replied the old divine. "I prayed to God as our common Father. I acknowledged that he would do justice; that it was hard for us, poor mortals, to say who was right and who was wrong on earth; that the very best were sinners, and those deemed the worst by us might be regarded the best by Him. I prayed for Isaac. I prayed God to forgive him, if wrong; t) forgive the whites, if he was right; to forgive and bless all. I was choked with tears. I caught hold of Isaac's hand and pressed it warmly, and received his warm pressure in return. And with a joy I never experienced before or since, I heard his earnest, solemn 'Amen'

"We stood together for some time in silence. Isaac was deeply moved. I saw it by the working of his frame, and the muscles of his face and his eye. For the first time tear-drops stood on his eyelids. But, stilling every emotion, he began, as calmly as if he were going to rest:

"Master, I shall die in peace, and I give you a dying man's blessing. I shall see you no more on earth. Give my love to old master and mistress, and'-for a moment he faltered, but with concentrated energy choked down instantly his deepest emotion as he continued, more solemnly than I ever heard mortal speak -'and, master, if you love me-if you love Jesus-lead my wife and children as you have led me-to heaven. God bless you forever, master.

"We parted. I saw him no more. I could not see him hung, or pray for him, as requested to do by others in the last dying hour. I had been with him long. For four hours we were tagether in his narrow, noisome cell. How indelibly are the events which occurred in them isipressed upon my memory! Oh! slavery-

elavery!" The citizens outside awaited anxiously the good minister's egress from the jail, and, when he appeared, crowded round him to know the result. He looked like one jaded with a long journey He was worn down. "It is uselessit is useless-let him die in peace," was all he said; and, seeing that he was deeply moved, and taking it for granted that he had been engaged in devotional exercises with the dying, silence pervaded the group, and he was allowed to depart in peace. And never in public or in a mixed audience, would that minister refer to Isaac, or the hours he spent with him!

No other effort to elicit information from the leader was made, and none who promised him help were discovered through him.

The death-day came. A mighty crowd gathered to witness the sad event to which, in that place, it was to be devoted; and the military, with gleaming swords and bright bayonets, stood under the gallows, to guard against escape or difficulty. Six "felons" were upon the gallows—it could hold no more—and Isaac was put on the list. "Be men," said he, when one of the number showed some timidity, "and die like men. I'll give you an example: then, obey my brother." That brother stood next him. Isaac gazed intently upon the crowd some thought he was looking for his wife and children-and then spoke his farewell to his young masters. A few words passed between him and his brother, when, saying audibly, "I'll die a freeman," he sprung up as high as he could, and fell heavily as the knotted rope checked his fall. Instantly his frame was con vulsed, and, in its muscular action, his feet reached the plank on which he had stood, looking as if he sought to regain it. His brother, turning his face to his comrades, deliberately put his hand upon his side, and, leaning forward, held the body clear with his elbow, as he said : "Let us die like him."

The authorities perceived that the terrors of the law would be lost, and none of "the good" they anticipated be secured among the blacks, especially, who filled up the outer circle of the dense crowd, if this lofty beroism were witnessed. They proceeded rapidly with the execution, and, in a few moments, Isaac and his brother and their felon comrades were asleep

The bodies of the blacks, after dangling in the air the usual time, as if in mockery of heaven and earth, were cut down, coffined, and carted away to their burial-place. That was an out-of-the-way old field, with a stagnant lagoon on three sides of it, and a barren sandwaste, covered with a sparse growth of short pines, on the other.

Of the plot, Isaac's wife knew nothing. He had evidently thought of his failure, and committed no women, and as few married men as he could. He meant, let what might happen to him, that his partners should suffer no harm This was evident enough from his conduct. For, the first thing he did after his arrest, was to desire an interview with his master. That was denied him. Not that the old gentleman was cruel or angry—for he loved Isaac—but because, as he said, "He could not stand it." The next thing was to send for his young master. He came, and to him he said: "Massa Thomas, I have sent for you to say, that my wife does not know anything about the insurrection, or any of my action. I wanted to see cld master to beg of him not to sell or separate her and the children. I must get you to do that. And, Massa Thomas, when your father dies, I want you to promise that you will help them." The young man promised (and we rejoice to say his word was kept,) and then Isaac, the slave and the felon, blessed him. Never again, until near his last hour, when conversing with his minister, did he refer to his family, and the only message he sent them was a torn Bible, with this sentence rudely writ down on one of the leaves: "We shall live again, and he together." So deep was his affection for his family, and so careful was he to ward off every suspicion from them.

met, last summer, the slaveholder-an intelligent and humane man-who commanded the military the day Isaac was hung.

I referred to the scene. He spoke of it as one of the most moving that he had ever witnessed, and to my surprise, though very much to my gratification, remarked:

"I never knew what true heroism was until I saw Isaac manifest it upon his seizure, trial and death. I felt my inferiority to him in every way, and I never think of him without ranking him among the best and bravest men that ever lived"

The record below tells of his crime, and ha will be remembered on earth as a felon; but the record above will contain his virtues, and in heaven the good will know and love him-for ISAAC Was a MAN.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY .- PRENTICE says that Joux H. Stony, an editor in Minnesota, was personally punished the other day for a libel upon another member of the profession, There are two sides to every story and one of

last four days of the Campaign.

## THE AGITATOR

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, March 17, '59.

## CORRUPTION.

In his inaugural address two years ago, Mr. James Buchanan alluded to the unparalelled financial condition of the nation, and with regret somewhat mingled with joy, he remarked, that in the history of our Government we had never been before embarrassed by a surplus treasury. In order to get rid of this embarrassment he urged upon Congress the duty of adding to the force of the Navy, and of extinguishing the public debt.

The nation was not long embarrassed by a surplus in the treasury. Less than one year after the reading of his Inaugural Mr. Buchanan saw the nation embarrassed in another direction. In December of that year the Government was on the verge of bankruptcy, and Treasury notes to the amount of twenty millions of dollars was demanded to save it.

Ever since the fourth of March, 1857, the whole policy of the Administration of Buchanan has been with a view to exhaust the Treasury and to prevent the "embarrassment" of a surplus. The Utah war farce, the Thirty Million Bill for the acquisition of Cuba, and other measures ostensibly of national interest, have all been successful or unsuccessful efforts in the same direction. Most of these the Representatives of the people at Washington could watch and guard against in Congress, but another method of draining the treasury to prevent "the embarrassment of a surplus" was adopted, which the nation could not see, and which is only dragged to the light through the medium of Investigating Committees, and of this method we now propose to speak.

The Report of Messrs. Sherman and Ritchie on corruptions in the Naval Department, for which our thanks are due to Senator Cameron, is a searching and thorough exposure not only of the way in which political cormorants are gorged by the President to secure power by their aid, but it also shows how false-hearted and hypocritical he was in his Fort Duquesne letter, in which he deplored the growing disposition to political corruption in this country. This letter was copied into the journals of Europe and paraded before the millions there, to show how corrupt were our Republican institutions. How jubilant will the oligarchs of Europe feel at this expose of the corruption of the President himself! This Report showsthat contracts are awarded to the highest bidders if they are political favorites; that the Secretary of the Navy awarded contracts to his relatives although there were others who underbid them thousands of dollars; that a man named Plitt, received \$10,000 for securing contract for supplying live oak at the most exorbitant rates to a man who, contributed a large sum to aid in carrying Pennsylvania for given to a man who allowed outside favorites to do the business, who charged exorbitant rates and divided the profits among themselves, Buchanan being fully aware of this truly Shamoeratic arrangement; that Jehn Glancy Joneswhom the President sent as Minister to Austria to reward him for being ignored by the honest old Dutchmen of Berks-while in Congress, received five per cent on the contracts he received for others at the Navy Department, as a reward for his influence; and lastly that a contract was awarded to Merrick & Sons, of Philadelphia at an excess of \$4,000 over the lowest bidder for the purpose of influencing the election of Florence in whose district this firm resides. It was managed in this way. Before the Secretary of the Navy had passed upon any of the bids, the following letter was sent by

President: PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1858. DEAR Sin: I renture to suggest to you the impor-tance of awarding the contracts for the machinery of tance of awarding the contracts for the machinery of the sloop, now building at the navy yard at this time, and if it can be done without prejudice to the public sereice, to Merrick & Sons. Theirs is the only establishment in the first district which employs a large number of mechanics; at this time 2000.

Colonel W. C. Patterson, of Philadelphia, to the

The managing partners (Mr. M., sr., being absent in bad health,) are full of energy, straining every nerve to keep their force during this depression, and, in so far as I know, the only old whigs of any influence in that district who are in favor of the re-election of Colonel Florence.

I know, from former experience, the value of that

influence, and feel persuaded that it is the interest of The first district will, I hepe, be carried in any ovent, and with that shop at work, full handed, two weeks prior to the election, the result would, I think, be placed beyond all doubt.

With much respect, W. C. PATTERSON.

The PRESIDENT. This letter was sent to the Secretary of the Navy by the President with this endorsement:

"SEPTEMBER 15, 1858. "The enclosed letter from Colonel Patterson, of

Philadelphia, is submitted to the attention of the Seretary of the Navy.

J. B." The press of the whole country for the past two weeks, has been filled with leaders and communications showing up in the strongest light, the moral and social corruption which abounds at the capital. Of this subject it is not our purpose at present to speak. For the honor of the country abroad, Washington ought to be purified, and the facts just elicited by the industry and fearlessness of Messrs. Sherman and Ritchie will do much to show the rottenness of seciety morally, as well as politically. If the atmosphere which surrounds the White House was as pure as it ought to be, an adulterer would not be likely to be shot down for his crimes, under its walls, nor the slayer receive the sympathy of its inmates. It is impossible to be politically corrupt and to be at the same time morally and socially pure. In the early history of the Government, no murders nor assignations, nor adultery, nor bribery, nor peculations, nor frauds disgraced Washington society; nor were these crimes winked at by the leaders of the times. The late tragedy, after all may be in its effects upon society, the

for many years. Let us hope so.

State Legislature. March 7. On motion of Mr. Sco-TELD "An act in regard to Collectors in Tioga County" was considered and pasted.

House .- March 7. Mr. Williston presented County for the abolition of the arbitration law by the enactment of a referee law.

Same day Mr. Williston offered the fellowing riginal resolution:

WHEREAS, The Susquehanna river is a public lams across the channel of said river that imnede and destroy much of the property descending said river, and wholly obstruct shad and other tish in ascending, whereby not only the citizens of this State, but all the citizens of the State of New York are greatly injured in their

rights; therefore,
Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the right to keep up and maintain said dams, and report to this House, by bill or otherwise, as they may deem

proper.

Mr. Williston favored his resolution in some emarks.

The resolution passed. March 8. Mr. WILLISTON read "An Act (Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.)

Mr. Williston moved to discharge the Comnittee from the further consideration of the bill just read by him; which was agreed to.

The bill was ordered on the Private Calendar March 9. On motion of Mr. Scorield, House bill No. 527, "A supplement to an act incorpo rating the Wellsboro and Tioga plank road company" was considered and passed.

March 9. Mr. Williston, leave being given read in place a bill authorizing the collecting of taxes for support of the poor in Tioga county Also, petitions.

A bill is before the Legislature of this State to make the office of State Treasurer elective by the people. Also a Personal Liberty

"EVERETT WRITES FOR THE N. Y. LEDGER."-Mr. John A. Washington publishes in the Baltimore Sun, the following advertisement, which might be used by Mr. Everett to good advantage as a text for his next contribution to the N. Y. Ledger:

Salem. in Fauquier County. Virginia, thy negro man, Joe. Joe is about twenty-one years old. five feet ten or eleven inches high, and very dark, they not entirely black color. He has a very plain, deep scar on his throat—I think on his right side. His address and manners are polite. He was purchased a short time since from Mr John Richardson, near Berryville, Clark County, Virginia, and will probably go either in that direction or toward the Point of Rucks. One hundred dollars will be rapid for him if taken in either in that direction or toward the Point of Rocks. One hundred dollars will be paid for him if taken in Virginia, the District of Columbia, or on the Potomac River. Two hundred dollars if taken in Maryland, and one half of what he will sell for in Alexandria, if taken elsewhere. In any event to be secured and delivered to me, in the County Jail of Alexandria, Va., befure the reward is paid. before the reward is paid.

Jours A. Washington.
Mount Vernon, Va., Jan. 14, 1859. jl5-2w\* Republican Victory.

The late election in New Hampshire has resulted in the election of Goodwin (Repub.) for Governor by over 3000 majority. The Republicans have also elected by handsome majorities, Buchanan in 1856; that the coal contract was all three Congressmen, 176 Representatives and

> The Great Republic Monthly for March is received. It presents a flashy appearance, and is filled in great part with weak and purposeless literature. Its wood engravings are usually good, and that is about all the good we can say of it. For sale by Smith & Richards.

Of the same character is the "Red, While and Blue" a new sensation-story paper in Phil-

We find on our table a new paper "The Pennsylvania State Journal" published in Philadelphia. Its initial number is a good one. It of public opinion of his country? Hence if we proposes to occupy a limited field and occupy that thoroughly. It intends to devote itself to people-if we would preserve in purity those the interests of our State and to make itself great and glorious principles which we have re worthy to be read in and welcome to every Pennsylvania family.

Those who desire a cheap edition of Sir Walter Scotts novels may have an opportunity to procure them now. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers of Philadelphia have commenced the publication of these works from the orginal Edinburg edition. They will be completed in 26 large octavo volumes-one being published every week-and will be sent by mail free of postage to any address for the low price of 25 cents per volume or \$5 for the 26.

Godey for April is freighted with good things for the ladies. There are sixty four engravings in this number, among which are twelve full length figures of fashions. "Miss Slimmers' Window," is as good as many of the "Bedott papers." For sale by Smith & Rich-

### Galusha A Grow.

Mr. Grow has represented the people of the Fourteenth Congressional District in Congress for the last eight years. He is a striking instance of the wisdom of keeping the same man in legislative service for successive terms. He is a man of decided ability, a fluent speaker, a vigorous dehater prompt in action, as Keitt can testify, and fertile in resource. Experience ce, added to excellent native capacity, has made him an accomplished parliamentarian. There are a number of men in the last Congress his equals in intellect, but it is no disparagement to them to say that few if any could have as skillfully engineered through the House the Homestead Bill or brought the Postage question to as ready a test. The fact is, Northern crat of March 2d: men are too often taken out of Congress just as they are becoming most useful. The new member is shy. He is somewhat daunted by the bold tone of his Southern opponents. He is constantly liable to be tripped up in his ignorance of parliamentary tactics. He is therefore necessarily hesitating in his action because not sure of his ground. Give him experience; he becomes familiar with the mode of transacting business and with the details of parliamentary law. He learns to estimate Southern bluster at its true value, and each day of his career becomes more valuable to his country and more a high order, as well as brains. He has honesty as well as experience. Straight forward. with the needs of the country and its resources, he is a representative of which the Fourteenth Mr. Grow stumped in New Hampshire the best thing for Washington, which has occurred Congressional District may well be proud. Scranton Republican.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Action! Mr. Young: With your permission I propose to say a few words to the freemen of Tioga, as petition from members of the bar of Tioga regards the necessity of action in keeping the true spirit alive in our ranks and the danger of too long reposing upon the memory of past vietories. It needs no argument to prove that, in any department of life, in order to insure success, earnest, efficient action is necessary. No sone man in these days, expects to accomplish highway, and drains part of the territory of anything worthy of a man without giving it New York: And whereas, There are several his best efforts. This principle is universally recognized by all practical men. Everything which pecuniarily affects them—whatever con-cerns them in a moral, social or intellectual point of view—they enter upon with a will which knows no defeat; and why should that which affects our political welfare deserve less attention? In my judgment, our political rights are among the first which should receive our attention, and that it is among the first duties of the American citizen to be intelligently informed upon the various questions which are presented before him-the wrongs which he is called upon to redress—the issues to decide through the medium of the ballot-box. Does the farmer attend to the affairs which

appertain to his farm during two or three months of the year and the remainder of the time give them no heed whatever? Does the merchant, lawyer, or physician, measure tape, plead law, or attend to the "ills which flesh is heir to" for a brief season and then abandon their various callings to the keeping of others? Then why should any man who believes in the doctrines taught by his early fathers-who believes in the religion of the Declaration of Independence -who believes that that sacred instrument is not merely a string of glittering generalities— mere rhetorichal flourishes and political abstractions—who upholds the Right and condemns the Wrong—I say why should any man who believes and feels these things give them heed only during some political campaign? I would not convey the idea that one should be fanatical in politics, that he should be constantly obtrudng his opinions upon the attention of others; by no means. But I would have every man alive to a true sense of his responsibility to the various duties which he owes to himself, to his country, and to those who are to come after him; and in my opinion, the greatest safeguard to human liberty is an intelligent, thinking political people. This is true of every representative government. The relation which the citizen of these United States and the citizen of monarchial Europe sustains to their respective governments are very different. Practically, it matters not to the subject of any of the great aristocratic nations of the East, whether he takes an interest in the affairs of his country or not. There all power is vested in the crowned heads and the titled nobility. All power emanates from them. The hard-working man, who is nature's true pobleman, is but the passive recipient of whatever his rulers in the plentitude of their power see fit to give him, He is taxed to support a government in which he, in fact, has no part nor lot. He fights that his sovereign may boast of victories. He labors that mother may revel in luxury. He is poor that another may be rich; while nothing short of a revolution can change the tendency of his government. But such, thank Heaven! is not the condition of a citizen of our common country Here we find the order of things completely re versed. Here all power emanates from the people. They are the only true sovereigns .-They rule their rulers. They have but to command, and every officer from his excellency, the President, to the Overseer of the Poor, must obey their mandate, and all this is in perfect narmony with existing laws, and are in conso nance with the spirit of our institutions.

Considering these things-considering that the voters of to-day are giving shape to the future policy of our government, is it not import ant that every man should fully understand the responsibilities which by virtue of his position devolve upon him? Can he fully know the value of his vote and be in ignorance of the various political questions which are at the bar would preserve in purity the liberties of this ceived from our constitutional fathers, and then transmit them to coming generations free from the hands of modern Goths and Vandals, is it not, honest reader, the duty of you and I, the duty of each and every one of us to conduct ourselves in such a manner that this glorious event may be secured? And if such duties de volve upon us, can we truly and faithfully perform them by once a year, for a brief season giving his subject a passing notice? Let us then be preparing for the great struggle which will soon be upon us! In 1856 we went forth to battle with our forces undisciplined, and with out previous organization. Our men were not thoroughly united, and shall we witness the same state of affairs in 1860? Or rather, shall we not now begin marshaling our forces for the coming contest? In time of peace shall we not prepare for war? Shall we again put off everything to the eleventh hour? Shall we again en ter upon a Presidential campaign with no concert of action? Republicans of Tioga, in conclusion, shall we be behind our neighbors in the struggle for free "lands for the landless vs niggers for the niggerless?" Where shall the Where shall the first Republican Club be organized?

Middlebury.

Have we a Musical Critic among us? The oft-repeated question, "Have we a Bour-bon among us?" dwindles into insignificance by the side of the more important question at the head of this communication. I think in a musical community such a thing-excuse me and the best mines were not paying above \$1 Mr. Editor-such a person is necessary and a real benefit to singers, and I think we have evidence that we have, at least, an aspirant after ing. They say the market is over-supplied with critical honors among us. As evidence I find provisions-many selling at less than cost.

"There were among the members of the Convention saveral excellent singers, and when opportunity offered, they acquaitted themselves creditably. A few cultiva-ted voices however, could not be expected to conseal the defects or prevent the discords frequent in all the pieces executed by the class."

That there were in the class several excellent singers who acquitted themselves creditably, is acknowledged by others than our critic. Discords and defects there were in some not all the pieces sung by the class; but will our critic consider that the class was composed of members from different parts of the County, mostly strangers to each other, knowing scarcely anycreditable to himself. Mr. Grow has pluck of thing about the science of music, much less the practical part of it; but all gathered together for the purpose of learning. Many of us did esty as well as experience. Straight forward, not get there until the second, and some not till not do anything there we had better stay away. the last day of the Convention, and could not I don't think I shall go at present. I will write in reason be expected to sing broken and diffi- to you in a few weeks again. Write to me at cult music-difficult both in time and tone- this place. without "defect or discord." But as there is no

way to learn such or any other music except by practice, and as we left our homes and business and went over bad roads with no other object in view but to learn, it was hardly to be expected that we should sing as well as the metropolitan professionals, whom, judging from his article in the Democrat, the critic has been in the

habit of Batening to the way of the audience who so generously cheered us on by their presence and quarters expected this. A just criticism I consider a great benefit to a class of singers; but to be just it must come from a man well versed in the science of music. Now I submit that it was an act of injustice and illiberality in subjecting those to criticism who make no pretensions to be good, or even common singers, but are using the best advantages they have to become such. If good cultivated voices sing out of time or tone, criticise them sharply, it will do them good; but to drag a learner—a new beginner—before the public, and criticise his faults before he has had a reasonable time to overcome them, is unjust, and will in most cases have a contrary tendency.

Again, the Democrat says:

"It may be our dislike to the choruses and some of he other performances is the fault of our taste more han the character of the music."

We wish this point could be definitely settled, for if it is the music which is at fault, then Mr. I. B. Woodbury has shown bad taste and we do not wish to follow him; but if it should be or could be that the taste of our critic is in fault, then we will continue to try to learn to sing Mr. Woodbury's music at the risk of offending on future occasions the cultivated ear of this

The "other performances" were a very kmp. py speech from Rev. J. F. Calkins and a few parting words from Prof. Fox. If he did not like them, why not criticize them? These are both public men. This would have been more manly than to characterize their remarks as 'other performances," leaving those that were not at the concert to guess what the "other performances" were. ONE Tioga, March 9th, 1859. ONE OF THE LEARNERS.

For the Agitator. Common Schools. Examinations will take place as follows: Brookfield, (Plank School House,) April Westfield, Clymer, (Sabinsville,) Gaines, (Furmantown,) Middlebury, (Potter School House,) Chatham, (Treat School House,) Mansfield. Covington, Bloss. 13 Blockhouse, Union, (Swamp School House,) Gray's Valley, Roseville, Jackson, (Daggetts Mills,) Tioga, Lawrenceville, Beechers Island, Farmington, (House, School House,) Dartt Settlement, 26 Wellsboro, 27 29 Union Academy

Examinations commence at 9 o'clock. None dmitted after 10 o'clock. One half of all the teachers who took schools during the past win-ter previous to their examination, were found wholly incompetent, were rejected and lost their wages. I refer to this to show the character of those teachers who refuse or neglect to come forward to the regular examinations. Both teachers and directors loose by any such evasion of a good and wholesome law, and

Osceola.

I hope the number who try to repeat this experiment during the coming season, will be few. Under the old system there were a large number of "itinerating teachers" who would palm themselves off on one district, and failing there would the next season, go to another and thus would teach for years; a damage to every school and a ruisance to every community. This sort of thing is, not to be tolerated.

Any teacher failing in the spelling book at these examinations will be considered incompetent to teach a summer school. To pronounce spelling lessons well is an indispensible qualification. Much of the time will be devoted to ascertaining the teacher's ability in this respect Teachers will please provide themselves with pen, ink, and paper as usual.

All persons interested in education are invited to attend these examinations.

The Secretary of the Board of Directors is especially requested to be present and to bring with him the Monthly Reports of teachers for the current year. N. L. REYNOLDS,

Pike's Peak.

A gentleman hands us the following letter which throws some light on a dark subject. The writer was formerly a resident of this

GENESEO, ILL., March 7, 1859. FRIEND CHRISTENAT; Dear Sir, I wrote to ou last week, but as there has been a change in the minds of the people here about Pike's Peak I thought I would write to you again .--Last September there were twelve men selected from this County to go to Cherry Creek to prospect, and to see what the chances were there. Six of the party were old California miners .-I will give their statement as I got it from two of the party: .

They got there and commenced mining the first day of October, and mined up to the first of February-four months. They divided their party and hired eight men, making twenty in all, yet, though they had everything they wanted to mine with, with all their hard labor they could not make enough to pay their hired labor per day to the man. I then asked what were There is not much chance for farming, as the land is poor and chiefly taken up by specula-tors. They say they met 1500 teams on their way (half of them owned by speculators) loaded with provisions; 300 had their families with them-going at farming.

They say there are men hired to write and circulate these large stories to induce people to go there, and that some men whom I met on the cars are hired by speculators who live on Cherry Creek to go around from place to place and from office to office and advertise these large stories. I have heard a great many more dis-couraging stories than I have time to write now. There are over two hundred men in this county who were ready to go as soon as the roads were passable who have backed out. I think as it stands now we had better not go. If we can Respectfully yours,

HARRISON PARKMAN.

ABOUT THOSE THIRTY MILLIONS. A Was ington correspondent of the N. Y. Times an elaborated and plausible argument, conten for an explanation of the determination to for through Congress the thirty millions bill, whi the Times editorially states as follows:

"An impulse stronger and more immedia than the remote suggestions of political and tion now appears to account for the Congret ional agitation. The bill granting the Predent control of the thirty millions of the patie money is a measure of speculation, not of po tics. The funds thus placed at the discreti of the Chief Magistrate who now stands his New York organ confesses, "almost alone looking about him in vain for a party, are be used, not towards the purchase of Cuba b simply to set on foot a grand scheme for buying up Spanish bonds in Europe at their pres depreciation, and raising their market value forcing the Spanish government to pay the in full or surrender Cuba as an equivalent.

The Kansas Legislature has passed at the providing for an election on the fourth Monday in March, to decide for or against holding convention to form a State Constitution. His decision be favorable, an election for fitty de gates to the said convention will be held onthe first Tuesday in June. The convention meet on the first Taesday in July, at Wry dotte city. The constitution framed by the convention shall be submitted to the vote of the people on the first Tuesday in October, To officers under this constitution shall be elecated on the first Tuesday in December.

#### FARREL, HERRING & CON PATENT CHAMPION SAFE

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, 10WA

Dunuque, Jan. 7, 1852 Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochras, Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrand
this place, to say to you that on the morning of a
4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and a
entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat tem
so suddenly intense that none of the goods could p,
sibly be saved; but fortunately his books and pric
which were in one of your Champion Safes wrat
preserved perfectly. And well they may be culChampion, for during the whole confiagration the
was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the
Safe which contained them. And still upon open;
it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, whe
the outside was most severely scorched. Your try,
N. A. McCLURE.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Prof
Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROF
LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Sule in the
world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant
workmanship and finish, for plate &c.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., have removed from
34 Walnut St., to their new store, No. 629 Chestant
St., (Jayne's Hall.) where the largest assumment of
Safes in the world can be found

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
629 Chestant Street, (Jayne's Hall.)
March 17, 1859.

PETERSONS' CHEAP AND COMPLETE EDITION OF

PETERSONS' CHEAP AND COMPLETE EDITION OF

# The Waverley Novels.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

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JAS. STEELE, WM. ENGLISH, Superust.

Delmar. March 10, 1850, 286.

Delmar, March 10, 1859, 5m.

A BOUT the first of December last Fire Sheps'
mine strayed away or were otherwise lest. Top
were white—one of them a buck. Any information which will lead to their recovery will be thankfully

ALSO-About the same time four sheep came int my enclosure. The owner will please come for item prove property, pay charges and take them away. Charleston, March 10, '59. JOHN W. LENT.

#### WELLSBORO' ACADEMY. Wellsboro', Tioga County, Penna

Luther R. Burlingame, A. B.; - Principale Mas. FRANCES A. MAYNARD, Animan. Mss ELIZA J. BEACH,

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