

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Aug. 18, '59.

S. M. FRETWELL & Co., 119 Nassau St., New York, and 10 State St., Boston, are the Agents for the Agitator, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

Republican State Nominations.

AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, YORK COUNTY.

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

Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors in the several election districts of Tioga County, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections on SATURDAY the 20th day of August next, to elect two delegates from each district to meet in Convention at TIOGA VILLAGE on FRIDAY the 19th day of August 1859, to select candidates for the following enumerated offices: One person for District Attorney. One person for Treasurer. One person for Commissioner.

Three persons to meet in Conference at Connersport, Potter County, with an equal number selected by the Republicans of Warren, McKean and Potter Counties respectively, for the purpose of nominating one person to represent this Senatorial District in the State Legislature.

Two persons to meet in Conference at Wellsboro, with an equal number selected by the Republicans of Potter County for the purpose of nominating two persons to represent this Representative District in the Legislature next Winter.

The Committees of Vigilance in the respective election districts as published some weeks ago in the Agitator, are urged to act promptly and vigorously; to provide so that due notice of the primary meetings for the election of delegates may be given, in order that every district may be represented in the Convention. Such of the members of the Committees as cannot conveniently serve promptly, are requested to appoint a substitute.

O. B. LOWELL, In behalf of the Co. Rep. Com.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

- Bloss.—Wm. Butler, John James. Brookfield.—John C. Mascho, Isaac Plank. Clymer.—B. B. Strang, Wm. A. Douglas. Charleston.—Morgan Hart, A. E. Niles. Chatham.—Benoni Short, Harvey Leach. Corning.—Jos. W. Whiting, John Lewis. Connington.—O. F. Taylor, L. B. Smith. Deerfield.—John Howland, Emer Bowen. Delmar.—H. S. Hastings, Jas. J. Jackson. Elkland Boro.—M. W. Still, Benj. Dorrance. Elk.—John E. Smith, D. W. Rangle. Farmington.—O. H. Blanchard, G. Howard. Gaines.—H. C. Vermilyea, J. S. Watrous. Jackson.—O. B. Wells, Hector Miller. Knoxville.—N. Comstock, Augustus Alba. Lawrence.—Joseph Guile, T. B. Tompkins. Lawrenceville.—A. C. Crippen, Wm. Trowbridge. Mansfield.—E. A. Fish, Abaz Robbins. Mainfield.—Henry Allen, Wm. Adams. Richmond.—Amos Bixby, Wm. C. Ripley. Rutland.—Wm. Lawrence, Geo. Crippen. Shippen.—John Dickinson, Edgar Grinnels. Sullivan.—Bateman Monroe, Henry B. Card. Middlebury.—J. B. Potter, A. C. Cole. Nelson.—T. R. Warren, M. H. Brocks. Liberty.—C. F. Veil, Daniel S. Mackey. Union.—John Irvin, Ambrose Barker. Ward.—Abram Kniffin. Westfield.—C. Goodspeed, Charlton Phillips. Wellsboro.—A. J. Seefeld, S. F. Wilson. Tioga.—Vine Dupui, C. H. Place. Osceola.—P. Crandall, Wm. T. Humphrey. S. B. BROOKS, A. N. DONALDSON, J. C. BEEMAN, Committee.

President-Killing.

Last week we gave our general views on the subject of President-making by those who, having the power of the Press in their hands, seek, at this early day, to wield that power in behalf of some political favorite of their own, with an eye more to their own selfish ends than to the advancement of correct Republican principles. We tried to show by pointing out at least one instance that there are professedly Republican papers, owned and controlled by men who worship expediency—men, indeed, who would willingly ignore altogether or wantonly sacrifice the dearest Republican issues for the sake of one success. We tried to show that this course was entirely suicidal, and reflected but little credit upon those who propose to follow it—that they were mere wire workers, political auctioneers who dealt out their wares to the highest and best bidder—men who are Republicans because that is the strongest party in the locality where they live. We tried also to show the fallacy, or rather the folly of such men in indicating certain statesmen as their choice for the Presidency so long in advance of the right time; and during the week last past an instance of Presidential aspirations suddenly nipped in the bud presents itself, which for the edification of our readers, and to illustrate the general moral of Presidential wire-working, we will now "improve."

THE VILLAFRANCA ARRANGEMENT.

The Paris papers of July 26, publish the text of the preliminaries of peace agreed upon and signed at Villafranca by the Emperor Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph. It is as follows: "Between his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, it has been agreed as follows: "The two Sovereigns will favor the creation of an Italian Confederation. "That confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father." "The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French his rights in Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, so that the frontier of the Austrian possessions should start from the extreme range of the fortress of Peschiera, and should extend in a direct line along the Mincio as far as Grazzano; from thence to Scorzolo and Luzana to the Po, thence the actual frontiers shall continue to form the limits of Austria. The Emperor of the French will hand over (remetra) the ceded territory of the King of Sardinia. "Venetia shall form part of the Italian Confederation, though remaining under the crown of the Emperor of Austria. "The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena shall return to their States, granting a general amnesty. "The two Emperors will ask the Holy Father to introduce indispensable reforms into his States. "A full and complete amnesty is granted on both sides, to persons compromised in the late events in the territories of the belligerent parties."

and kept ablaze by the endearing letters of Barney Donnelly burned only to light his footsteps to the White-House in 1860. He stood well with the Democracy both North and South—stood as a kind of compromise candidate between the moderate Democracy of the North and the Slave-trading Democracy of the South—stood in fact as fair as the best among them. The truth is he stood too well for the New York politicians who have their own fish to fry, and in an evil hour Barney Donnelly the confidential letter writer, gave them a chance to strangle Gov. Wise, by giving to the world the following letter:

RECORDED, July 15, 1859. DEAR SIR:—I thank you for yours of the 8th inst. I have appreciated all along that the Tammany Regency would carry a united delegation from New York to Charleston. For whom? Douglas, I know, is a candidate; but you may rely on it Mr. Buchanan is himself a candidate for renomination, and his purchase and power will be used to disappoint Douglas and all other opponents. Our only chance is to organize by districts, and either who deny me or send two delegations. If that is done or not done, we must still rely on a united South. A united South will depend on a united Virginia, and I pledge you that she, at least, shall be a unit. Virginia is a unit, and persistent and firm on a sound platform of protection to all persons of color, and the South will rally to her support all the South. The South cannot adopt Mr. Douglas's platform. It is a short cut to all the evils of Black Republicanism. He who will kick up his heels if he does or does not get nominated, and the main argument against his nomination is that he cannot be elected if nominated. If he runs an independent candidate, and he and I am nominated at Charleston, I can beat them both. Or, if Squatter Sovereignty is a plank of the platform at Charleston, and Douglas is nominated, the South will run an independent candidate on protection principles, and run the election into the House. Where, then, would Mr. Douglas be? The lowest candidate on the list. If I have the popular strength you suppose, it will itself kill the nomination. Get that and I am confident of success. The Hon. F. Wood is professedly and really, I believe, a friend, and I judge what you say of his country influence is correct. But I am confident all the time without New York, and don't fear the result. I am depending solely upon the open position of principle, independence of all covetousness, and all other aims. We will overtake opposition in Virginia, and our vote will be conservative and national. I shall always be glad to hear from you, and am, yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.

Now, we have no desire to magnify at the expense of the Pro-Slavery Democratic Party this ill-advised and ridiculous letter, and we only copy it to show the means resorted to, in many instances to cheat the people out of their right choice for those who govern them. This country is cursed with demagogues, and here is one who cooly sits down and to an obscure politician calculates his chances of success in a scrub race for the Presidency. It ought to be remembered that but a month ago this man was considered by the entire Democracy of the country as a fit man for the Presidency—fit to guide the destinies of a nation like ours—fit to occupy the seat where once sat Jefferson and the Adamses. When we find a man, whom, as in this instance, we had always regarded as a high-minded Statesman, dabbling in the dirtiest cess-pools of the dirtiest of all New York State politics, it creates in us feelings of disgust at the whole race of demagogues. And it strengthens us in our opinions often expressed in these columns that President-making and President-killing are games of the politicians, with which the people—the masses—have but little to do. Here the inner workings of Democratic political machinery are laid bare to the eye—so bare indeed that no rhetoric or sophistry can cloak them from the popular gaze and the popular disgust.

Candidates.

As this number of the Agitator is probably the last which will be read by the Republicans in all parts of the County prior to the day for holding the Convention at Tioga, we propose to say a few words in regard to the election of delegates and their action as such in Convention. We have noticed that several of the candidates for office have canvassed the different townships with the view to prejudice voters in their favor. These candidates may possibly plead that the practice is sanctioned by custom and that therefore they are justified in doing so. To say the least of it, we believe that it is a very poor way—a way more calculated to defeat than to secure a popular expression of the opinions of the people; most deeply interested and concerned.

One of two things is undoubtedly true: either that this high pressure electioneering is right, or Conventions for a free and unbiased expression of the popular wish of the people are right. If the first be right, the last is certainly unnecessary, as it seems to us. But we hold that Conventions are necessary to any party organization; that without them there could be no organized effort, and speaking relatively, no success. And we firmly believe that this custom—if this practice is old enough to be dignified by the name of custom—will do more to undermine the strength of a party than anything else. Why? We will try to tell you.

When candidates go before the people with a view to influence them in their action at the primary meetings, they pervert the privileges of the citizens intending to vote, by appealing to their sympathies and by securing them by pledges, thus limiting in some degree the liberty of a free expression. Men become so intensely selfish when asking for office, that principles are left in the background, and in some cases entirely forgotten. If for instance, a Republican seeking for an office meets in his travels a half-way, weak-backed Republican whose vote may be needed in caucus, the Republican candidate goes down to the level of Weak Back in order of bringing him up to his own level. In this way principle is often inconvenient to the candidate, and the result is demoralizing alike to the voter and to him who seeks the vote. If the people do not put stop to this kind of thing, we will soon be, as a party, burdened down with all that clap-trap which we so heartily despise in the party which now rules us. People do not like to be bored by office seekers, nor ought they to be. It may be asked "How are people going to know who are candidates?" Let the people meet together in caucus and elect delegates to a county Convention, and let the names of candidates be read from the county paper. Let those present who know the men by reputation speak of them as they deserve. The ospability,

integrity of character, and fidelity to principle of each candidate ought to be discussed without fear; and due weight ought to be given to the claims of locality. In cases where little can be known of candidates, much should be left to the discretion of delegates. We believe this would be better. Will the people try it?

In the selection of candidates to be presented to the people for their suffrages, the county Convention should regard no man's claims to office over any other man. The truth is, no man has any claims to office, except fitness.—The fact that a man is a partisan ought not to entitle him to superior consideration. Let the convention act as for the people instead of the politicians; and the Republican party of Tioga will gather strength with each succeeding year. But just as soon as the interests of the people are made secondary to the claims of some wire-worker because he has been such, the party will lose strength as it certainly ought to. We trust the approaching convention will be governed by discretion and wisdom.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

For the Agitator.

Is Party Spirit consonant with Freedom. This question has been the theme of much discussion. The profoundest men of our time have given much attention to the subject, and many arguments pro and con have been adduced, and the object of this article will be to prove that in a few representative governments where all power comes directly from the people, a conservative party spirit is highly beneficial to the perpetuity of constitutional liberty. Certainly I mean not that wild fanatical spirit which would destroy every thing in opposition to it; that spirit cherished by the nullifiers of the South, or the Constitution-burners of the North. There are extremes upon all questions which are to be studiously avoided, but in my opinion a fair and honest party spirit in which men express their cherished convictions, is both right and expedient. This position may be disputed. I know full well that there are many who grievously lament the existence of political parties among us, who would go about in sack cloth and ashes, if "politics" only could be entirely removed. And to this class of persons I wish chiefly to address myself in this article. And here, at the outset, I am willing to admit, that many gross abuses, many private and public wrongs are frequently the result of an unnatural party heat, yet they are more than counterbalanced by the benefits resulting therefrom.

In the first place I would appeal to past history in confirmation of my position, for as a people, we pay much deference to precedents. Many examples might be adduced, but every republic that has ever flourished and decayed, has the same story to tell. To cite one may be sufficient for the whole. Every school boy is familiar with the story of Greece. It will be recalled that that republic was composed of a number of small states cemented together by the celebrated "Achaean League."

Practically they sustained much the same relation to each other as do our own United States. They were strongly allied to each other, offensive and defensive. To a foreign power they were invincible as the Persian hosts found to their lasting sorrow in the straits of Salamis and upon the plains of Marathon. Though in case of a rebellion, they would rally around a common flag as one man, intent upon either death or victory. Still in their local affairs they were independent of each other. Each framed laws which best suited them, and they were extremely jealous of each other's increase of power. During the palmy days of Greece, the age of which historians write, and poets sing—the age which produced her Pericles and Aristides—the age which saw the battles of Thermopylae and Plataea—the age in which she began the cultivation of letters and the fine arts, her States were impelled onward by a strong, but evenly matched party spirit. As long as she was divided into different parties she flourished, but the sequel is not yet told.

Philip of Macedonia, early evincing a strong desire for military glory. Under various pretexts, he made war upon his neighboring states.—Demosthenes vainly used his eloquence against him. The Athenians could not successfully combat him. As a matter of course, the whole of Greece became subservient to him, and henceforth there was but one great controlling party, Philip having met a premature death, Alexander came forth to fill his place, and the rest is soon told. By the force of his arms he overran all Asia; country after country he brought subject to his dominion. At last we find him seated by the sea side weeping because he had no more worlds to conquer. His end, too, was untimely, and Greece the land of scholars and patriots sank rapidly back into ignorance and decay, and soon we find her becoming an easy prey of the conquering Eagles of Rome. As long as her power, politically, was properly balanced, she knew nothing but prosperity. As long as the equality of the states composing the confederacy was admitted, her course was onward and upward, but the absolute domination of Philip and his son, completed her ruin. And is not that is true of the past, true of the present? Is not that which is true of other republics true of ours?

That a moderate party spirit is conducive to freedom is almost self-evident. If there is but one great overshadowing party, it has, of course, no fear of rivalry. It seeks merely its own advancement. It hesitates not to trample upon the rights of others, if its own selfish ends are but satisfied. It has no check upon its own insatiable desires. But when we have several parties, one serves as a check upon the other. If one in its desire for absolute supremacy, begins to be filled with corruption—labors only for place instead of principle, its rivals expose its intentions to the glare of the world, which naturally enough serves to check its growing arrogance. Suppose, for instance, the present self-styled Democratic party had every thing its own way, if it found no one to oppose its notions of public policy, how long would our Republic be one in anything but name? How long would it take that "progressive" party to change the entire policy of one government if it was not disturbed by the "opposition"? It has moved forward from the slavery restriction doctrine of its father Jefferson, to the repeal of the Missouri compromise—Lecompton, Dred Scott—Territorial Slave Laws—Stealing of Cuba, and the re-opening of the African Slave trade. Now here are some of the doctrines of this party, openly advocated by its avowed leaders, and if this party had no opposition how long would a vestige of freedom be left upon this continent? And shall we not meet these issues, forced upon us by the slave driving Democracy, calmly but determinedly? These issues are upon us,

and by our votes must be decided. There is no evading the contest. We must either manfully use our united efforts to bring back this government to its original policy, to cause freedom to be National and slavery Sectional, or tamely submit to the growing insolence of our southern fire eating friends who a thousand times already have dissolved this glorious union.—This battle must soon be fought, and it is to be hoped decided through the medium of the ballot-box; and where shall we be found in the coming struggle? Shall we not conduct ourselves "like men—high minded men—who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them?" Middlebury, Pa. FRANK.

Local Correspondence.

LIBERTY Pa. Aug. 13th, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—I would inform you by this line, that the greater part of our Farmers in Liberty, have got their Wheat, Rye, and Hay crops safely housed in their barns, and they find that instead of getting a half crop, they have almost an average one. Indeed the Farmers in our Township have been very agreeably disappointed with the unexpected yield of Grain and Hay. They also expect to harvest the coming week, one of the old fashioned crops of Oats. The Corn, Buckwheat, and Potato crops, promises an average yield if nothing happens to injure them in coming to maturity. The Farmers in our Township are beginning to have their hopes brightened by the unexpected yield of all kind of crops. They are looking forward for better times, and we that are engaged in the mercantile business, are cheering ourselves with the hope that if the crops turn out good, we will receive our share of the proceeds arising from the sales of the excellent crops that are being gathered in our Valley. But if we should fall in getting money from the Farmers, on old debts, and for new goods, we are certain of being sharers with them in their bountiful crops, if our lives are spared to enjoy them. G. R. S.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Bennett, late of Chatham County, Pa., are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to GEORGE DONALDSON, Executor. August 18, 1859. JOHN P. DONALDSON, Exr.

\$1 FLY and MUSKETO CATCHER.—Warranted to free the house from Flies and Musketoets by following the directions which accompany it. "We saw it catch 1,700 flies in one minute."—Boston Atlas and Bee. "We saw it catch and slay 2,000 flies in one and a half minutes." Sent by any part of the country by express on receipt of St. Agents wanted. W. D. ATWATER, No 403 Broadway, New York.

\$800—THE SUBSCRIBERS WISH TO EMPOWER an active, reliable man in each section of the State to travel and take orders for SEGARS AND TOBACCO, by samples. Will pay a salary of \$600 to \$800 per year, payable monthly. For samples and particulars apply to, or address, enclosing a stamp for return postage. CARY & SMITH, Tobacconists, 312 Pearl Street, New York.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Administrators have filed their accounts in the Register's Office and that same will be presented to the Orphans Court of Tioga County, on Monday, the 12th day of September, 1859, for confirmation and allowance: Account of Augustus Casals and Sarah Beers, Administrators of the Estate of Ebenezer Beers, late of Sullivan township, deceased. Account of Daniel S. Shove, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Hand, late of Chatham township, deceased. Account of Benjamin B. Smith, surviving Administrator of the Estate of Jesse Becks, deceased. Account of Elizabeth Hotchkiss (late Elizabeth Carpenter) Administratrix of the Estate of James Carpenter, deceased. August 18, 1859. W. D. BAILEY, Register.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, August 15th, 1859.

- Belle Miss Annie E. Kerr Miss Susan 2. Brubaker G. M. L. Loman J. G. S. Brookhouser E. M. Lebar Miss Vilita Clark Thomas March of Chatham Cole Miss Mary Metzger Anna Canfield E. Nett Stephen E. Dart Miss Angia Palmer Abel Dand Mrs. Elveta Payne C. I. Gibbs Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph Miss Fanny 2. Gee Joseph Ramsey Miss Maria Ann Herald Miss S. Catharine Smith H. B. Hellet William Schaffner Jacob (Foreign) Ingerick Jacob Wood George E. King Henry C. Wood Peter Wilson Kenay Miss J. L. 2. Kingsley John M. Wilkison Morgan Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. I. D. RICHARDS, P. M.

Grand Jurors for Sept. Term, '59.

John C. Bennett, Wm. W. Tate, Andrew J. Robley, Henry D. Calkins, Chas. Clause, Nathan Austin, John Treman, Zachues Mallory, Israel Seamon, George Levergood, Isaac Merrill, Charles Blanchard, Albert Westbrook, John T. Cook, Thomas B. Goodenow, Jesse C. Keeney, Abram S. Keeney, John B. Benn, Perry O. McClure, Daniel Holiday, Henry Hilbold, Charles Edsell, George Dwight Smith, Enoch Blackwell.

Traverse Jurors September Term.

FIRST WEEK. Wm. Markam, Wallace Gilbert, Chas. Goodspeed, George W. Gilbert, Charles Toles, Alonzo Stevens, Chauncey Dart, Carlisle Atherton, Stillman Frost, Robert H. Williams, Wm. S. McIntyre, Henry P. German, Joseph Bly, Edgar Kinner, David Churcher, Hamilton Darling, Horace S. Jaquish, James Dewey, Holland Clemons, Philip S. Ripley, Warren Bonny, J. W. Fitch, Samuel Canady, Geo. P. Crippen, Anson Wright, Thomas Gee, Edgar F. Grinnell, Leonard Clark, Thomas L. Baldwin, Joshua Barn, Peleg W. Dowd, Anderson Bonn, David Davis, Philo Griffin, Ezra Potter.

SECOND WEEK.

James B. Brown, Joel Parkhurst, Wm. Westbrook, Sylvanus Gardner, Joseph E. Montague, Joseph Lindsley, Wm. Barker, Samuel W. Love, Parkhurst Evans, Wm. Knapp, James E. Horton, Orson Webb, Richard I. Moore, Robert Roland, Charles Bottom, Amos Witer, Joseph Baxter, Abram Prutzman, George Eliason, Allen Daggert, Frederick Hughes, Rolan P. II, McAllister, Wm. Lander, Henry Nall, Norman Fenton, Jay C. Whitehead, Levi I. Nichols, John R. Bowen, Derooy Harrington, Franklin Russell, Hollister Baker, Francis Barnes, Jared O. Thompson, James Hoard, Job Doane, Joel Adams.

Trial List, Sept. Term, 1859.

- J. M. Wood vs A. Humphrey et al. Charles McEwen vs D. Weed et al. J. H. Gilbert vs H. B. Tubbs vs Joseph Kelley vs Erik Wakeman vs adm. of M. Insoho vs Samuel Roxford vs Samuel Roxford vs C. A. Comstock vs Winthrop Beach vs M. Miller, admr. vs M. Miller, admr. White ex of White vs Andrew Leisinger vs Ira Potter vs C. C. Merrill vs E. R. Burley vs Wm. A. Hammond vs S. Satterlee vs Lewis Darling vs J. M. Wood vs A. Humphrey et al. Charles McEwen vs D. Weed et al. J. H. Gilbert vs H. B. Tubbs vs Joseph Kelley vs Erik Wakeman vs adm. of M. Insoho vs Samuel Roxford vs Samuel Roxford vs C. A. Comstock vs Winthrop Beach vs M. Miller, admr. vs M. Miller, admr. White ex of White vs Andrew Leisinger vs Ira Potter vs C. C. Merrill vs E. R. Burley vs Wm. A. Hammond vs S. Satterlee vs Lewis Darling

CABINET WARE ROOM.

The Subscriber most respectfully announces that he has on hand at the old stand, and for sale a Cheap Lot of Furniture, comprising in part Dressing and Common Bureaus, Secretaries and Book Cases, Center Card and Pie Tables, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Marble-top and Cast-iron Stoves, Cupboards, Cottage and other Bedsteads, Stairs, Sofas and Chairs, Gilt and Rosewood Mountings for Picture Frames. COFFINS made to order on short notice. A horse will be furnished if desired. N. B. Tiring and Sawing done to order. August 11, 1859. B. T. VANHORN.

Rule in Partition.

To the heirs in law of Ephraim Thomas, dec'd: On motion of J. W. Ryan, Esq., Attorney for the heirs of Ephraim Thomas, late of the township of Lawrence, Tioga County, Pa., dec'd, a rule was granted on William Thomas, Sally Thomas, intermarried with William H. Morehouse, Betsey Thomas intermarried with Laman Peck, Mary Thomas intermarried with George Mattison, Ephraim Thomas and Ezekiel Thomas, heirs at law of Ephraim Thomas, to come in Court to be held at Wellsboro on the second Monday of September next, to accept or reject the shares of the estate of said decedent as set apart by the inquiry, or show cause why the same should not be sold. By order of Court, -W. D. BAILEY, Clerk. August 11, 1859.

Notice.

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, by Jacob Gantner, John R. Coffin, John Simmons and others, to grant a charter of incorporation for religious purposes to themselves, their associates and successors, under the name and style of "Methodist Episcopal Church in Brookfield," and if no sufficient reasons be known to the contrary the said Court will decree that they become a body corporate. August 11, 1859. JOHN P. DONALDSON, Proky.

The Citizens of Middlebury.

AND all others interested in the Wellsboro and Tioga Plank Road Company being compelled to sell said Road, with plants, or to toll, and also to testing the repelling act of last winter, are requested to meet at Holiday's Hotel, in Middlebury, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for testing the same by law. A full attendance is earnestly desired. MANY CITIZENS. August 11, 1859.

Mansfield Flouring Mill.

THE people of Mansfield and vicinity are hereby notified that said MILL has just been repaired, and put in perfect order, having three sets of stones, and a new Separator, which will separate all foul seed from the grain, consequently the best of work can and will be done. Merit and fairness in all our dealings, and our rate of work will be warranted by J. O. KEARNEY, Mansfield, Pa. 1859. #2-N. B. Cash paid for all kinds of Grain at the Mill.

Estuary.

CAME to the enclosure of the Subscriber at Mahanburg, Tioga Co., Pa., on or about the 23rd day of June last, one white faced yearling steer, and two yearling heifers, one brown and the other red. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. E. R. MAINE. August 11, 1859. C. R. MAINE

CLARK'S GREAT

GIFT BOOK ESTABLISHMENT NO. 806 SPRING GARDEN STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

This Establishment is conducted on a Scale of Unsurpassed Magnificence and Liberality, as Thousands can Testify, and Universally acknowledged to be the most Liberal and Punctual Gift Enterprise in the United States. MY New and Classified Catalogue of Books, a pamphlet of 48 large pages, contains a full list of Histories, Biographies, Travels, Adventures, Stories, Anecdotes, Tales, Narratives, Romances, Sports and Pastimes, Also, Religious, Biblical, Theological, Classical, Philosophical, Historical, Scientific, and Books, Bibles, Hymn and Prayer Books, in every style of Binding, together with all the Newest Works of the day, all of which are handsomely bound and GUARANTEED PERFECT in every respect. The schedule of Gifts I present, (as will be seen by reference to my Catalogue,) is the most extensive, it is also the most superior, elegant and magnificent ever offered by any similar establishment in the land—one of which gifts will accompany each book at the time of sale. \$250—A Fine Gold Watch accompanies every order of 100 Books ordered at one time from my Catalogue.

Testimonials.

As an evidence of the truth of what has been asserted, I append the names of a number of high standing, whose veracity cannot be questioned, who have purchased or ordered books from me and received GOLD WATCHES, namely: Wm. Zimmerman, Esq., Middletown, Pa.; Hon. G. W. Walker, Representative from Somerset Co., in the Pennsylvania Legislature; Walter G. Evans, Notary Public, Lancaster Co., Pa.; Jacob Martin, Esq., Chester Co., Pa.; Hiram H. Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; Geo. Lenhart, Harrisburg, Pa. J. L. Sears, Bear Creek, Henry Co., Georgia; Thomas Smeal, Bedford, Pa.; and Julia Crozier, 927 Lawrence St., Philadelphia, who received a splendid Silk Dress Pattern, worth \$15.

D. W. CLARK.

No. 806 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. AGENTS WANTED in every town and village in the United States. My terms to Agents are such as to afford them a liberal remuneration for their trouble.—Full particulars may be had by addressing me as above. \$25—Catalogues sent free to any address. July 21, 1859. 3m.

Trustees Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

SITUATED in Delmar township, Tioga County, Pa., all that piece or parcel of land known as the Mead lands, adjoining the farm of H. Stowell Esq., as follows: Lot No. 1, containing 69.9 acres, all wild; Lot No. 2, containing 77.3 acres, 17 acres improved; Lot No. 3, containing 68.2 acres, 15.6 acres improved; Lot No. 4, containing 92.1 acres, 75.8 acres improved; Lot No. 5, containing 63.5 acres, all wild; Lot No. 6, containing 400 acres, all wild. The above mentioned land will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, on Monday, the 5th day of September next, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, commencing with the list. P. S. For further information please apply to the subscriber, or to John Dickinson Esq., near the premises. EDWIN MEAD, Trustee. Wellsboro, July 28, 1859.

Orphan's Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Tioga County, the names of all persons who propose to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday, the 30th day of August, 1859, the following described real estate, situated in the township of Brookfield, County of Tioga State of Pennsylvania, to wit: Bounded on the north by land of Milton Bowman and Peter Stryker, on the east by Charles Mascho, on the south by Joseph Bowman and James Soper, on the west by Darwin W. Noble—containing about one hundred and forty-one acres, with about one hundred acres improved, with two frame houses, two frame barns, a corn house, a cow stable, some other out buildings and two apple orchards thereon. Terms made known on the day of sale. July 23, 1859. J. C. MASCHO, F. L. MASCHO.

Application for Divorce.

To Louisa Tiffany: You are hereby notified that John M. Tiffany, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 5th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Wellsboro, Pa., to hear the said John M. Tiffany in the premises, at which place you can appear if you think proper. S. I. POWER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, July 23, 1859.

Application for Divorce.

To Amy Daniels: You are hereby notified that Barna Daniels, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 5th day of September next, at two o'clock P. M. of said day for hearing the said Barna Daniels in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. S. I. POWER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, July 23, 1859.