to assert that the Democratic party has originated all the great measures of the country, and that it is *par excellence* the poor man's friend. We will be glad to hear them make these assertions once more. If they do we believe the people will not forget the action of *that* poor man's party on this Homestead Bill.

THE CONTAGION OF EXAMPLE.—In Chicago there has lately been a Convention of blacklegs, to revise Hoyle, reform the laws of poker, and we suppose also, to compare notes on the subject of "stacking" cards and cheating *roulette.*

In New York, the "goniffs" (professional thieves) have lately had a public ball, at which male and female pick-pockets and pocket-book stuffers held up their heads and danced with the unblushing faces of honest men and women. Such examples are contagious.

In Ohio, the State Central Committe of slave stealers have called a State Convention to hear the reports of their agents upon the operation of the U. G. R. R.! The burglars come next. —*Exchange.*

In Georgia, the "first planters" have met and issued a card defending piracy and kidnapping, and asking for a "suspension of public opinion."

VERY LIKELY TRUE.—The following important extract from a letter, dated Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 30, we find in an exchange:—"A barque left here a few weeks ago for the coast of Africa, to take in a cargo of negroes for this State and Georgia. A brig left port yesterday to meet the vessel and transfer the cargo to the brig at sea. The slaves will probably be landed in Florida, as it is believed here that the slave trade has been reopened."

Giddings Testimonial Presented.

Correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1859.

The testimonial to Joshua R. Giddings, now completed, is on exhibition at Messrs Galt & Bro., the manufacturers, of this city. It consists of a solid silver tea set of six pieces, and a highly ornamented waiter. The groundwork of its style of ornament is what is technically known as "engine turned," a style highly popular from its exceeding chasteness and the advantage it possesses over work entirely plain, in not showing marks or scratches. This is relieved by engraved representations of the tea plant, water lillies, &c. The handles and spouts are beautifully wrought in scroll and leaf work, and on each piece is an ornamented shield bearing the following inscription:

"Presented by One Hundred and Four Members of the Thirty-fifth Congress to JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, as a token of respect for his moral worth and personal integrity."

Accompanying the service of silver is a walking cane, of rare and beautiful wood, mounted with a massive gold head, which bears a similar inscription to that on the service. In accordance with Mr. Gidding's wishes, no ceremony has been made in presenting the service. It has simply been notified to him that there are a "few articles" at Messrs Galt & Brother's awaiting his order. The whole cost of the testimonial was five hundred and twenty dollars.

"J. B."

Hitherto the initials "J. B." have been famous in history as representing or rather suggesting the names of two personages of various, but equal distinction. In reading this observation, every thoughtful person will at once recall Major J. Bagstock, familiarly described in his own charming, off-hand conversation as "Old Joe," and Jack Bunsby, mariner and practical philosopher. But now a new "J. B." rises upon the historical horizon, in the glowing richness of whose effulgence both Bunsby and Bagstock must pale their ineffectual fires. We refer, of course, to the author of the note effectively recommending that the United States Treasury should pay $4,000 to a firm of machinists in Philadelphia, as the consideration or employing 450 men to vote for the reëlection of Col. T. B. Florence to Congress—a little business arrangement which was fully detailed in Messrs. Sherman and Ritchie's Report, published in THE TRIBUNE of last week. This note is such a rare specimen of epistolary composition that we repeat it here in full:

"The inclosed letter from Col. Patterson of Philadelphia, is submitted to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy.
"J. B."

—*After this, will anybody dispute that James* Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, is the greatest of all the J. Bs.? And is there not some temptation to inquire whether the author of such a note, written under such circumstances, is more a fool or a knave? Or does he combine the characteristic of the two in pretty equal proportions?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE SKUNK TRADE.—We do not learn that the new business of hunting skunks for their skins, has prevailed to any great extent in Chemung County this winter. A few of the boys about Horseheads, we learn, have recently engaged in hunting the "varmints" and have brought in a few of their skins for sale. They are purchased here by fur dealers at from forty to sixty cents, according to quality, but so far the supply has been moderate. The "sport" seems to be all the rage, however, among the Nimrods of Ohio, where skunk skins have sold as high as $1,00 and $1,25. The Cleveland papers state that vast quantities of this new staple have been brought to that city for shipment to New York city, and that everybody there is looking for the end of the fur season with closed nostrils and bated breath. The very air of every furrier's shop in that city, it is further stated, proclaims, "warranted to stink or no sale," while the tenants over the tin shops, where pedlars with return cargoes from the country do congregate, are forced to desert the premises.

We learn that the hides with dark colored furs are preferred and command the highest prices. Such has been the slaughter and the demand in some localities north of us, that "essence pedlars" have become very scarce. The demand for this kind of "fur," seems to have emanated in Europe, by the feminines, where pretty much all our fashions are derived, and where the said "varmint" is not called by the unclassical name of "skunk." O, no, "not by any manner of means," but is known by the poetical name of the "Mountain Fisher." We prophecy that next winter new and beautiful FURS will be all the rage among the ladies, and that the "Mountain Fisher" will be the most popular of them all.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

State Legislature.

FEB. 25. Mr. WILLISTON, on leave, read in *his place and presented to the Chair* "An Act repealing certain supplements to the act to incorporate the Wellsboro and Tioga Plank Road Company" which was taken up and passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

MARCH 1. Mr. PALMER, presented the memorial of Edward Bayer in relation to his connection with this road, which, on motion, was ordered to be printed in the *Record.*

MARCH 4. Mr. WILLISTON, leave being given, read in his place and presented to the Chair, the petition of citizens of Tioga county, in favor of a law taxing dogs in said county.

Also, a remonstrance against the same.

Also, a petition for a change in the road laws in said county.

Also, an Act relating to judgments and executions in Tioga county.

Also, the petition of members of the bar of Tioga county, in favor of a bill now pending in the Senate, though the *Record* does not say what bill is referred to.

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE has "put its foot into it" by voting six hundred and fifty acres of land to Mrs. Rogers, because she produced four little Rogerses at one and the same time. It has set a precedent which may cost the State thousands of acres of land. The Detroit *Free Press* says that Mr. Job Burnhap, of Sumpter, Wayne county, has applied to the Legislature to divide its favor. His papers set forth that Mrs. Burnap "has given birth to nine children at four births, three of whom were born ten months after marriage;" that he is a poor man, therefore, prays for a donation of land as in the case of Mrs. Rogers.

THE OLDEST COUPLE in Vermont is said to be living in Hardwick, the old gentlemen being 97, and his wife 99, the two having lived together in wedlock for 79 years. The old lady says she can now do more housework in a day than half the girls in town, and her works prove it.

The Washington Tragedy.

From the New York Independent.

The elements of wickedness that are gathered and combined in the City of Washington during the Winter, and that are allowed free access to, and operation within, whatever calls itself "society" there, are, undoubtedly, unparalled on this continent elsewhere. A great number of men, from different parts of the country, most of them with no strong or controlling sense of moral obligations or religious responsibilities, without even the ordinary social and family ties which elsewhere surround them to put restraint upon their conduct while there, are convened each session by the meeting of Congress. With them come also great numbers of men who live by their wits, as political managers, as speculators interested in Government contracts, as lobby agents, petitioners for Congressional favors, &c.—who find it for their interest, as it is in addition for the gratification of their own depraved appetites, to minister to the passions and lusts of those by whose favor they live. Meantime, there is no paramount and permanent public sentiment to put its constraints upon the action of any one. Such a thing is indeed an impossibility in a city whose population is aggregated so loosely, and held together for so short a time; and therefore as long as men keep within the palpable limits of the law, or do not grossly and outrageously overstep these, they may do pretty much what they will.

Gambling-houses, drinking-saloons, and manifold filthy or fashionable resorts of licentious indulgence, are therefore universally understood and admitted to exist at Washington. The hotels are frequented, the Winter through, by male and female adventurers and sharpers, from all parts of the country; and a more absolute mixing up of maidenly women and courtezans, of decent men and profligate scamps, of every degree, and under every outward disguise, can hardly be imagined, than is presented on almost any day in the dining or supper-rooms of one of these great and crowded caravanserais. The very atmosphere, too, full of political excitement, of party intrigues, of schemes for plunder, of maneuvering and diplomacy, in which these swarms of people live—the rumors that are starting around them all the time of this or that successful stroke on the part of some Presidential aspirant, of this or that combination or stratagem, which is destined to affect the next elections most seriously—all this absorption and stimulation of the mind by mere political interests, and by successful or unsuccessful management and chicane, tends directly and powerfully to looseness of morals. The social state of a town cannot but be excessively unhealthy where commerce or useful industry hardly exists, at least among the influential classes; and where, at a fashionable "soiree" or "reception," a young bride fresh from the country may sit next to a woman blazing with jewels, who has the reputation of having been the Aspasia to more than one popular Pericles; or where a man of tastes as yet untutored in wickedness—at least in its grosser and more defiant forms—is engirt by a circle of genteel scoundrels, some of them in Congress and more of them out of it, who know how to utter the vilest sentiments in forms the most sugary, and who do the very vilest deeds with an easy sparkle and dash of manner that makes them look like innocent recreation.

It is not at all surprising that amid such a social state as this, so constituted and characterized, even such an outrage as that committed by Brooks upon Sumner, for example, should have passed comparatively without reprobation; and it is not in the least degree surprising that such tragedies as that which is briefly chronicled in our columns this week—and of which our readers will doubtless have read elsewhere more detailed accounts—should occasionally occur. Similar occasions to that which brought about the sudden and bloody death of Key, do undoubtedly not unfrequently arise; and though in the large majority of cases those who are specially touched by these, for the sake of all the interests involved, of family, reputation, pride, the future, seek other more silent forms of redress, there will be cases when only the utter and instant destruction of the life of the betrayer will satisfy the furious thirst for vengeance. We do not justify Mr. Sickles in his act. It was simply a summary, sanguinary, relentless street-murder, committed of course under the greatest possible provocation. He has made himself obnoxious to the laws of the country, to the judgment of his countrymen, to the searching and terrific inquistion of his conscience, which can never shake off or really wipe out this stain of blood; above all, to God, whose judgment draws nigher every hour. If his own life has been, as is freely intimated, an impure one, this should and will weigh heavily against him in the opinion and feeling of all just men, whether it does so in Courts or not. And the punishment that comes from a ruined home, from a blighted career, from the sense of being pilloried before the eyes of the country as a man whose wife proved faithless to him—this he never can escape; we see not that he can hope ever to outlive it; and we cannot indeed wish that he should.

But, while we speak thus of him the slayer, we have only a lesson of admonition to draw, hardly one of regret, from the death of the slain. If a man of the age and position of Mr. Key, with children around him and the memory of their deceased mother to detain him, certainly, one would think, from such forms of sin—if he uses his powers and avails himself of the opportunities afforded by the unsuspicious friendship of another, to carry the blight and contamination of lust into a household otherwise happy—and then, as it is said, even boasts of his success in the criminal amour—he ought to expect to be shot like a dog whenever he is discovered. It is well for such polished scoundrels to understand that a sudden bullet through their brains may be the barrier to a further pursuit of such genteel but damning crime. The old fashion was for a man whose family had been invaded in this way to "call out" the traitorous debauchee who had injured him and expose himself to the other's bullet. We have nothing to say in favor of the mode of summary assassination adopted by Mr. Sickles, except that in the direction of abstract justice it seems to us at least a large and useful advance on this former method. The Christian way of dealing with such offences were of course, a different one from either. But one would almost as soon think of applying that rule to a menagerie of wild apes, as to a crowd of dainty, treacherous and profligate blackguards as gathers naturally at Washington.

MOVING SLOWLY.—At Savannah, the Grand Jury has found true bills against Captain Corrie and three of his men of the yacht Wanderer, who are now in jail. We do not believe that they will ever be convicted; and if they should be, the President will pardon them to please the advocates of the slave trade.

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

March 3d, at the residence of Samuel Dickson, Esq., near this Borough, by Rev. A. A. Marple, M. COBB, Esq., late editor of the *Tioga County Agitator*, and Miss BETSEY D. BIXBY.

Notice

IS hereby given to the citizens of Delmar township and all others interested, that all accounts against said township must be presented to the Supervisors previous to the Auditor's meeting for the current year, otherwise they will not be paid.

JAS. STEELE, }
WM. ENGLISH, } *Supervisors.*

Delmar, March 10, 1859, 3m.

Lost and Found.

ABOUT the first of December last Five Sheep of mine strayed away or were otherwise lost. They were white—one of them a buck. Any information which will lead to their recovery will be thankfully received.

ALSO—About the same time four sheep came on my enclosure. The owner will please come for them, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Charleston, March 10, '59. JOHN W. LEET.

Auditor's Notice.

THE auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court and for the County of Tioga, to marshal assets and distribute the fund arising from the sale of the real estate of B. K. Chapman, dec'd, late of Sullivan township in said County (sold by order of said Orphan's Court,) will hear the parties interested in the same at the School House near Bateman Mosier's, called the Hulslander School House, in Sullivan township, on Wednesday the 6th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said estate are required to be present and make proof of the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets, or fund.

JOHN W. GUERNSEY, Auditor.

Wellsboro, March 4th, 1859.

WELLSBORO' ACADEMY.

Wellsboro', Tioga County, Penna

Luther R. Burlingame, A. B., - - Principal.

MRS. FRANCES A. MAYNARD, }
MISS ELIZA J. BEACH, } *Assistants.*

The Spring Term will commence on Tuesday, May 3, and close on Friday, May 20. The Summer Term will commence on Tuesday, May 31, and close on Friday, Aug. 12.

Tuition.

Juvenile Department,	$2.50
Common English Branches,	3.00
Higher English Branches,	4.00
Language,	5.00
Drawing, (extra)	3.00

By order of Trustees.

J. F. DONALDSON, *Pres't.*

Wellsboro, March 10, 1859.

New Drug Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity that he has just opened a new Drug Store in

OSGOOD'S BUILDING, Main St.,

where he has a complete assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

which he will sell cheap for cash.

Our Stock of Drugs is complete, embracing every article ever called for.

PATENT MEDICINES,

Jayne's, Ayre's, Helmbold's, McLane's, Brandreth's and other popular Medicines, together with Wistar's Balsam, Cod Liver Oil, Wolf's Aromatic Schnapps, &c.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,

for Medicinal and Sacramental uses.

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