Greeley in Kansas.

[We make the following extracts from the great speech delivered by Horace Greeley at the first Mass Convention of the Republican Party in Kansas, Osawatomie, May 18, 1859.]

"LAND FOR THE LANDLESS."

The other plank of this Democratic Platform which I remember and approve, affirms the equity and policy of free grants of Public Lands to Actual Settlers, and trusts that the President will further postpone the public sale of the Lands in Kansas. But these platform-builders were careful to conceal the truth that the only formidable obstacle to the Land System they thus approve, is just that National Democracy which they were convened to organize and uphold in Kansas—that if this Democracy had only got out of the way, we should have carried the Homestead bill last Winter, and delivered the settlers of Kansas forever from the fear and danger of being thrown by a public sale of their lands into the ravenous jaws of Speculation. You have to petition Buchanan not to sell your lands from under you this Summer, simply beause National Democracy resisted and defeated the Free-Land principle, in every shape in which it was presented last Winter and would have defeated it in any shape. Mr. Grow's Homestead bill went triumphantly through the House, but was barely beaten by desperate engineering and wily tactics in the Senate, simply because it was deemed less damaging to the party to beat it there than to throw on our Democratic President the responsibility of crushing it by his veto. Beaten somewhere it was doomed to be, because Slavery had decreed the sacrifice, and National Democracy could not but say Amen. And beaten it must and will continue to be—if no longer in the House, then in the Senate—if no longer in the Senate, then at last in the White House—so long as National Democracy holds the reins of the car of State, and Slavery sits within directing its course.

FREE LANDS AGAINST SLAVERY.

For the Slave Power has discovered—what some of us had perceived before it—that the free allotment of the Public Lands in quarter-sections to Actual Settlers, is a most effective barrier and impediment to the further spread of the "peculiar institution"—that it cannot grasp Territories and organize States where the Free Land principle has full play. I heartily approve the Jeffersonian or Wilmot Restriction of Slavery—I desire that Congress should say authoritatively, as Congress did say in the purer days of this Republic, that "there shall be no "Slavery nor involuntary servitude except for "crime whereof the enslaved shall have been "personally proved guilty" in the Federal Territories. But if I could have but one of the two measures—either a direct Congressional inhibition of Slavery in the Territories, or Free Homesteads and Land Limitation—I should greatly prefer the latter, for I consider it the more effective and enduring barrier to the spread of Slavery. And it is because the Slavery Propagandists have at length discerned this, that we find those among them who once advocated the Free Land principle now steadily resisting it. Mr. Albert G. Brown, for example, the Senator from Mississippi, who formerly made eloquent and conclusive speeches in favor of Free Homesteads, now votes persistently against them. The speeches came hot from the heart of the man; the votes are impelled by the brain of the Pro-Slavery politician. And just so long as Slavery—or, if you prefer the more ambitious and ambiguous term, National Democracy—shall control the Federal Government, we shall have no Land Reform; and your Kansas Democrats of whatever stripe must know this as well as I do. What a mockery and a fraud, then, in them to organize for the support of National Democracy, and at the same time resolve that they approve the principle of Free Homes.

The Republican party, on the contrary, stands before you in a consistent and commanding attitude. It is a unit on the Land question—right on principle, with no divided affection or distracting interest—and right on the record. It proclaimed its devotion to Free Homes in its infancy, and will not abjure it in its manhood. Its National triumph—now, I trust, near at hand—will deliver the pioneers forever from the dread of being ejected from their improvements by the land monopolist, and from the degrading necessity of sending agents to Washington to beg the President not to drive them from the humble homes created by their own sweat and toil. Thenceforth, the settlers on western prairies may serve ejectments on occupants of the White House at Washington; but he will serve none of them. He will be a tenant of *their* premises, and not they an intruder on his estate. The difference is one which I should think the settlers of Kansas trained to realize and appreciate.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

I commend the Republican party of the Union, then, to your sympathy and coöperation, because its principles are identified with your interests, as its past efforts have closely paralleled your struggles. It is emphatically and humanely right on all the great living issues of the day. I recommend it, because its platform and its generous instincts alike commit it to the maintenance of the rights of the Adopted citizen as well as those of the Native-born, and to a perpetual resistance to all proscription based on caste, or creed, or place of birth. I commend it because its instincts and aims are essentially and nobly conservative—conservative of Liberty rather than of Slavery—of Good rather than of Evil—of the Rights of the Many rather than the Privileges of the Few. I commend it as the only great party likely, if in power, to commence and press on that grand enterprise, the Pacific Railroad—a measure which, while beneficent, to every section, would prove especially a new dayspring of prosperity to the vast and teeming West, that cradled Hercules destined to eclipse the wildest anticipations of its coming greatness and power. I commend it because its faith and works respecting the great disturbing element in our politics, the Slavery question, is that of the Revolutionary Fathers—the only faith which blends respect for subsisting rights with steady and effective resistance to unbearable wrongs. I commend it especially to you, because in that party Free Kansas has ever found an unflinching champion and a sympathizing friend.

Cyrus H. Mc Cormick the inventor of the Patent Reaper, at the late General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, (Old School) at Indianapolis, presented $100,000 for the endowment of four professorships in the Theological Seminary of that body at Chicago.

Extraordinry as it may appear, says an exchange, a piece of brown paper, folded and placed petween the upper lip and gum, will *stop bleeding at the nose. Try it.*

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, June 16, '59.

Republican State Nominations.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

YORK COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. WILLIAM H. KEIM,

BERKS COUNTY.

THE CONVENTION.

We give in another part of this paper a synopsis of the proceedings, and also the Resolutions of the Republican State Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 8th of this month. We are assured that the greatest harmony prevailed throughout, and each delegate seemed to be actuated with a desire to do that which would be best for the honor and good of the State.

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, the gentleman put in nomination for the office of Auditor General is an honest, capable, and worthy man. He represented the county of York for three years in the State Senate, and did honor to himself and his constituents.

GEN. WM. H. KEIM, is the candidate for Surveyor General. Mr. Keim was elected last year to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Jehu Glancy Jones as Minister to Austria. The appointment was given to Jehu as a kind of reward from "J. B." for having been so badly beaten by Mr. Shultz in "Old Berks," the very stronghold of Pennsylvania Democracy; and it is said that no man did more to secure Jehu's defeat than Mr. Keim. Although we are well enough satisfied with this nomination, we would have been much better satisfied to have seen Mr. John S. Mann nominated, as we think the honor was due to the "Northern Tier."

The Resolutions adopted by the Convention meet our earnest and hearty approval. As we predicted some weeks ago, the American element in the Convention was exceedingly limited both in number and influence. The settled purpose, the fixed desire, the ardent wish of the masses who do the voting, to rebuke in the strongest manner possible the acts of Buchanan and the measures of national policy which he has identified with his administration, seemed, for the time being, to over-ride and over-rule all party considerations, and served to make both parties of the opposition one in purpose if not in sentiment. We have, therefore, no fault to find because conciliatory measures were adopted. Republicanism stands out as boldly in the resolutions as in 1856. It will be seen that the Convention resolved "that it disapproves of Executive intervention to prostrate the will of the people as a dangerous element; that it protests against the sectional pro-slavery policy of the Administration; denouncing the attempts to enact a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories; affirming hostility to the extension of Slavery; condemning the attempts to revive the slave trade, and censuring the Administration of "J. B." for conniving at its practical reopening; favoring a protective tariff and considering that the professions of the President in favor of protection were untrustworthy; condemning the reckless and profligate extravagance of the National Administration; deploring the defeat of the Homestead Bill of Mr. Grow the able representative of this district in Congress; advising legislation to prevent frauds upon the naturalization laws so as to preserve the purity of the ballot box; approving of the enactment of laws to prevent the introduction of foreign criminals; inviting all parties to join in the restoration of the Government to its original purity; approving of the course of Simon Cameron and our Members of Congress who supported the Homestead Bill, and denouncing the course of the Administration in reference to Kansas." These resolutions, as will be readily seen, are in fact, but the reaffirmation of the principles of the Philadelphia Platform. We should like to have seen a resolution pledging the Republican or People's Party as it is called in this State, in favor of Postal Reform; another denouncing the recent attempt of the fire-eaters backed by "J. B.," to acquire Cuba; another against the iniquitous Dred Scott decision. What we mean by this, is, that instead of merely touching upon these subjects incidentally, the Convention should have embodied these sentiments in distinct and separate resolutions. Nevertheless we feel to congratulate all earnest Republicans upon the measures and men submitted by this Convention for their consideration and votes; and we doubt not that Tioga County will show herself, as heretofore, the banner county of the State on the side of Free Soil and Free Speech.

There is another fact in connection with this Convention upon which we desire to congratulate our readers. Unlike the two Democratic Conventions which met during the Spring, this Convention was not composed entirely of politicians. No doubt there were many there, but the great majority of the delegates were fresh from the people, and were, therefore, well acquainted with the wishes of their constituents. This is as it should be. Conventions have but little binding force upon thinking men, if instead of reflecting the popular sentiment, they are known to reflect only the views of a set of politicians.

In accordance with the usual custom, we place the ticket at the head of our columns. Unlike their Sham-democratic opponents Wright and Rowe, Messrs. Cochran and Keim are not bound to any party by the "cohesive power of public plunder," neither have they spent their lives in the pursuit of office. We ask for them a united and solid support.

The State Convention.

In pursuance of a call issued by the Republican State Committee, a Convention of delegates representing the various counties in the State met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, June 8th, 1859, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of nominating candates for the office of Auditor General and Surveyor General.

Mr. Morton M'Michael of Philadelphia was appointed temporary Chairman, and Messrs. Russell Errett, T. T. Worth, L. Rogers, and James Mehaffey were appointed as Secretaries.

On motion, the Secretaries were directed to read the list of delegates when it was found that every district in the State was represented.

A committee was appointed on contested seats and another to select permanent officers for the Convention. The report of the latter committee was read and unanimously adopted as follows:

PRESIDENT,

DAVID TAGGART, of Northumberland.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Messrs. James L. Graham, Joseph Kaye, Levi B. Smith, Wm. S. Quay, Samuel Calvin, S. B. Chase, Joseph Fell, E. H. Rauch, Dr. Elwood Harvey, S. B. Rowe, E. C. Jordan, James Sill, Nathaniel Ewing, J. H. Criswell, John C. Watson, A. W. Taylor, James Mehaffey, Daniel C. Mourer, John S. Pomroy, J. W. Fuller, Daniel G. Dreisbaugh, C. Hoover, James Rittenhouse, Kennedy M'Caw, Leonard Myers, James M. Marks, John A. Fisher, Wm. M. Seibert, Geo. A. Frick, Benj. May, Geo. W. Chambers, David S. Walker, John Blair.

SECRETARIES,

Messrs. Ressell Errett, Lucius Rogers, Samuel Slocum, M. P. Fowler, John H. Stoever, T. T. Worth, M. S. Buckley, J. H. Robinson, W. C. Boyat, Henry A. Ritter, Henry S. Hitner, R. S. Stewart, Jacob S. Sherrill, H. A. Purviance, Jas. C. Austin, Henry Stump.

Mr. Taggart on taking the Chair made a few appropriate remarks.

The following gentlemen were selected by the delegates as a committee on Resolutions:

Messrs. Thos. Howard, Russell Errett, J. M. Purviance, Samuel Calvin, Jas. H. Webb, Jos. Fell, E. H. Rauch, Dr. E. Harvey, Isaac G. Gordon, David Mumma, John P. Vincent, N. Ewing, S. E. Duffield, John H. Filler, John Leech, O. J. Dickey, John A. Hiestand, James S. Myers, Thos. Barr, J. H. Puleston, Lemuel Todd, W. P. C. Seymour, Kenedy M'Caw, M. M'Michael, John Bringhurst, Edwin Gratz, Jacob G. Frick, Israel Gutelius, L. P. Williston, Daniel Bower, Henry A. Purviance, J. M. Shearer.

The President designated LEMUEL TODD as Chairman of the Committee.

The delegates then proceeded to ballot and on the eighth ballot Thomas E. Cochran was nominated for Auditor General. Gen. Wm. H. Keim was nominated for Surveyor General on the first ballot. Both nominations were made unanimous. The following are the

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1*st*. That Executive intervention to prostrate the will of the people, Constitutionally expressed, either in the States or Territories, is a dangerous element of Federal power, and that its exercise by the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic, as well in elections as upon the Representatives of the people, meets our decided disapprobation.

2. That we protest against the sectional and pro slavery policy of the National Administration as at war with the rights of the people and subversive of the principles of our government.

3. That we denounce and will unitedly oppose all attempts to enact a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, believing the same to be utterly at war with the true purposes of our government, and repugnant to the moral sense of the nation; and that we re-affirm our continued hostility to the extension of Slavery over the Territories of the Union.

4. That we regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind; that any action on the part of the government or people conniving at or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and christian people, and that the inaction of the National Administration in bringing the slave traders to justice, and its course in sending such as have been arrested to trial in places where acquittal was certain, subject it fairly to the charge of conniving at the practical re-opening of that traffic.

5. That we hold the encouragement and protection of home production and American industry to be one of the first duties of our government; and the failure to obtain such encouragement and protection from the last Congress, notwithstanding the professions of the President, convince us that the laboring masses of the free States will look in vain for a tariff for the protection of the labor while the administration of the government is in the hands of the party now in power; and that we believe the advalorem system wholly inadequate to the protection we demand, and in lieu of it we are in favor of specific duties upon iron, coal, salt and all such other products wholly the growth and manufacture of the United States.

6. That the reckless and profligate extravagance of the National Administration, causing a necessity for continued loans without any means provided for their payment, give evidence of a want of that ability and integrity which should characterize the Government of a Free people, and unless checked will lead to a dishonor of the National credit.

7. That the passage of a just Homestead bill, giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to every citizen who will settle upon and improve the same, would be a measure fair in principle, sound in policy, and productive of great good to the people of the nation. And that we regard the defeat of Mr. Grow's bill in the Senate of the United States, by the party in power, as a direct blow at the laboring classes of the country, and as unworthy of the liberality of a great government. And that kindred to this was the defeat, by the same party, of the preemption bill which gave preference to actual settlers over land speculators.

8. That the purity and safety of the Ballot Box must be preserved, and that all frauds upon the Naturalization laws, which have been so much resorted to, to promote the success of the party we oppose, ought to be concentrated by wholesome and proper legislation.

9. That we approve of the enactment of proper laws to protect us from the introduction of foreign criminals in our midst, by returning them at once to the places where they have been shipped to our shores.

10. That we cordially invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavors to restore the Government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American Institutions, transmitted to us by our Fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

11. That this Convention do most heartily approve of and endorse the course pursued by our able and distinguished Senator, the Hon. Simon Cameron, and that of our Representatives in the popular branch of Congress who have zealously supported the protective policy, the homestead bill, the just rights of actual settlers, and have steadfastly opposed the tyrannical policy of the National Administration in their attempts to force upon the people of Kansas a fraudulent slavery constitution in opposition to the known and oft expressed sentiments of the Freemen of the Territory.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die with three cheers for the ticket.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

For the Agitator.

The Corning and Blossburg Railroad and the Lumber Interest.

To the Editor of the Agitator; As you have always been on the side of right and justice where the interest of our county was at stake, allow me the medium of your paper to call the attention of whom it may concern to the very serious grievances under which part of our community are laboring, and which grievances are increasing every year.

The Corning and Blossburg Rail Road Co. charge $1,30 per M. feet of lumber, and 25 cts per M. for shingles, for a distance of 20 miles. These rates are higher than on any other road I know of; and we can no longer compete with other lumbermen, although their lumber comes from more remote sections of the country; and thousands of logs are run every year from Crooked Creek to the mills between Lawrenceville and Corning to avoid paying an exhorbitant freight for Rail Road transportation, not to mention thousands of feet which would not be rafted if they could be delivered at Corning for 25 cents less per M.

Now that hemlock begins to pay a stumpage, a new stimulus would be given to the lumber interest if a reduction of 30 cts per M. feet was allowed on all kinds of lumber and timber, and in the same proportion on shingles and lath, or pickets. I know of mills which do not make more than one-quarter of the shingles they used to make. A reduction on the freight would soon bring them to the old standard. The competition is such that they have to look to the smallest savings. The Painted Post Mills for example can afford to pay more for the timber and undersell us, because they have no exorbitant Rail Road freights to contend against.

It is certainly not to the interest of the Rail Road Company to force the timber down the river. A little more liberality on their part would cause millions of feet more to be made up here; and instead of being the losers by the reduction so generally demanded, they would be the gainers. The Directors of the Company can easily be enlightened on this subject if they will take the trouble to investigate the same.—I trust they will no longer stand in their own light, but grant the just claims of lumber dealers.

A LUMBERMAN.

Later from Europe.

NO VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The news from the seat of war is unimportant.

An official Sardinian bulletin says that the Sardinians passed the Sesia in the face of the Austrians who were fortified at Palastro, after a severe conflict, and carrid the place, making many prisoners. The Sardinians were under the immediate command of King Victor Emanuel.

Garibaldi was making some bold movements in Lombardy. On the 27th, after a furious fight of three hours, he entered Como. The Austrians retreated to Camerlalla, where the combat was renewed, and the Austrians again retreated toward Milan. All the steamers on the Lake were in the hands of the patriots.

It was reported via Bern, that on the 29th Garibaldi was defeated by a superior force, and withdrew into the Canton of Tessin, but this lacks confirmation, and Turin dispatches give the impression that he was making further progress.

The contents of the French bulletins are unimportant.

The Emperor was about to move his head quarters from Alessandria, and it was reported he would go to Casale.

The Austrians, in considerable force, had occupied Bobbio.

It was reported in Parma that as soon as the French enter Milan England and Prussia will make most strenuous efforts to end the war.

A fight had occurred at Florence between some English war sailors and some Americans, on account of the latter wearing tri-color rosettes, but no details had been received.

The Emperor of Austria quitted Vienna on the 29th, and arrived at Verona on the 31st May, accompanied by his brother, the Archduke Charles, General Hess, and others.

——Our readers will remember that John Underwood, a magistrate of Prince William County, Virginia, was indicted some months ago for venturing to speak too freely on the subject of Slavery. He was tried by the County Court, and fined $250. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, and Judge Tyler has, as we learn from Mr. Underwood's letter to a friend in this city, reversed the decision of the County Court. Some of his neighbors at the late election insisted upon voting for him for the Legislature, and the following is the vote in the town of Occoquon, of which he is a native, and where he has always resided:

For Governor.		*For House of Delegates.*	
Letcher, Dem.	48	Underwood, Rep.	56
Goggin, Opp.	70	Lynn, Dem.	42
		Merchant, Dem.	9

Pretty good for a beginning in Occoquon, the first town below Mount Vernon, on the Potomac.—*New York Tribune.*

J. R. STEVENS, a Virginia Democratic politician, has consented to run for office on the following condition: "I wish it distinctly understood, however, that I must be elected by spontaneous combustion, as I cannot condescend to electioneer. If any of the sovereigns wish to shake my hand, they can do so by calling at Conrad's store; and their children will be kissed, when presented to me with clean faces."

It is said that after the first Astor House meeting its object was the subject of conversation among a few prominent politicians, John Van Buren being of the number. One of the party remarked that he thought the object was to compel a compromise, or make a trade with the Opposition. The Prince replied: "The day of compromises is past; but we are still a commercial people."

Senator Seward never made a wiser or truer remark, than when he said substantialy that the war between Fredom and Slavery is one of interest which will continue until one or the other of the antagonists falls in the encounter. He contended that slave labor must ultimately cease at the South, or the manufactories of the North become stilled in inaction. Freedom and Slavery are not only hostile to each other in principle, but in every relation in which they fall together. Free labor and slave labor can not long exist as neighbors. All experience shows that the labor of bondage gives way and disappears before the march of voluntary and properly rewarded toil. In the free states where involuntary servitude at one time existed, the war between free and slave labor was unrelenting until freedom triumphed, and slavery was banished from the soil.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit $5 bill on the Commercial Bank, Erie, Pa., is in circulation. It is well executed, and calculated to deceive. The Vignette in the center represents a large steamer, and at the ends are portraits of Washington and Clay. Look out for them.

GRAND CELEBRATION.

The Spirit of '76 Aroused!

THE FOURTH IN TIOGA.

THE patriotic citizens of Tioga County will celebrate the 83d Anniversary of American Independence, in Tioga Village, July 4th, 1859. The Committee of arrangements have made the most ample preparations for the accommodation and enterrainment of all who may attend. We have the best assurances for the punctual attendance of the

Orator of the Day,

HON. E. D. CULVER,

Of Brooklyn, New York.

The Fire Company from Lawrenceville, and the Military Company from Middlebury and Chatham, (Horse) will be with us through the day.

All Stores and Offices will be closed from 10 o'clock a. m. till 4 p. m.

The following letters have been received which will sufficiently explain themselves:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 4, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have accepted your invitation to address you on the coming Anniversary of our National Independence.

Life and health permitting, you may positively expect me on that occasion. Very truly yours,

E. D. CULVER.

Tioga R. R. Office, Corning, N. Y., June 8, '59.

H. H. BORDEN, Esq., *Sec't'y;* We will run a train from Blossburg to Berry's Bridge, reaching that place at some time earlier than 10 o'clock, at half fare—we will carry celebrators from *here* on the regular mail train upon same terms. Yours truly,

L. H. SHATTUCK, Supt.

The Wellsboro & Tioga Road will be open, free to the public for that day.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Ringing of bells at sunrise.
2. National salute of 13 guns at sunrise.
3. Forming of procession on the Green at 11 o'clock. martial music, marching to the stand.
4. Music by the Brass Band.
5. Singing by choir.
6. Prayer by Chaplain,
7. Singing by choir,
8. Reading of Declaration.
9. Music by Brass band.
10. Oration by Hon. E. D. Culver,
11. Music by Brass Band.
12. Procession forms, March to Dinner.
13. Dinner.
14. Music by Brass Band.
15. Regular Toasts,
16. Music by Brass Band.
17. Volunteer Toasts,
18. Fire Works at 9, p m.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

President.—A. HUMPHREY, Tioga Village.

Vice Presidents.—*Brookfield*, Zaccheus Mallory: *Bloss*, James H. Gulick, B. R. Hall: *Chatham*, Russel Temple; *Clymer*, B. B. Strang; *Covington Boro.* Hon. E. Dyer, Lewis B. Smith; *Corington*, Butler Smith, N. A. Elliott; *Charleston*, Robert Trull, John W. Bailey, A. E. Niles: *Deerfield*, Eddy Howland; *Delmar*, Wm. Eberentz; *Elkland*. Leander Culver; *Elk*, Peter McNiel; *Farmington*, Hiram Meritt. John A. Kemp. O. H, Blanchard; *Gaines*, S. X. Billings, *H. C.* Vermilyea; *Jackson*, O. B. Wells; *Knoxville*, J. E. White; *Lawrence*, Elias Snell; *Lawrenceville*, Dr. Lewis Darling, John W. Ryon and Geo. W. Stanton: *Liberty*, Robt. C. Cox; *Middlebury*, Ebenezer Beers: *Morris*, Henry *S.* Archer; *Mansfield*, *A.* J. Ross; *Nelson*, G. W. Phelps; *Richmond*. Amos Bixby: *Rutland*, Col. Henry Oldroid, Dr. Joel Rose, H. B. Card; *Sullivan*. Bateman Monroe, E. A. Fish: *Tioga*, John W. Guernsey, Hon. Levi Bigelow, Richard Mitchell, B. C, Wickham; *Union*, Chas. *O.* Spencer; *Wellsboro*, John R. Bowen, J. F. Donaldson. Henry Sherwood; *Westfield*, Charlton Phillips; *Ward*, Abraham Kniffin; *Osceola*, Dr. *W.* T. Humphrey; *Corning*, C. G. Dennison, Stephen Haight, C. C. B. Walker.

Committee of Arrangements.—James Dewey, H. H. Borden, E. A. Smead, Ira Wells, S. M. Geer.

Marshals.—Col, H. S. Johnston, Leroy Tabor, Chas. O. Etz.

Chaplain.—Rev. S. J. McCullough.

Reader of Declaration.—F. E. Smith.

Leader of Tioga Brass Band.—C. J. Humphrey.

Leader Martial Music.—S. B. Brooks.

Leader Tioga Choir.—H. E. Smith.

Per order of Committee of Arrangements,

Tioga, June 16, H. H. BORDEN, Sec'y.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

—:o:—

C. L. WILCOX,

WISHES to inform the citizens of Tioga County generally, and those of them who enjoy the good things of life in particular, that he has opened an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

-OF-

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sugars,
Coffee,
Pork,
Lard,
Cheese,
Fish,
Fruit,
Molasses,
Tobacco,
Oranges,
Lemons,
Prunes,
Pine Apples,

FLOUR AND FEED

In any quantity and at the lowest prices for cash.

In connection with this, the subscriber would announce that he has opened a

SHOE AND LEATHER DEPARTMENT

Under the direct Supervision of

DR. WATTS,

Whose long experience in this trade eminently qualifies him for giving particular "fits" to customers.

Good Gaiters, for 4s. and 6d.

Shoemakers tools, findings of all descriptions, and every article needed by the trade kept constantly on hand.

25,000 Sheep Pelts Wanted

In exchange for goods at the lowest market prices. Also furs and skins of all descriptions.

June 16, 1859. C. L. WILCOX.

Bridge to Let.

IN the township of Deerfield, opposite Knoxville, across Cowanesque River. Said bridge to be built on piles, in two spans of about fifty five feet each. To be let on the second day of July next. The plan of the bridge to be made known on the day of the letting. Bids will be received up to 3 o'clock on the day of letting.

D. G. STEVENS,
JOHN JAMES,
L. D. SEELEY, } Com'rs.

June 16, 1859.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Arbon Land Company will be held at Blossburg, in the office of James H. Gulick on Monday the 4th of July, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., to elect a board of Managers.

JAS. H. GULICK, Secretary.

Blossburg, June 9th, 1859, 3t*

Book Notices.

THE LADIES' HAND BOOK

OF

Fancy and Ornamental Work.

Comprising directions and patterns for working in Appliqué, Bead-work Braiding, Canvass-work, Knitting, Netting, Latting, Worsted-work, Quilting, Patch-work &c. Illustrated with 262 new Engravings. Compiled from the best authorities, by Miss Florence Hartley. Published by G. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut street, Phila.

This is the most complete and thorough work of its kind. By writing in a simple, straightforward style, and rejecting all irrelevant topics, the author has been enabled to embody in this volume an immense amount of useful and valuable information, and by far the most extensive collection of elegant patterns that have ever been brought together in one book. These patterns are engraved by the best artists and printed on excellent paper in beautiful style. Of course such a volume is *the rage* with the ladies, who can appreciate tasteful patterns for adorning their persons and their dwellings. They knew the value of "Hartley's Ladies' Hand-Book," and are ordering it with a perfect rush. It is an indispensable book for all who would be perfect in ornamental work.

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POCKET, Pen, Pruning and Budding Knives of the best American manufacture and warranted, at

June, 16, 1859. FOLEY'S.

A Card.

IN consequence of the destruction by fire, of my Foundry and Machine Shop in the Borough of Lawrenceville on the night of the 26th of May last, and with them all my books, papers, accounts, and other memoranda of a business nature, those indebted to me will please call upon me as soon as possible, and make some arrangements towards a settlement. Through the assistance of kind friends and neighbors, I expect to be able to go on and re-build immediately, and if those indebted to me will come to my assistance at once, I shall feel grateful.

I desire also to return my sincere thanks to the Lawrenceville Fire Company, and to my neighbors and friends, for their kind efforts to save my property on the night of the fire. JAMES KINSEY.

Lawrenceville, June 9, 1859. (4t.*)

NOTICE.—*Whereas*, my wife CATHERINE has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. ERASTUS KIEFF.

Ward, June 6, 1859. 3t.*

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WOOL WANTED.

TO MANUFACTURE ON SHARES, BY THE YARD, OR IN EXCHANGE FOR CLOTHS, SHAWLS, STOCKING YARN, &c. &c.

WOOL Carding and Cloth Dressing done on short notice and on as good terms as at any other place. All kinds of produce taken in payment for work or Goods. J. SCHOFIELD.

Deerfield, June 9th, 1859.

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For Tioga County for the year 1859.

BLOSS.	*Class.*	*Tax.*
D. S. Magee, Merchandize.	12	$12 50
I. M. Bodine, "	14	7 00
J. L. Evans "	14	7 00
E. J. Bosworth "	14	7 00
M. Shubi, Groceries,	14	7 00
BROOKFIELD.		
Jessee W. Dunbar, —Merchandize,	14	7 00
Wm. Simmons, "	14	7 00
CHARLESTON.		
Nelson Whitney "	14	7 00
CHATHAM.		
Sydnia Beach. "	14	7 00
John Short, Groceries	14	7 00
James Wiley "	14	7 00
CLYMER.		
J. O. Thompson, Merchandize "	14	7 00
Beach & Rushmore	14	7 00
Wm. O. Bristol "	14	7 00
COVINGTON BORO.		
Howes & Didama "	14	7 00
S. S. Packard "	14	7 00
Thos. Putnam & Son	14	7 00
Thos. Videan, Groc'rs	14	7 00
Geo. F. Baker "	14	7 00
COVINGTON.		
Joseph Hubble, Flouring Mill	14	7 00
DEERFIELD.		
Payne Joseph, Merchandize	14	7 00
DELMAR.		
Guernsey & Hastings	14	7 00
S. S. Packard "	14	7 00
John Dickinson, Flouring Mill.	14	7 00
ELKLAND BORO.		
J. & J. G. Parkhurst, —Merchandize, "	13	10 00
J. Stoddard, "	14	7 00
Samuel Davenport, —Flouring Mill.	14	7 00
L. Davenport, Gr'cers,	14	7 00
GAINES.		
S. X. Billings, Mchdze	14	7 00
JACKSON.		
Chas. Tillinghast, Groceries,	14	7 00
John Shirors "	14	7 00
Daggett & Sigsby, —Flouring Mill	14	7 00
KNOXVILLE.		
John Goodspeed, Merchandize,	14	7 00
A. & J. Dearman, "	14	7 00
Henry Seeley "	14	7 00
L. D. Reynolds "	14	7 00
Victor Case "	14	7 00
J. H. Stubbs "	14	7 00
Samuel May, Grocer's	14	7 00
Henry Hopkins "	14	7 00
J. Morgan, Flouring Mill	14	7 00
LIBERTY.		
J. W. Childs, Merchandize,	14	7 00
G W Sheffer "	14	7 00
Seabring & Narber	14	7 00
Miller & Weirline "	14	7 00
J G Albeck "	14	7 00
James Merrell "	14	7 00
B Sulirman "	14	7 00
MANSFIELD BORO.		
Ross & Williams "	12	12 50
D C Holden "	13	10 00
D H Spurr "	14	7 00
C W Nesbitt. Drugs,	14	7 00
RICHMOND.		
L K & A M Spencer, —Flouring Mill	14	7 00
Keyes & Wells Mchdze	14	7 00
SULLIVAN.		
Porter & Parkhurst	14	7 00
John Fox "	14	7 00
N Smith "	14	7 00
R K Rrundage, Flouring Mill	14	7 00
LAWRENCEVILLE		
Stanton & Geer, Mchdz	14	7 00
W. W. Ballard. "	12	12 50
John Hill, "	12	12 50
Johnson & Benn, Gro	14	7 00
W. G. Miller, Drugs & Groceries,	14	7 00
M. R. Panen, "	14	7 00
E. D. Wells, Furniture	14	4 00
Curtis Parkhurst Drugs	14	7 00
Joel Adams, Boots & Shoes,	14	7 00
Jas. Ford, Fl'r Mnl.	14	7 00
LAWRENCE.		
Tubbs, Ransom & Co., Merchandize,	14	7 00
MIDDLEBURY.		
Bennett & Randall, "	14	7 00
John Redington, "	14	7 00
E. Sherwood, "	14	7 00
V. B. Holiday, Groc's	14	7 00
NELSON.		
W. Warner, Mchd'z.	14	7 00
M. Seeley & Co. "	14	7 00
L. Tyler, Groceries,	14	7 00
OSCEOLA.		
P. Crandall & Co. Merchandize.	13	10 00
H. C. Bosworth "	14	7 00
B. C. Staples, "	14	7 00
Clark Kimball "	14	7 00
B. & J. Tubbs, Flouring Mill,	14	7 00
TIOGA.		
A & C G Humphrey, Flouring Mill	14	7 00
J M Wood, Mch'dze	14	7 00
Lewis Daggett "	14	7 00
Baldwin, Lowell & Co	14	7 00
P S Tuttle "	14	7 00
W K Mitchell "	14	7 00
H S Johnston "	14	7 00
D Stone, Clothing.	14	7 00
W T Urell, Groceries,	14	7 00
Sly & Alford "	14	7 00
H H Borden, Drugs,	14	7 00
UNIO.		
John Irvin, Mch'dze	14	7 00
WELLSBORO.		
C & J L Robinson, —Merchandize.	12	12 50
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