

From Europe.

The arrivals of the steamships Vanderbilt and Bavaria at this port, puts us in possession of advices from Europe to the 22d ult. The news—although the great battle for which every one was looking had not taken place—is important, inasmuch as it foreshadows that battle and the results likely to flow from it, and shows the situations and feelings of the combatants and of those who may soon become combatants. The Allies had almost reached the borders of the famous Quadrangle, and the Austrian headquarters were at Villafranca, which is about midway between the fortresses of Peschiera and Verona, and upon the road from the latter place to Mantua. Garibaldi was on the western shore of Lago Garda, and had moved to within a few miles of Peschiera, when the appearance of a superior force obliged him to retire. Napoleon, whose headquarters had lately been at Brescia, whence the Monitor now receives telegrams, had left that place to advance. The Allies had been marching leisurely through a smiling country, the inhabitants of which rose to greet and join them; while the Austrians were retreating in such haste that the march partook of the character and inspired the sentiments of a flight. They gave, it is stated, many opportunities of attack to the foe, which were not improved. But it seems probable that it was the intention of Napoleon to defer an engagement until Prince Napoleon, with the French fleet, could attack the Austrians in the rear. An indication of the feeling of Venice is given which describes the exultation of the inhabitants on hearing that the French were at Padua, and the riots which sprang up in consequence of that false report. The motives or want of motives, the policy or impolicy, by which the Austrians have been led to abandon their strongholds and fall back in such a hurry to the Mincio, continue to be matter for speculation, as their inaction after crossing the Ticino and overrunning Sardinia was; and speculation is quite as idle now as it was then.

Meantime, the new Government of Lombardy has quietly gone into operation, and Modena and Bologna were making preparations to govern themselves. In the Papal States there had been further troubles, and Swiss troops had been sent to Perugia to put down a rising there. The purpose of Prussia in mobilizing her army was not fully known; but the prevalent opinion was that she designed to put herself in the position to act as armed mediator between the belligerents. Little hope was, however, entertained that her efforts would be successful, and it was generally believed that, whatever the result of the expected battle on the Mincio, she would thereafter become a party to the war, which, in that event would involve all Europe. The departure of Kossuth for Genoa and the proclamation of Gen. Klappa were considered ominous of such a war.—New York Tribune, July 4th.

Douglas Defines his Position.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1859. My Dear Sir—I have received your letter, inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination.

Before this question can be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvas is to be conducted. If (as I have full faith they will) the Democratic party shall determine in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the original and undisturbed policy of the Presidential election of 1852, and re-affirm in the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati Platform of 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election, in that event my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention if they see proper to do so.

If on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party (which I can not anticipate,) to repudiate these time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and, in lieu of them, the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property, it is due to candor to say, that in such an event, I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me.

Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit, I am, very respectfully, your friend, S. A. DORR, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa.

CROAKERS AND THE CROPS.—In point of fact, it now begins to appear, as we suggested at the height of this calamitous chorus, that the mischief really done by the June frost, of which so much has been said, is neither very wide spread nor at all irreparable. Farmers of intelligence and experience did not need to be told, from the first, that had the prostration of the growing crops been as severe as it was stated to be, the season was still not too far advanced for profitable replanting; and the great body of dealers in breadstuffs never for a moment wavered under the influence of the abortive panic.

The most biting effects of the disaster appear now to have been confined to a small region of our own State, and to the upper part of Wisconsin. In Canada, Illinois and Northern Ohio it is even an open question whether the harvest will not on the whole be improved by this sharp "counterblast to the flies." In the actual uncertainty of affairs abroad, anything like a positive disaster overtaking our American agriculturists would have been a misfortune to the whole world. We may, therefore, honestly rejoice that the prospects of our Western country are still such as to promise us a busy season of widely-developed and remunerative commercial activity.—N. Y. Times.

WHAT VIRGINIA THINKS OF MARYLAND.—The Old Dominion accuses the Maryland Slaveholders' Convention of a lack of pluck, as we infer from the following remarks from the Norfolk Southern Argus:

"Well, the Marylanders, after having a grand and imposing Convention on the subject, have decided to do nothing in regard to the immense and still increasing free negro population of the State." With the incubus of 74,783 free blacks against 90,368 slaves in the State, they have determined substantially to let the matter rest. Of course, the people of Maryland have the right to settle the question for themselves; but it is easy to see that the tendency of their policy will be to wipe out Slavery from among them, at a comparatively early day. We shall soon cease to regard Maryland as a Slave State practically. Politically she has been dead to the South for a long time past."

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, July 7 '59.

Republican State Nominations. AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, YORK COUNTY.

SCRIVYER GENERAL: GEN. WILLIAM H. KEIM, BERKS COUNTY.

The Maryland Convention.

The irrepressible struggle between Freedom and free labor on the one hand, and Slavery and slave labor on the other, enunciated and argued by Mr. Seward in his great speech at Rochester last Fall, has had a beautiful illustration lately in Baltimore. The politicians of Maryland met to devise means to drive out the free negroes of that State by perpetual banishment; or in case this plan should fail, to reduce them once more to a state of servitude.—Although this Convention was presided over by one of the Senators in Congress from that State, and although they were enabled by the local pro-slavery press to raise quite a furor, yet their blind fanaticism defeated the ends in view, and the Convention, like many other Southern affairs, was an exceedingly decided fizzle.

The free negroes of the South are for the most part those who have been made free by the acts of their masters. It would be barbarous enough, but still even this would be in keeping with the spirit of Slavery to make them responsible for their abhorred condition. One might suppose that to be black or even slightly colored is had enough, but to be free besides, seems in the eyes of these patriotic gentlemen, a most horrible state of affairs—calling for immediate action. The free blacks are pronounced nuisances, and these lovers of the Union and of the rights of their sister States, propose to quarter these "nuisances" upon their neighbors.

The Convention referred to, will have its moral effects upon the politics of the whole country. It shows clearly and we think conclusively that the doctrine of Mr. Seward was not a political sophistry, or revolutionary theory, as it was pronounced to be by the Mulatto Democratic editors, but a living, palpable sequence, growing out of the relations of freedom and slavery.—Every act, every measure of the pro-slavery party of the country shows its truth, and however much that party may try to cover up and hide it, it is none the less true. When Mr. Lincoln was engaged in fighting his gallant battle against Douglas in Illinois last year, the latter tried to shirk the question by sophistries, and brow beatings, and quibbles, and dodges of all kinds, but the conflict between free and slave labor was kept steadily in view, and though moral victory was his. And so every time and place and occasion, when this conflict is made plainer to the people, whether it be in a slave or in a free State, something, however little it may be, is gained to freedom. This is why we say that the late Slaveholders' convention of Maryland will do good to the country. Its action and result have in them more real significance than all the Southern Commercial Conventions which the fanaticism of the free-traders ever devised. It did not meet to plan how to educate the young gentlemen of the South without sending them to northern colleges—though this of itself is a very commendable object—but to devise means whereby those young gentlemen might avoid the necessity of coming in contact with anything free except white men.

No doubt that these slaveholders are tired of having in their midst a population which continually reminds them of the injustice of slavery, and after all it is not strange that they should seek their banishment or reinstatement. If the latter plan were adopted, and if these seventy odd thousand offending free negroes should bring anything like a decent price, the treasury of Maryland would be very considerably improved.

If the Jeffersonian principles of non-extension of slavery were adopted by the government of the country the political aspects of this question would soon be settled. But so long as the pro-slavery party seek to spread it over new territories and to force this question upon every man, just so long will anti-free-negro conventions be held. Truly the struggle is irrepressible.

On Thursday, June 30th, Monsieur Blondin successfully accomplished the feat of walking across the Niagara river, on a tight rope, in the presence of a crowd variously estimated at from five thousand to ten thousand persons. He first crossed from the American side, stopping midway to refresh himself with water raised in a bottle with a rope from the deck of the steamer Maid of the Mist. The time occupied in the first crossing was seventeen minutes and a half. The return from the British to the American side was accomplished in twelve minutes.

DR. GAMALIEL BAILEY, the accomplished Editor of the National Era—(the celebrated Anti-Slavery paper at Washington City)—died on the Arago, 5th ult. He had left his home for his health, and his loss will be sincerely mourned. Residing in a slavery neighborhood, yet he was personally popular, and his integrity and talents universally conceded.

We learn that Judge Burnside was thrown out of his carriage, near Bellefonte, last Friday evening, July 1st, and was instantly killed. He was a man of fine abilities, and was well known and highly respected throughout the State.

We understand the cars commenced making regular trips between Williamsport and Lock Haven on Friday.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Board of Education of the City of New-York have passed a by-law, by a vote of twenty-five to sixteen, requiring that hereafter every school within their control shall be opened daily by reading the Bible.

Steam Navigation has begun with great activity on the New-York and Erie Canal, this season, and the old horseboats are threatened with annihilation. The steamboats not only propel themselves but tug three or four others behind them at the same time.

The United States District Court Grand Jury at its late session in Williamsport, advised the U. S. Government to give the Commissioners of Lycoming county Ten Thousand Dollars to aid in building their new Court House—and to be enjoyed without charge against the United States.

The Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, says that the Commissioner of that county will not entertain any applications for license, unless it is accompanied with a sample of the liquor to be sold. But, says the New-Albany Tribune, if that Board propose, for example, all the liquor presented for their inspection they had better effect an insurance on their lives immediately, unless the Wabash liquor is quite different from that in this section.

The wonderful story of the fall of an immense meteoric mass near Boylston, N. Y., and which was published far and wide, turns out to be a hoax. The first accounts stated that the aërolite covered half an acre of ground and rose to a height of 60 feet above the surface of the earth, and was supposed to have sunk into another earth to about the same depth. The story was much modified, the aërolite decreasing in size, until it has disappeared! Wonderful are these New-Yorkers.

Flour from new Illinois wheat had already been made at Cairo in that State. The wheat was cut on the 3d inst., in Alexander county, thrashed on the 7th and made into flour on the 9th—Farmers in Ohio express that the damage to the wheat crop by the frost is no serious matter. Some of them say that the injury done will not equal that which is done every year by the weevil or fly, and that the frost has killed these insects entirely off. There is no great loss without some small gain.

Senator Douglas was presented with a cane on Friday morning, by Mylor Haines, in behalf of the citizens of the Tenth Ward of Chicago. The Journal says the cane is of oak, of large dimensions, and of very curious workmanship. It is covered with figures and devices—figures of Washington and Douglas in bold relief; eagles, clusters of grapes, liberty-caps, horns of plenty, star-spangled banners, cannons, drums, trumpets, &c. The handle of the cane is a huge horn of plenty. Over the head of Douglas is the inscription, "People's Sovereignty." This work was all done with a knife.

Mr. Wright, American Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, has offered 50,000 thalers for the library left by Alexander von Humboldt. It is not probable that, under the pressure of the present times, he will meet with many, if any, competitors in Prussia or Germany. The interior of these literary treasures is the late valet of the deceased philosopher, who, from the nature of his circumstances, cannot be expected to wait any length of time for the realization of the bequest. Thus it is probable that the greatest number of volumes of the "Berlin Europe" will be removed to the United States.

Prof. Wise and Messrs. C. H. Gager and John Lamontain are making arrangements for travelling from St. Louis to the Atlantic coast in a balloon. They are confident of success, and that they will ere long be able to take an aerial voyage across the ocean. Prof. Wise says he has demonstrated that at a distance of from three to four miles from the earth there is a current of wind blowing from west to east, which is constantly the same, never varying in its direction and rarely in the rate of velocity. The aeronauts will choose a mild day, and start late in the afternoon, travelling all night, and expecting to reach terra firma somewhere on the ocean shore between Boston and New York early next day, when they will distribute a few copies of the Missouri Republican of the previous morning to the wondering natives—provided nothing happens to interfere with the success of the trip.

The Pension Office had upon its rolls on the 30th of June, 1858, the names of two hundred and fifty-three Revolutionary soldiers. Of this small remnant of heroes information has been received that during the succeeding half year forty-six went to their long account, leaving upon the first day of the present year two hundred and seven survivors. The ages of some of these soldiers are stated to have been from one hundred to one hundred and three years. Thus is dwindling away the small number of that gallant band which has come down to us from a former generation, to pass forever from the earth before this generation shall have finished its work. At the period above referred to there were four thousand two hundred and nine widows of Revolutionary soldiers upon the pension rolls, and in six months death diminished that number by two hundred and ninety-five. Of those living this year forty-five were the wives of Revolutionary soldiers before the termination of the great struggle.

When Dr. McMaster made his great speech on the Seminary question, in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Indianapolis on Monday afternoon, the reporter of the Gazette made arrangements to get his manuscript as fast as he read it, in order to send it to Cincinnati. The Doctor laid the sheets on the table before him, as he finished reading them, and occasionally would pass some over with, "Here, Mr. Reporter." At ten minutes to five (the hour the train leaves) there was quite a pile lying there, but the reporter did not like to take them without saying, "By your leave." He waited for the Doctor to pause, till he dared not wait any longer. It was already five minutes to five, so he seized the pile of manuscript and started.

Shortly after, the Doctor came to "Sixthly." "Where's my Sixthly?" said he. He turned over his manuscript, but no Sixthly! At last, with a perplexed expression on his simple, child-like face (for though a very large man, with a venerable white head, he has a face mounted on his big body more child-like than that of Horace Greeley) the Doctor said, "I wonder if that reporter has carried off my Sixthly?"

It was even so. "Sixthly" was already on the train, bound for Cincinnati, and just as the Doctor discovered the fact the whistle of the departing train sounded, seeming to say, "Got you sp-eech, sp-eech, sp-eech." "Got your sp-eech, sp-eech," the Assembly was concluded with laughter.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Agitator. Mr. Editor: I find I am some like two worthy members of society; the auctioneer, and the clergyman. Like the first because I repeat, "going, going," and like the second because "I must say one more word, my dear brethren and sisters, and I have done." My "one more word," relates to that part of the inhabitants of our little village, (and of other places) sometimes called "Young America." The aforesaid class may be divided into two sections. Section first, comprises those interesting young men who promenade the street, dressed in the last city style, with gold chains, and watches, gold rings and white hands and faces. They are the young men who smoke the best Havannas, drive the fastest horses ("2:40 on the plank") and wear the most killing moustaches. They are above labor of course. Most of them are candidates for admission to one or another of the "professions." A few are embryo merchants, for you know that it is genteel, and proper to measure silks, tape, and ribbon, but entirely out of the way, not at all, "the thing," to work at any useful trade. When the "upper ten" receive, they can't go lower than a clerk, and he must be fashionable. What do you suppose would hire one of these young gents to get up in the morning and split wood, or work in the garden, two hours before breakfast? Work! not they! but when the breakfast bell rings, they appear in morning gown and slippers, which they seem to consider very elegant. To my untutored eye, this dress only suggests two of my good Aunt Katrina's most emphatic words—sloouching, and shiftless.

So much for personal appearance. If you should be curious to sound the depth of our Young America's minds, just try—it won't take long. Pass by their Latin and Greek, and argue with them any nice question of the day, and you will soon find them nowhere. Yet these are the pride and hope of our glorious country, the "bone and sinew" of our body politic, the future supporters and defenders of our freedom and independence, the worthy sons of patriotic sires, and oh dear! all the rest of it. You know that fourth of July gas, as well as I. I have forgotten to mention our soaring eagle, and Plymouth rock, but I really didn't see how I could drag them in.

Now "my dear hearers," we come to section second. Now there may be a diversity of opinion as to our young people of section first.—There may be young ladies who admire these doll-baby men; who think their manners so graceful, their voices so sweet, and who give them the credit of being handsome, interesting, and "perfect loves." Well! "every one to their taste." But as regards No. 2, it seems to me that none but the most partial parents can consider them anything but unmitigated little nuisances. In the street I mean, at home they are at liberty to suck candy, make faces, and whoop and halloo like Indians, if they and their guardians see fit. But isn't it delightful to drive a span of "skittish" horses up a street, when ten or fifteen juveniles are letting off fire-crackers. "There she goes Bill!" says one, and there she does go, and well for you if you can stop your horses in time to save your neck. Then foot-races. They are healthy no doubt, interesting of course to those who engage in them, but I maintain that the sidewalk is hardly the place for such exhibitions. "Go it Jim, I'll find the oats," and Jim "goes it" bareheaded and perhaps barefooted, down the plank. The ladies, for whom the sidewalk is none too wide a way, are not to be troubled with these young savages. My little man, said I the other day to some little Tom or Harry, don't you know it was very rude for you to crowd those ladies so? "Be they yourn?" Mine said I, no, I don't own the article but, "Well then, spose you follow your nose right home." Restraining a strong inclination to box his ears; but little boy said I,— "Go to thunder! says Young America 1, 2, 3, 4, and off I go, and I'll get to the grocery first."

Disgusted with my missionary efforts I turned and went, not to thunder, as my young friend politely requested, but about my business. I know old bachelors are called hard-hearted, not fond of children &c., but if this sort of thing is agreeable to anybody, his heart must be very soft, to say nothing of his head. Well, good bye. I am off now, to "parts unknown." When I get there, you may hear from me again. Yours truly, J. JENKS.

A YOUNG LADY IN A TRANCE.—NARROW ESCAPE FROM BURIAL.—The Peoria (Ill.) Union of the 6th inst. learns from Mr. R. D. Story, of Medina township, in that county, that his daughter Elizabeth, a girl of about nineteen had a veritable trance a few days ago. The only premonitory symptom seems to have been that on the previous morning she "felt like she had not slept all night, and yet was not conscious of having been awake." She was in good health and spirits through the day, (31st ultimo), but retired early and seemed so soundly asleep when her sister came to bed that the later could not wake her. In the morning she was found apparently dead. In a few hours preparations were in progress for the burial of the body, and Thursday set for the funeral. The neighbors were called in, and after consultation, all concluded it best to bury her at the time suggested—no one considering it necessary to call a physician. On Wednesday evening, however, before the coffin had been brought, while the younger brother was looking on the face of his dead sister, he thought he saw the lips move, and livid with fear ran to communicate his suspicions to his mother. She was just entering the front door, receiving some friends from Henry County, and at the announcement uttered a most agonizing shriek of surprise. This was instantly followed by one from the chamber where Elizabeth was lying; and when the mother and friends entered the room she was sitting on the cooling board, much surprised at the alarm of her friends as they were at her sudden recovery from what they thought the grave.—The joy of her friends at her recovery can better be imagined than described. On Saturday morning, Miss Story was in perfect health, but from dread superstition will not explain her feelings while in the state of trance. She avoids speaking of it.

DORNBLY PUNISHED.—The other day a Dutchman in Cincinnati was severely thrashed by his "crow," and while smarting under the infliction he complained to the Mayor, and had his better half arrested for the outrage, whereupon she was fined three dollars and the costs; but she not having the money, her husband was called upon to fork over. Upon which he opened his eyes in great surprise, exclaiming, "Yot for I pay? she vim me!" The "statute" was explained to him, and he paid, but announced that hereafter his wife might wallop him as much as she pleased, but he would never again take steps to uphold the "majesty of law."

AN "ASTONISHING" ERROR CORRECTED.—A "startling" article in the New York Herald of the 8th inst., under the imposing head, "Astonishing Frauds in the Postoffice Department," led to the belief that the Department loses one million of dollars a year by the use of counterfeit and washed postage stamps.

We find, on inquiry, that no investigation has been made leading to the belief, or even the suspicion, that such startling and wholesale frauds have been committed. On the contrary, careful investigation in the Department has led to the conclusion that, although occasional attempts are made to use cancelled and washed stamps in payment of postage, such attempts are rarely successful, and that no considerable loss to the revenue, has resulted from this abuse. We find that the Department has no reason to believe—either from proof or reasonable presumption—that there has been any counterfeiting of postage stamps since their introduction into the service. The sale of postage stamps has increased and is increasing from year to year in a nearly uniform ratio. Surely this could not be the case if the statements of the Herald were true. Moreover, it would be next to impossible to introduce counterfeit stamps to any considerable extent without exciting suspicion, except it may be through the agency of dishonest post-office officials; and in this way it would not be possible to succeed without assistance in all the principal offices of the Union. In no office could many spurious stamps be sold; because the diminished demand for the legitimate stamps would necessarily at once arrest the attention of the postmaster.—Washington Constitution.

BOTTS AND THE EAGLE.—Hon. John M. Botts has been addressed by a committee of naturalized citizens, in New York, asking his views on the letter of Secretary Cass, which declares that naturalization as an American citizen does not exempt a foreigner from the claim of his original government to his military services, if he voluntarily returns to his native country. The reply of Mr. Botts is elaborate, but the sum of his argument is contained in the following paragraph:

"My view on this question may be thus summed up: When one plants himself under the wing of the American Eagle; when he is pledged and sworn to support and defend; when he enrolls his name upon the ample folds of the Stars and Stripes of this great American Union, he is free to go wherever the winds and waves may carry him; the eye of that Eagle watches over his every step, that flag waves proudly over his head, whether he is upon land or water, in a palace or a dungeon; and the power that dares to interfere with his personal liberty whilst he is engaged in lawful enterprise, and not offending against the criminal or penal code of that power, dishonors that Eagle and disgraces that flag to which he appeals for his deliverance, if it does not afford him prompt relief and redress."

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The following is the vote to which each will be entitled at the next Presidential election.

Delaware,	3
Maine,	8
New Hampshire,	8
Virginia,	15
Massachusetts,	13
Rhode Island,	4
North Carolina,	10
South Carolina,	8
Connecticut,	6
Georgia,	10
Vermont,	5
New York,	35
Florida,	3
New Jersey,	7
Pennsylvania,	27
Texas,	4
Mississippi,	6
Illinois,	12
Michigan,	13
Missouri,	9
Indiana,	13
Arkansas,	4
Iowa,	4
Tennessee,	12
Wisconsin,	5
Kentucky,	4
California,	4
Minnesota,	3
Oregon,	3

The foregoing gives an aggregate of 303 Electoral votes, namely, 183 from the free States, and 120 in the slave.

At POTTER'S FIELD, New York, during nine weeks past, over 27,000 coffins have been raised out of 17 pits, each 200 feet long, and from 8 to 10 feet wide. The coffins in which the bodies were originally buried were broken up, and the bodies packed into boxes 6 feet long, 20 inches deep. The remains of from three to forty bodies were packed in each box, or eighteen in each on an average, and the boxes were removed to Ward's Island. The dead are now all cleared away, and the old coffins now only remain—Among them may be seen several in which infants must have been buried. These are removed daily by cart-loads to Central Park, where they are burned at night, and the smell from them during their combustion is horrible. The smell from the boards on the ground is also very bad. There is also a lot extending from 48th to 40th streets, which is said to be a mass of human bones. Its dimensions are 484 by 100 feet.

ABOUT PAPERS.—The paper having the largest circulation—the paper of tobacco. Paper for the roughs—sand paper. Paper containing many fine points—the paper of needles. Ruled paper—the French press. The paper that is full of rows—the paper of pins. Spiritualist's paper—(W) rapping paper. Papers illustrated with cuts—editorial exchanges. Drawing paper—the dentist's bill. A talking paper—sheriff's warrant. The paper that most resembles the reader—"This you—tissue—paper."

NO SUMMER VACATION AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, PITTSBURG, PA., owing to the improved prospects for active business throughout the entire country this coming fall. Upwards of 200 Students are in daily attendance: hence the entire faculty is retained, and there will be no summer vacation, giving every facility for young men to enter during the summer, and be thoroughly prepared, at a cost of only \$40. in time for the business season.

Public men and politicians affect to think slightly of journalism as a profession, and of journalists as a class. Yet these are the persons who look to editors for support in their troubles, aims, and ambitions, and are made and unmade by the pen. How many leading men in this country and abroad, have been writers for the press?

CANDIDATES.—We are requested to announce BENJAMIN VANDUSEN of Chatham township as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—A fresh supply of Sunday School Books has just been received at the Bingham Office. (July 7, 1859.)

KNIVES! KNIVES! KNIVES! POCKET, Pen, Pruning and Budding Knives of the best American manufacture and warranted, at June 16, 1859, FOLLYS.

ESTRAY CATTLE.—CAME upon the premises of the subscriber, on the Marsh Farm, on or about the last of May, FIVE TWO YEAR OLDS—2 red bellers, one brindle heifer, one line-backed heifer, and one red steer. The owner is requested to come and pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold according to law. Delmar, July 7, 1859. JOHN PEARSON.

Auditor's Notice.—THE undersigned, appointed an Auditor to distribute the moneys arising from the sale of property of J. K. Marwick by the Sheriff of Tioga County for Johnson now for the use of B. P. Beardsley will attend to the duties of said appointment on Saturday the 30th day of July at 1 o'clock p. m., at the office of H. W. Williams, in Wellsboro, when and where all persons having an interest in said fund must attend or be forever debarred from claiming any part of the same. THOS. ALLEN, Auditor. Wellsboro, Pa., July 7, 1859.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, Pa., Quarter ending June 30, 1859.

Avery A. H.	Ledener Mrs. Carolina
Austin Locastella.	Leopold Schaefer
Bacon Miss Clarissa J.	Kohler Elizabeth
Burley Ebenezer	Johnson Mrs. Matina
Bacon Miss M. L.	Harris Lucia
Billings Chas. F.	Hart Julia B.
Battersmith	Reynolds George
Cole Mary J.	Reynolds Miss Joanna M.
Cote John G.	Smith Jud
Crossman Arch.	Thomas Martha A.
Campbell Jeremiah	Wilcox L.
Francis Ephraim	Webster John E.
Editors Banner	Williams Washington
Faulkner Miss	Wheeler Eviline L.
Francis James	Wood Deborah
Fitzgerald Miss Margaret.	Waters Delana
Greim John	Wilson John
Mavther O. L.	Young Elizabeth
Marvin Miss Emily	Zaner Lewis
Legrand Washington	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. I. D. RICHARDS, P.M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, Pa., Quarter ending June 30, 1859.

Augsbury Post	Laundry Horse
Adams Mrs. B.	Laferty C. M.
Ayers Mary L.	Lay Miss M.
Beach & Rushmore	Kuffin E. A.
Barnes Sarah	Kellog Silas
Cate E. G.	Moore Wm.
Canwell Albrah	Mathews Wm. S.
Chickering Hiram	Millard Geo. 2
Chapman O. 2	Miller Henry H.
Clark Eugene	Nuton Jane
Duham Sarah A.	Niles Julia E.
Dawley Nathan	Pechner S.
Dering Hamilton	Palmier Ella V. B.
Douglas S. S.	Peckard S. S.
Dibble Luther	Ray Susan Ann
Elliott S. B.	Sawyer Phiney Emory
Emery Wm.	Smith J. O.
French J. C.	Smith Lockwood L.
Farr Eli S.	Schooner Christopher
Grey Ida	Spaulding J. S.
Gregory O. S.	Thompson Mrs. Ann
Gahler Thomas	Tyler Mary Ann
Hakes Phoebe L.	Underhill Thos W.
Hart Mary Ann	Wadkins James F.
Horton Prudence	Watson Sarah L.
Hubbard Omelia P.	Williams Abner C.
Hill Rhoda	Wilson J. B.
Harien Edith L.	Whitaker Wm.
Halley Miss Eliza	Wilson Mary Ann

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. W. T. URELL, P.M.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

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,
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 "fit" 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 price. Also furs and skins of all descriptions. June 16, 1859. C. L. WILCOX.

Iron City College

\$40.00

Pays for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

357 Students Attending Daily, March, 1859.

Usual time to complete a full course, from 6 to 12 weeks. Every student, upon graduating is guaranteed to be competent to manage the books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from \$500 to \$1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Reside at pleasure.

51 PREMIUMS FOR BEST PENMANSHIP AWARDED IN 1858.

Minister's Sons received at half price. For Circulars and Specimens of Writing, including letter stamps, and address F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 14, 59—Sept. 23, '59, ly.

DEERFIELD WOOLEN FACTORY.

WOOL WANTED.

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

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done on the premises, and on good terms as in any other place. All kinds of produce taken in payment of work or Goods. J. SCHOFIELD, Deerfield, June 9th, 1859.

SPIRITUALISM.

A new and interesting book—entitled MYSTIC HOURS—Or the Experience of Dr. R. A. Redman as a Spiritual Medium.

Is now in press and will soon be offered to the reading public of Tioga County. This book will particularly interest those who have never witnessed, or are firm unbelievers in Spiritual phenomena. It is an unvarnished, truthful representation of facts. June 9, 1859, 4t.

Fair Warning! Last Call!

ALL persons indebted to the late Sheriff, JOHN MATHERS, are requested to call upon the undersigned, at the Probationary Office, immediately, or they will be required to settle personally or for surety. W. M. T. MATHERS, Wellsboro, June 30, 1859.