The next day, I was talking with the Rev. Mr. Goggles, not about the gambler but on general topics. Of course his life as an intinerant, was full of interest to me. He told me how cheaply he lived and travelled from place to place; that he was often hungry, and never had over ten dollars at once.

"I have only five now," and to verify his statement he took from his pocket a half eagle. I glanced at it. There was a hole in it with a ring attached! It was certainly the proper-erty of the young man from Cincinnatti.

"What is the ring for?" I asked. This piece was given me by a woman in Arkansas, who was converted under my preaching."

The liar, I had already made up my mind that he was an imposter, in short that he was the mysterious gambler. Before dinner time I had an opportunity to whisper my views to the Captain, and while we were at dinner, his stateroom was searched. A large sum of money was found there, and many of the gamblers tools, as well as the dress the "unknown" had

"Parson can you swim?" asked the captain as the Reverend Mr. Goggles come upon the boiler deck.

"A little," he replied. "You will have a chance to try; I am going

to throw you overboard." The captain took him by the collar, and explained the matter to the astonished passengers, who were quite ready to assist in emptying his pockets, and throwing him overboard. The money taken from him was paid over to his victims.

The last we saw of him he was swiming vigorously towards the shore, cursing the captain with as much zeal as he had used in praying and exhorting.

The young man got his cherished coin and I trust learned a useful lesson.

Who did it ?- While the more unscrupalous of the democratic papers are endcavoring with all their might to fasten on Mr. Grow and the Republicans the responsibility of the defeat of the Post Office bill, the Washington Star has the candor to come out boldly and place the blame on the right person. The Star very can-

"Through the speech of Mr. Toombs, evidently delivered to kill time, and thus prevent action of the Senate on the report of the Conference Committee on the Post Office Appropriation bill until the session closed, that measure has failed to become a law. It embraced appropriations to the amount of an aggregate of \$20,-000,000; three millions to cover deficiencies, and the balance for the cost of the service in the fiscal year. The enactment of the bill in some shape was a measure of as much vital necessity to the operations of the government as that of any other to be conceived of. Its failure to become a law may make an extra session imperatively necessary. In undertaking thus to set his own judgment above and beyond that of a majority of the Senate, to the point of preventing the Executive branch of the Government from paying out a dollar on account of postal expenses, and thus destroying its postal service, Mr. Toombs has assumed a respon sibility which seems to us to embrace conclusive evidence that his impracticability as a lemislator has rendered his official connection with public affairs most disastrous to public interest. The bill referred to was the only regular appropriation bill that did not become a law."

The Philadelphia Ledger does not like this plain talk, and dismisses the subject with the remark that "whether the defeat is owing most the blame been attached to Mr. Grow instead of Toombs, we have no doubt the same journal would have devoted an entire "neutral" col- nation. umn, moralising on the wickedness of impeding legislation.—Pittsburg Gazette.

How the Anti-Lecomptonites talk .- The Philadelphia Press says:

The indifference of the people to the Convention of the adherents of the General Administration, which assembled at Harrisbug on Wednesday last, was the result of a double feeling of contempt for its managers, and a full fore-knowledge of its policy. Nobody expected decent, much less Democratic, action. The great body of the delegates did not come to reiterate principles, but to earn wages. They did not vote the wishes of the people, but thanks to their masters. They had mostly been elected as office-holders, or by office-holders; and although they might have averted defeat from a great party by some unexpected concession to truth, they dared not to perform an act of magnanimity, which, while it would have won for them the applause of a surprised and gratified people, would have lost them in their places, and the smiles of an Administration which now stands a reeking infamy before the nation.

The Administration at Washington proceeds. it would seem, upon the theory that it is not victory, but victims, which the Democracy requires, and, therefore, Messrs. Rowe and Wright must take the chances of war. We trust, if they shall choose to stand upon this platform, they will announce the fact before the cars have started. Let us have no more jug-

It becomes the good men of the Democratic party, outraged and insulted by the recent Administration Convention at Harrisburg, to take immediate steps to resist and rebuke that act of insolence and oppression. And we have no doubt that this will be speedily done.

One night last week a married lady of Detroit, who had long suspected that her husband was a regular attendant of a certain gambling room, and was there spending the money which she and her children were in pressing need of visited the room. Seated at a rough table she described her husband in company with three companions in iniquity, who were struck dumb advantage of their trepidation, she seized two or three piles of bank notes lying upon the table which she hastily examined, as if determining the probable amount of the "pile," and deliberately made her exit without saying a word.

In consequence of the scarcity of great men in the ranks of the Democracy, the decline of Mr. Buchanan's small powers, the death of Mike Walsh, and the loss of other fine Demoerate by various accidents, political and physeyes of many have been turned towards Franklin Pierce, as a capital Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1860. He is still abroad, but was written to on the subject, and a letter from him has just been published in which he states that "under no possible circumstances," will be consent to be a candidate. That will do for Pierce. Now how about John Tyler !-- Bulletin.

### THE AGITATOR. HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, March 31, '59.

#### Amalgamation.

A few weeks since, a silly young girl in Susquehanna County, eloped with a mulatto to the State of New York where they were duly married. Immediately upon this fact becoming known, the citizens of Harford, where the parties had lived, held an indignation meeting irrespective of party, at which resolutions were passed, condemnatory of the amalgamation of the white and black races. A Republican acted as presiding officer. Some time ago the newspapers contained an account of a similar occurrence in the State of Michigan.

We have been much amused at the course of the Mulatto-Democratic papers in relation to these two cases. They have been continually deprecating the agitation of the "nigger question," and have flung their sneers at Republicans and asserted that the nigger was the basis of the Republican party, and the source of all its strength. Of course, these amalgamation cases presented too good an opportunity to be lost, to wax eloquent on the "nigger." Every Locofoco editor in the Northern States at once exhibited the whites of his eyes in holy horror and commented upon these cases as practical illustrations of the principles of the Republican party. It is truly wonderful to see how dearly the Slavites love the 'nigger question' when through it they can appeal to the lowest passions and prejudices of men, and how earnestly they hate this same 'nigger question,' when it appeals to the noblest sentiments of human nature and human sympathy. Their whole stock in trade seems to be calumny, falsehood, and misrepresentation.

In the South, amalgamation does not seem to be a crime. Every village exhibits in the different shades of color of its inhabitants, lamentable evidence of this fact. Yet not a democratic editor ever opens his head about that. There niggers are chattels. Amalgamation-adulterous amalgamation-is as common a crime there, as petty larceny is at the North; and yet it finds no rebuke from the virtuous guardians of the public morals. And what is worse, not only are editors silent on this question, but ministers also; and those who in the North have the boldness to speak against slavery and its attendant crimes are dubbed "political parsons," "preaching demagogues" and other opprobrious epithets. This slang is but the effluvia of the slime in which these pro-slavery crocodiles crawl. It hurts nobody, and serves

them for a sign by which they know each other. We believe that the negro race is inferior intellectually and physically to the white race. We believe that the amalgamation of the races would lead to the degeneracy of both. We do not believe in the social equality of the negro with the white man. But we believe black men have rights-inalienable rights-which white men are bound to respect; namely, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; the right of suffrage when taxed. We believe that the Dred Scott decision is the most to Mr. Grow or Mr. Toombs is a matter of but infamous doctrine known to modern civiliza-little importance." We suppose so—but had tion; repulsive to the spirit of liberty which tion; repulsive to the spirit of liberty which pervades the people, and shameful to us as a

> For the benefit of the Locofoco falsifiers, and for the benefit of those whom they seek to deceive, we will state what the aims of the Republican party are:

We aim for a General Reform in Government Expenditures, and the introduction of strict economy into all the Departments.

We believe in non-interference with Slavery where it now exists as a State Institution, and non-extension of it into Territories now free. To prevent the further extension of Slavery, we aim at an entire reform in the present whole sale system of squandering the Public Domain. We propose to give it in limited quantities to actual settlers, and we believe that the adoption of this policy would practically exclude Slavery from all the Territories not already cursed with its presence; would add immeasurably to the independence and prosperity of coming generations, by securing to them, in perpetuity, Free Homes to Free Men, and the blessings of universal free education.

We believe in the election of Post Masters by the people, thereby taking out of the hands of the One Man Power, a tremendous engine of despotism, and the greatest source of political corruption which now exists in this country.

These are the principal doctrines and aims of the Republicans,-dectrines which the whole thinking and honest masses of the people can have faith in-doctrines which only a few years ago, were professed and cherished by the Democrats themselves, but which are now thrown aside and ignored, as dangerous to the country, and as leading to disunion, abolition and amalgamation.

But it is too late. The people are not so ig norant as Democratic leaders take them to be. T. oy are growing wiser every day, and it is very evident that every effort made by these demagogues by lies and misrepresentations to place the Republicans in a false position, but serves with astonishment at the apparition. Taking to show the weakness of their cause, and to foster the growing contempt for it already shown

by the people everywhere in the North. We give in another place the sequel to the Susquehanna amalgamation case, which we hope our Locofoco exchanges will copy for the edification of their readers.

# A Free Fight.

The spectacle of a great and harmoniou party becoming rent in pieces by internal quarrels is certainly very funny. It not only furnishes amusement to those who belong to the different factions, but it is particularly funny to outsiders. For weeks before the late "Office Holders' Convention" as Forney calls it, the Democratic papers, fearing a still wider breach in the party than then existed, counselled con- knowledge that they will be beaten badly.

cilliation, but as it now seems, to little purpose. An administration which spurned the control of the Federal Executive, could not, must not be endorsed as Democratic. Buchanan mannged the 16th of March Convention just as effectually as if he had been present himself. The Convention was filled and managed by his flunkies, and as this fact is known everywhere, no one was surprised to hear that Gov. Packer was repudiated by a vote of more than twothirds of the Covention.

But there were men hovering around the outskirts of the party, watching in the name of the people, this feast of the cormorants. It is of no use to say that the resolutions read at the late Convention expressed the views of no considerable portion of the party calling itself Democratic. Everybody knows better than that. True, it may be, that in this part of the couutry. Democrats swallow without any questions. any kind of a dose which the leaders may prescribe. Here there are no half way democrats. House, All who have the conscience to remain in the party, surrounded as they are, by intelligence and free schools, are ready for any dose in the name of Democracy. There will, therefore, be no delegates from this district at the Democratic State Convention No. 2, which is called for April 12. Here is the call from the Press: The Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania are invited The Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania are invited to assemble in State Convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, 1859, to consult upon the propriety of adopting measures to vindicate the name, fame, and principles of the Democratic party, outraged and insulted by a Convention assembled at the State Capitol on the 16th of March.

To resist the high-handed attempt of the Federal Administration to dictate political creeds to the people;

To protest against the war of a consolidated Federal despotism upon State sovereigniv and State rights.

despotism upon State sovereigniy and State rights;
To reassert the great principle of Popular Sovereignty and non-intervention as well in the Territories as in the States—non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, and non-intervention by the Federal Executive with the franchises of the people of the States;

To re-endorse the old-fashioned creed of the Demo

cratic party, repudiated and trampled under foot by nen claiming to represent the party;

And, finally, to proclaim our unfultering confidence
in William F. Packer, Governor of Pennsylvania, who

has been assailed and proscribed because he refused at the bidding of Federal dictation, to betray the trust, desert the principles, and falsify the pledges of the Union States Rights Democracy.

This call is signed by such Democrats as Gen. Jackman, W. A. Stokes, A. J. Swartz, Isaac Hugus, John Hickman, G. W. Nebinger, J. W. Forney, G. W. Pearce, J. B. Montgomery, and some fifty others from all parts of the State, embracing the most active and influential men of the party.

Thus "the fight goes bravely on," and for a month or two, Republicans will have fine times of it in watching the fun.

It is a matter of considerable interest to see how easily it is for the Buchancers to discover and to attribute motives to the Packer faction. too ridiculous in themselves to be entertained for a moment by dispassionate lookers on. Thus the office holders charge the Forneyites with playing into the hands of the Republicans so as to secure the support of the latter to John C. Knox for the office of Governor in 1860. In the same way, just because Packer asserts perhaps derived its original importance from his independence of the dynasty of "J. B." the fact that the incidentals attached to it were office holders say he is figuring to succeed Mr. Bigler in the U. S. Senate! All the difference between the belligerents which we can see now at this stage of the fight is, that the Forneyites have a good deal of pluck and the Buchaneers a good deal of bluster. We will try to keep our readers "booked" as to how things go on and advise the belligerents to keep cool.

# Grow for President.

It may or may not be pleasing to Mr. Grow, to know that the notorious Bennett of the New York Herald suggests his name as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr Grow does not aspire to the office named for him at present, and if he did, nothing could hurt his prospects more with the respectable portion of the people of the North, than the commendations of such an unmitigated scoundrel as this same Bennett. We give below the paragraph alluded to, simply to show how Grow is regarded by the enemies of Republicanism, as the Herald is the acknowledged organ of Buchananism in New

"Mr. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, an out-and-out Black Republican, has at last done something which may overshadow the laurels of Wm. II. Seward as a Presidential aspirant: for to Mr. Grow belongs the glory of defeating the Post Office bill upon that constitutional revenue point raised against the Senate, upon that Senate amendment increasing the letter nostage from three to five cents. Thus, with the aid of Senator Broderick, Mr. Grow has retained to the people their three cent letter postage. Let Seward look to his Rochester manifesto, or Grow may grow to strong for him. Should Mr. Grow be nominated as the cheap postage Republican candidate for President, Davy Broderick, by all means, should be placed on the same ticket for Vice President. Let justice be done to every man."

THE FIRST RESPONSE .- The first election after the nomination of a Democratic State ticket. in which political lines were drawn, was held yesterday in the city of Reading. The Reading Gazette, published by ex-Speaker Getz-the organ of Jenu Joxes-sums up the result as

"We give below the complete returns of the annual election for City Officers, held yesterday. It will be seen that the Opposition have made clean sweep. Benneville Kein, Esq., is re-elected Mayor, by 944 majority, and the other Opposition candidates, with scarcely an exception, are elected by majorities sufficiently large 'for practical purposes.' The Democrats have one Inspector in each Ward, which they couldn't well help electing, considering that two were to be elected, and only one voted for. They have also elected Mr. Cunnius, as Assessor, in North-East Ward, and a School Director here and there, where they had no opposition. Let us be thankful for small favors! The vote polled was vere small, owing to the stormy weather but a full vote would probably have produced the same result-only more so. The Democrats went into the contest with a presentiment that they would be beaten, and so

And such will be the result at the October election. The Democrats admit on all sides that they go into the contest with the full

March 12. In the proceedings of the House under this date we find the following:

Mr. JACKSON moved that the House pro-ceed to the consideration of House bill No. 605, "An Act extending the general manufacturing laws for the manufacture of leather to the county of Sullivan;" which was agreed to; whereupon said bill was taken up and passed.

On motion of Messrs. PATTERSON, WIL-COX. WILLISTON and MANN, the counties of Juniata, M'Kean, Tioga and Potter were embraced within the provisions of the above

Mr. WILLISTON called up bill No. 784, "An Act relative to the collection of poor tax on unseated lands in the county of Tioga;" which was considered and passed, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Messrs. MANN and HOTTENSTINE amended the above bill, by making the provisions of the act apply to the counties of Potter and Northumberland.

Monday, March 14, 1859. The Personal Liberty Bill being before the

Mr. Williston, giving wide scope to the arcument, considered the slavery question in its various lights, reviewing the responsibilities of the people of the country and the Common-

Mr. Rose moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The motion was withdrawn in order to allow Mr. Zoller to make some remarks.

Mr. Zoller said he endorsed the sentiments which had been expressed by his colleague, (Mr. Irish,) and partially agreed with the views of the gentleman from Tioga, (Mr. Williston.)-He had made the motion to adjourn, in the early part of the evening, in order that the subject might be postponed for a few days. In the main, he should vote for the bill before the House, if he found nothing objectionable in it, and if he heard more discussion upon it.

Mr. Rose renewed his motion. Which was agreed to.

On the question,

"When shall the committee have leave to sit gain?"

Leave was given for it to sit on this evening wo weeks.

WILLISTON ON "FIXINGS."

MARCH 15 .- Mr. WALBORN, on leave, from the Committee on Railroads, reported, with amendments, the act to authorize the Germantown passenger railway company, jointly to lay a single track on Fourth and Eighth Streets, city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Lawrence, (of Washington,) moved that the rules be suspended, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the above bill: which

was agreed to. Said bill was then taken up, and the title be-

ng under consideration, Mr Williston wished to make some remarks pefore the vote upon the final passage of the bill. The claims of the two contesting parties, the Germantown and Green and Coates, were not unfamiliar to the House, and heretofore their names had been used separately—never in conjunction, as in the present bill. Heretofore they had come into the Legislature, like he bristling lion and the tiger, diametrically

the Siamese twins. In itself this was a trifling question, and had

opposed. To-day however, they entered like

of more account than the subject itself. He had been startled in the early part of the ession, upon returning to Harrisburg after a temporary absence, to find that a blaze of excitement had sprung up within a week. He had asked what was the matter, and could receive no reply, except the ominous words "Germantown" and "Green and Coates." At last he had ascertained the truth, which simply was that two rival corporations had, by some inexplicable means, turned the Legislature upside

Mr. GRITMAN wished to inquire whether the gentleman, when he had heard of Germantown and Grren and Coates, had heard of any allu-

rarely an occasion when he went home that he did not, in one way or another, help operate that railroad.

This, however, was not to the point. The excitement from the first outbreak seemed to increase, and men who had enlisted under hones motives, became more deeply interested. Such expressions were at length heard as "that's our man. He's fixed on Green and Coates." 'That's one of our party; nothing can move him; he's fixed on Germantown."

Now, he did not exactly know what fixed meant.

It was a well-settled maxim that men should not only be honest, but should seem to be honest, and avoid even the appearance of evil doing. Now, it would be impossible for the members in the House to vote in favor of the bill without being liable to the charge of being "fixed."

And in this matter the third House had ta ken the most especial interest. At different times it was apparent that there was a likelihoop of one of the bills coming up for consideration, and on such occasions the lobby members had rushed it with force, like a parcel of hounds led by a burly two hundred and fifty pound captain of the hunt.

The Chairman said that it was not proper to allude to members by name. .

Mr. WILLISTON replied that he had not done so From these things, which he had just narrated, it was evident that if a bill should pass connecting these two heretofore rival companies, the House would incur a just suspicion of seeming false.

To avoid this he appealed to the members personally and as legislators of the great State of Pennsylvania to refuse the bill, and not even to appear to be corrupted by outside influences. If this bill was to pass he feared that they would justly incur the suspicion of having been influenced by unfair means. The character of the Legislature should not be trifled with.

If the city of Philadelphia needed a road in the streets named in the bill, he would join in the formation of a bill fifteen lines in length, which would bestow upon the councils the right to grant the privilege. He had already suggested this, and had been met by the answer, apparently half serious, that "the Legislature vas cheaper than the local government."

God forbid that such an imputation should rest upon the Legislature, of which he had heretofore considered it an honor to be a member. We learn that the Bill repealing the supple-

ment to the Tioga and Wellsboro Plank Road Act has received the approval of the Governor, and is now a law.

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn on the

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

-Messrs. Grow, Greeley, Burlingame and

other eminent speakers, are busy in Connecticut. -Rev. Dr. Ide showed some "eight dollar brandy," at a temperance meeting in Spring-field, Mass., on Wednesday, the 9th, which was manufactured at a cost of only ten cents per gallon.

--- The Cattaraugus Freeman states that two children were poisoned in Ellicottville by eating the root of the Cicuta or the "poison hemlock." One was saved with great difficulty, but the other, a daughter of Wm. Baily died soon after.

--- De Santy, the Great Mysterions, preserves his character to the last. It is now announced that he has "gone home." But where that home is no one knows, nor by what means he went thither. There is something appalling in the simple announcement, "De Sauty gone home!" What shall we do hereafter for "unintelligible currents?"

-The remains of Ira J. Thurston, the æronaut who met his death, by his unfortunate ascension from Adrian on the 16th of September last, were accidentally found on Sunday evening last, about ten miles northwest of Toledo and about ten miles from the place of his second ascent. The remains were brought to Adrian and fully identified.

-Mr. Siekles is in jail at Washington awaiting his trial for assassinating Key. It will take place early in April. Mrs. Sickles has returned to New York, and will reside in a house at Bloomingdale, the use of which is granted to her by Mr. Sickles, as long as she remains under her father's protection.-Her little daughter will, for the present, remain with her.

-----The Legislature of New Jersey, on the 7th inst. elected John C. Ten Erck, United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March, inst., in place of Wu. Wright, Dem., whose term then expired. Mr. TEN EYCK was a warm supporter of FREMONT and DAYTON, and is an unwavering Republican. The vote was for Ten Erck, 42; Broom, Dem., 34; Stockton, American, 2.

This makes the twenty-fourth Republican United States Senator.

-When the yeas and nays were called on the resolution of Mr. LAMBERTON, endorsing the course of Gov. PACKER, the first 'no" on the resolution was that of one HENRY L. ACKERa man pardoned by Gov. Packer of a serious offence, for which he had been convicted and imprisoned in Schuylkill county. Of this man it may well be said :-

"Ingratitude, thou marble hearted fiend, More hideous, when thou showest thee in a friend,

Than the sea monster." ---The act, passed by the legislature of Michigan, providing for the trial of criminals

by information, goes into effect next month .-It is a virtual abolition of grand juries. The prisoners are examined by a justice of the Peace; and their case then goes before the criminal court for trial on the information furnished by the justice. It is discretionary with the judge whether he will call a grand Jury .-This plan has its advantages. It is not ofter that a grand jury fails to find a bill against a person who has been committed on the examination before a justice.

----Slavery in Cuba exists in a mitigated form. The slave can buy himself, or an undivided portion of himself, whenever he de mands it, making a tender of his money. If he acquires a fractional independence, he becomes entitled to a proportionate share of his time and earnings. If his master maltreats him, he is allowed a certain number of days in each year to find a new purchaser. He can have his children legally declared free by pay-ing twenty five dollars in court, at the birth of each. Negroes in Cuba have rights which the white men are bound to respect - A Gentleman in North Chester Ver-

mont, two or three weeks since, offered as a prize a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to the one of the scholars in all the public schools in town who should "spell all the others sions made to the underground railway.

Mr. Williston said that he had, because he sented, and about a dozen teachers and a large belonged to that corporation, and there was crowd of spectators were present when the trial took place on the 25th ult. But one trial was to be had on a word and the unfortunate who missed must take his or her seat. Eighty scholars contested for the honor and the prize, and after five hours trial, five pupils remained standing, and the enthusiastic audience soon raised the needful to purchase each a copy of the great Unabridged." -Says Life Illustrated : New York city

allows her people to choose their food, provided they choose such as everybody else eats .-They are 'free agents,' acting under prescribed rules. A citizen has been arrested and brought up to answer to a charge of dressing and ea ting horse flesh! Is any in this vast city held to answer for cating swine's flesh, that fillthiest of stuff-scrofulous, measly, carrion-fed? Never. Is any forbidden to eat pastry, candies, cakes, and other pernicious compounds, which are ruining the bodies of myriads? Are minerals, stones, brickbats, lime, salt, and hypophosphites contraband? Sumptuary laws would be wholesome; but who should make them? Poor, hoodwinked Justice! who shall balance thy scales?

A Charge, like Chickens, coming home to

A correspondent at Kirkwood, N. Y., writes to the Broome Republican as follows:

"I have had my attention called to an article n the Binghamton Democrat, taken from the Montrose Democrat of February 24th, giving a history of the marriage of a 'nigger' to a white woman, in Harford Susquehanna county, Pa., which, after saying that there could not be a minister found in Harford that would marry them, uses the following language: 'Of course none would be a party to so black a crime, whereupon the parties went to New Milford and other places, in search of some being who had not decency enough to deter him from lending himself to so degrading an act. And on the next day a Justice of the Peace of Kirkwood, N. Y., consented to give legal sanction to an alliance forbidden alike by God and man."

"From some words used in the article referred to, such as "negro equality," 'amalgama tion,' the Bogus Democracy take up the cry of Black Republicanism.' amalgamatics.' & Republican whereupon the parties went to New Milford and

Black Republicanism, amalgamation, &c .-Now for the information of the Democracy, we would say that the Justice referred to is the Democratic Justice, just endorsed by the Democracy of Conklin, and last fall elected Justice of Sessions of the County of Broome, Horation N. Benjamin, who not only boasted of having married them, but in addition to the usual fee, of having had the pleasure of kissing the bride—or, as he termed it, 'putting on the seal!' This is the true history. Comments unnecessary."

SECOND.—Spencer & Lusk's Series of Six Looks, to will be among college and open conjugate for the series of 12 Books, to will be send on the seal of the series of 12 Books, to will be send on the seal of the series of the seri This is the true history. Comments unnecess-

What the Press Say. "Costar's" Exterminators are invaluable to for clearing houses of all sorts of vermin. To confidence we recommend them.—[N. Y. Daj

Register. "Costar's" remedies for all domestic pest.

"Costar's" remedies for all domestic pest.
Rats, Roaches, Bed-Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c. in
uable; we can speak from actual knowledge,
merits. Druggists and Dealers should serie
ders early, if they would secure a trade in the

. Journal. "I shall write something about your Externi as I can do so with propriety. They are selidly here and destroying all vermin.—[Ed. 48. Fayette, Mo.

> "Death to all Vermin." As Spring approaches, Ants and Roaches, From their holes come out, And Mice and Rats, And Mice and Rats,
> In spite of Cats,
> Gaily skip about.
> Bod-Bug's bite
> You in the night,
> As on the bed you slumber,
> While Insects crawl
> Through chamber and half,
> In squads without number.

IT IS TRULY WONDERFUL WITH WHITE FISTRULY WONDERFUL WITH WILLING tainty, Rats, Roaches, Mice, Moles, Growit & Bed-Bugs, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Incan Animals, in short every species of Vermin, are codestroyed and exterminated by "COSTAR'S" Rat, Soach, &c., Exterminate, "COSTAR'S" Electric Powder, for Insect. Supplied direct, by mail, to any address in the Its States as follows:

On receipt of \$1, a box of the Rat, Roach, &c., and On receipt of \$2, a box each of the Rat, Ray.

On receipt of \$2, a box each of the Rat Read.

Exterminator, and Electric Powder, isent to paid, sufficient to destroy the vermin on any

ises.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.
"Costar's" Principal Depot, 420 Broadway, V.
P. S.—Circulars, terms, &c., sent by mading

wholesale Agents for Pennsylvania;
COSTAR'S BRANCH DEPOT.
Northeast corner Fifth and Arch Street,
Philadelphia. And Wholesale Dealers generally.

#### FARREL, HERRING&CR PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, 10WL

DUBLIQUE, Jan. All. Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Culm. this place, to say to you that on the morning.

4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, u;
entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heatten so suddenly intense that none of the good cally sibly be saved; but fortunately his books adju-which were in one of your Champion Sass an preserved perfectly. And well they may be a

preserved perfectly. And well they may be an Champion, for during the whole configration was one incessant pouring of fiame directly sport. Safe which contained them. And still upon openit, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, as the outside was most severely scorched. Yours to the outside was most severely scorched Yours to N. A. McCLEE.

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