Broderick's Reply to Hammond.

THE LABORING MAN TO THE SLAVE OWNER.

When, last winter, Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, alluded to the white laborers of the North as white slaves, Mr. Broderick responded:

"I, sir, am glad that the senator has spoken thus, it may have the effect of arousing in the workingmen that spirit which has been lying dormant for centuries. It may also have the effect of arousing the two hundred thousand men with pure skins in South Carolina, who are now degraded and despised by the thirty thousand aristocratic slaveholders. It may teach them to demand what is the power—

"'Linked with success, assumed and kept with skill,
That moulds another's weakness to its will;
Wields with their hands, but, still to them unknown,
Makes even their mightiest deeds appear its own.'

"I suppose, sir, the senator from South Carolina did not intend to be personal in his remarks to any of his peers upon this floor. If I had thought so I would have noticed them at the time. I am, sir, with one exception, the youngest in years of the senators upon this floor. It is not long since I served an apprenticeship of five years at one of the most laborious mechanical trades pursued by man—a trade that, from its nature, devotes its follower to thought, but debars him from conversation. I would not have alluded to this if it were not for the remarks of the senator from South Carolina; and the thousands who know that I am the son of an artisan, and have been a mechanic, would feel disappointed in me if I did not reply to him. I am not proud of this. I am sorry it is true. I would that I could have enjoyed the pleasures of life in my boyhood days; but they were denied to me. I say this with pain. I have not the admiration for the men of the class from whence I sprang that might be expected; they submit too tamely to oppression, and are prone to neglect their rights and duties as citizens. But, sir, the class of society to whose toil I was born, under our form of government, will control the destinies of this nation. If I were inclined to forget my connections with them, or to deny that I sprang from them, this chamber would not be the place in which I could do either. While I hold a seat here I have but too look at the beautiful capitals adorning the pilasters that support this roof to be reminded of my father's talent, and to see his handiwork.

"I left the scenes of my youth and manhood for the 'Far West,' because I was tired of the struggles and jealousies of men of my class, who could not understand why one of their fellows should seek to elevate his condition above the common level. I made my new abode among strangers, where labor is honored. I had left without regret; there remained no tie of blood to bind me to any being in existence. If I fell in the struggle for reputation and fortune, there was no relative on earth to mourn my fall. The people of California elevated me to the highest office within their gift. My election was not the result of an accident. For years I had to struggle, often seeing the gaol of ambition within my reach; it was again and again taken from me by the aid of men of my own class. I had not only them to contend with, but almost the entire partisan press of my state was subsidized by government money and patronage to oppose my election. I sincerely hope, sir, the time will come when such speeches as that from the Senator from South Carolina will be considered a lesson to the laborers of the nation."

The Kansas Question Revived.

The *National Intelligencer* presents the dilemma in which the Administration will find itself at the meeting of Congress, as follows:

"The telegraphic reports of the election recently held in Kansas, on the adoption of the Constitution framed at Wyandotte, announce that that instrument has been ratified by a majority of the inhabitants of the Territory. We may therefore expect that the admission of Kansas into the Union, under that Constitution, will be asked at the hands of Congress, on the opening of that body at its approaching session.

"It will be remembered, that by the terms of the "English Conference bill," providing for the contingent admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution framed at Lecompton, it was ordained that, in case the people of that Territory should refuse to accept the arrangement then proffered by Congress, they should not proceed to the formation of a new Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union, until after it should have been ascertained, by a census taken under the auspices of the Federal Government, that the Territory contained a population equal to or greater than the existing ratio of Federal representation in the House of Representatives.

"The propriety of this rule is admitted by all as a general proposition, but its application to the case of Kansas alone, when it was expressly repudiated in the admission of Oregon at the last session, does not admit of such easy explanation or justification on the part of the Democracy.

"It remains to be seen whether they will ignore the "compromises" of the English bill, as framed by themselves less than two years ago, or whether they will insist upon a rigid adherence to the terms of the arrangement then concerted to serve as a graceful retreat from the Lecompton controversy. The question undoubtedly presents a dilemma which leaves but little choice between its two horns, and adds another illustration to the accumulated teachings by which history inculcates the advantages of never departing from the straight line of political justice, to follow the tortuous paths of a shifting and temporary policy."

Fate of Sir John Franklin Determined.

We have only room for the following extract from a letter addressed to the English Admiralty Board by Capt. T. L. McClintock of the Royal Navy, who had command of the yatch "Fox," sent out a year or two since by Lady Franklin in search of intelligence of the fate of her husband, Sir John Franklin. The intelligence is gratifying, though it is mournful to contemplate the fate of that brave party. And how great is the sorrow of the persevering but widowed heart of Lady Franklin.

"Their Lordships will rejoice that our endeavors to ascertain the fate of the "Franklin Expedition" have met with complete success.

"At Point Victory, upon the north west coast of King William's Island, a record has been found, dated the 25th of April, 1849, and signed by Captains Crozier and Fitzjames. By it we were informed that Her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror were abandoned on the 22d of April, 1848, in the ice, five leagues to the N. N. W., and that the survivors,—in all amounting to 105 souls, under the command of Captain Crozier—were proceeding to the Great Fish River. Sir John Franklin had died on the 11th of June 1847.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor.

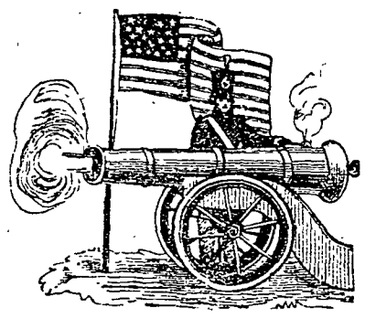
WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Oct., 20, '59.

Republican Victories.

TIOGA RIGHT SIDE UP.

The Whole County Ticket Elected!



PENNSYLVANIA ALL RIGHT FOR 1860.

20,000 Republican Majority!

4000 *Majority against "J. B." the "Favorite Son" in his own County.*

Indiana, Connecticut, Ohio, Kansas, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Minnesota

REBUKE LECOMPTONISM!

We give below a summary of the news from the late elections as far as received.

CONNECTICUT.

The town elections in Connecticut on last Monday a week, resulted more favorably for the Republicans than ever before. Out of 105 towns heard from, the Republicans were successful in 63, the Administration in 35, and in the balance the result was either divided or did not depend upon politics. The Republicans made a net gain of seven towns.

MAINE

which gave a majority to the Democrats in 1855 of some 3,000, has ever since that time given a Republican majority; and a month ago at the Fall election gave 11,000 Republican majority.

OHIO.

Ohio has elected a Republican Governor by about 17,000 majority, and both houses of the Legislature are decidedly Republican. This is cheering intelligence because the election of 1857 gave a majority of Democratic members in both houses, and because the Legislature just chosen will have a United States Senator to elect. Gov. Chase who now retires will probably be the man. Mr. Pugh who played the toady to "J. B." in the effort to cram Lecompton down the throats of unwilling people, will have to stand back. Buchanan may give him the French Ministry, just vacated by the death of Judge Mason. No doubt he will provide for him as he did for Glancy Jones.

INDIANA.

This State elected only County Officers this year, but the result is a large Republican gain. The Popular Sovereignty literature of Douglas is not appreciated so much as some supposed it would be.

MINNESOTA

is this year fairly and squarely on the side of Free Labor. The latest returns show that the whole Republican State Ticket is elected by several thousand majority. It will be remembered that in 1857 the Republicans carried this State by a small majority, but the Democracy brought in sufficient returns from the Pembina Indian District to defeat that vote. The result then was the election of Rice and Shields as United States Senators. The Legislature just chosen will elect a Republican Senator to take the place of Shields.

All honor to Minnesota.

IOWA.

The State of Iowa has elected her Governor and other State officers by large majorities for the Republicans. Both branches of the Legislature are also Republican.

KANSAS.

The Republicans of Kansas have triumphed in the adoption of a Free State Constitution by 4000 majority. We have a letter from a correspondent in that territory giving some details of the battle fought for and against that instrument, which came too late for insertion this week.

Last but not least in this list of victories is that just gained in

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the whole State the vote was exceedingly light, not more than two-thirds of the vote of 1856. In this county not more than half the vote was out, as, in 1856, Fremont's majority was 200 more than the aggregate vote of the county this Fall. Twenty Thousand Republican majority in the State is therefore enough to rejoice over. We have nearly two to one in both branches of the Legislature, while last year the Senate was Democratic. We have ten of the eleven Senators chosen this year. Benson's majority in this District, cannot fall short of 2500.

It must be very gratifying to the friends of Buchanan that though that gentleman was present in the Democratic city of Lancaster all day, that city repudiated him by a large majority for Cochran and Keim, and and the County honored his presence in it by a majority of 4000 against the nominees of his office holder's Convention held in March last.

Although Tioga County showed once more her unwavering fidelity to Freedom and free labor, by the election of her entire ticket, yet it was not as good as it ought to be, as it might have been with scarcely any effort. We shall refer hereafter to the vote of this County and help our readers to gather from it a lesson for future remembrance.

☞ Dr. Chase, editor of the Towanda *Herald*, and Post Master of that place, sets up a lugubrious whine over the fact that only ten cents—ten solitary pennies, some of them ancient copper coins, perhaps,—found their way into the "Contribution Box for the Washington Monument," hanging up in said Dr. Chase's post office, during the entire thirty days which composed the late departed month of September! "Is not this a burning shame?" asks the Doctor with patriotic emotion. We think it is. Only ten cents. Just think of it! Ten cents—the same sum which Dr. Chase's Master "J. B." proposed as an equivalent for a laboring man's work for one day! This "lack of genuine patriotism" on the part of the people of Towanda, must be very disastrous to the patriotic enterprise in question. We would not be at all surprised if the news of this "lack of genuine" etcetera, on the part of the Towandians would cause the abandonment of the idea of building the proposed monument. In such an exigency what would become of your "magnanimous offering," or "miserable pittance," (for Dr. Chase calls it by both of these names) oh, Towandians? What, we ask, would become of the TEN CENTS?

But we can see Good in everything. If we are to believe what the doctor says, oh, Towandians your lack of patriotism caused his "cheeks to tingle." We are glad the Doctor is able to blush for you, if not for himself. "Let every one," says Dr, Chase, "contribute something each month." Exactly so; and in view of this suggestion, allow us to ask, Was it you, Dr. Chase, who put in *them* TEN Cents? In conclusion, we advise the contribution man to hang up the box somewhere else, and try it for October.

☞ The indications that Douglas, in case of failing to coerce the Charleston Convention into giving him a regular nomination, will run as an independent Democratic candidate, are confirmed by the following communication in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. The letter of General Young referred to recommended Douglas to run on his own hook:

"CAPE GIRARDEAU, September 3, 1859.

"Eds. Com.: Since enclosing you the letter of General Young, of this place, to Senator Douglas, relevant to the Charleston Convention, I have seen enough of his answer to said letter to learn that the Judge has intimated to his eloquent friends in these parts, that if the Convention should select another than himself, he will be an Independent Candidate. This will not surprise you much, I presume. His recent letters and conversations have exhibited strong premonitary symptoms of this development.—Such is the determined and inexorable devotion of his friends that a stormy time may be anticipated in the Convention. You are at liberty to make whatever use of this you may see fit.

Yours, respectfully, &c.

A. P. JOHNSON."

☞ The following named gentlemen will take their seats for the first time in the U. S. Senate, on the first Monday of December next, on which day the first session of the thirty-sixth Congress will commence: Hon. Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware; Hon. James W. Grimes, of Iowa; Hon. Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky; Hon. Kingsley S. Bingham, of Michigan; Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey; Hon. Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina; Hon. Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island; Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee; Hon. J. W. Hemphill, of Texas.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

For the Agitator.

Shall We Organize?

Republicans of Tioga: A few short weeks will find us in the midst of another Presidential campaign. Our friends in most sections of the country are fast making ready for the coming contest, and shall we here put off all preparation until the eleventh hour? The moral grandeur of the battle of 1860 has not been surpassed since the dark hours of the Revolution. The issue then to be decided by the votes of this country will not only affect this but generations to come.

By chance I overheard a conversation between two leading Democrats, but a few days since. They were refering to the unprecedented vote given for Fremont in 1856, and confident they were that we never again poll a vote like that. In their opinion, our love for the cause we then professed had waxed cold, when the excitement attending the election had passed away; that our party of necessity would be short lived because we "had no distinctive principles"—that already many of the Republicans of '56 had become lukewarm, and felt sure that they would follow the nominee of the Charleston Convention. Republicans, are the above assertions true? Have we forgotten the great truths enunciated in the Philadelphia Platform? Have we become dead to the noble principles of the Declaration of Independence? Have we lost our love of Freedom? Have we made up our minds to let our Southern friends control every department of government in their own way? Have we become convinced that Chattel Slavery is right,—that our fellow beings who are only guilty of having a complexion differing from our own have no rights *which white men are bound to respect?* In short that during the hard fight of 1856, we were laboring for an ephemeral principle? On the reverse, is there a Republican in Tioga county who loves freedom less than he did? Is not the cause of human right as dear to every one of us? Have we seen anything to convince us that it is either right or expedient to extend human slavery throughout the entire length and breadth of our country? Does not the interest of the free laboring men of our country demand its restriction? Shall our National Territories be consecrated to freedom or slavery? Shall that vast domain lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific be converted into a mighty slave-pen, or shall it be kept open for the free laborer?—Shall slavery become National, and consequently go wherever our flag may go throughout all future time? Shall the government, founded by the trials and blood of the revolution be recognized among other nations as one, whose people believed in the justice of human slavery? Shall we have a national slave code for the protection of this accursed traffic in our Territories? Shall the slave oligarch be allowed to travel throughout the free North with his human property without molestation? Shall the African slave trade be re-opened with its attendant train of horrors? Fellow citizens of Tioga, I press these questions upon you in sincerity? Once more we must make our record against this most damning wrong. Once more we shall be called upon to help stay the march of this system which lives only by tyranny, outrage and wrong. And where shall we be found in the coming struggle? In 1856 we nobly did our duty. Our record is before the world.—Then we proudly bore the banner from the field. But, you will remember that our noble victory was gained only by incessant labor. Then we labored as one man for the final triumph of our cause. If we would give the great vote we then gave, we must once more take off our coats, roll our sleeves up, and go to work in earnest. Labor will only accomplish it. Nothing worthy of men has ever been done without labor. Now is the time to commence.

Let every Republican feel and act as though the success of our cause depended upon their individual efforts. Reposing upon past victories will only insure defeat in the future. Let our clubs be set in motion. Let us not put off until to-morrow what can far better be done to-day. Let us once more to the breach. Let meetings be held and documents circulated among the people exposing the wickedness and double dealing of the present, so called, Democratic party. Where shall the ball commence rolling? In what township shall the first Republican club be *organized*? Who will begin the work?

FRANK.

Middlebury, Oct. 17, 1859.

For the Agitator.

Wellsboro'—Its Boundaries.

Are they recorded in the archives of this Boro? Then what are they? Where are they? Who made them? What guided the surveyors? Did they stick stakes, mark trees, set stones; or pray, how shall a man tell when he is in or out of this city of refuge? We suppose there are means of discovering the true answers to all these questions. But the writer of this article has never sounded the depths of that philosophy which guided our fathers in bounding this village as they did. We presume it was all right at the time. But New York City has been obliged from time to time to enlarge the bounds of its corporation; so has Philadelphia; Brooklyn and Germantown are no longer suburbs; and we think there are some very important reasons why the borders of Wellsboro should be enlarged also. All these things are governed by public opinion. The writer would not be a true American not to be willing in all such matters to be governed by the majority. But if this general sentiment fairly expressed would require these boundaries to remain where they are, which we doubt, then should we claim the right of the private citizen at any time when aggrieved to appeal from the king mal-informed to the king well informed.

The boundary we now propose for the sake of convenience and utility, is a perfect circle, extending one mile in every direction from the centre-stone. For convenience of finding the line we may as well have it thus as in any quadrangular figure. For convenience of adjoining farms, or taxation of property also, it may as well be in a circular shape, for any judicious surveyor would find it very difficult to run the line of the Boro according to the lines of adjoining farms. They do not so run now. Farm lines are constantly changing by changing proprietors, and the taxation list can as well be adjusted to the line of a perfect circle two miles in diameter as by any other arbitrary line.

Now for the reasons requiring some such enlargement of the Boro.

1. For school purposes. Ever since the incorporation of the Boro, families living within about this distance of the Boro, but outside the present contracted limits have paid their school taxes to Delmar and Charleston—taxes nearly double the school taxes of Wellsboro, but have had no benefit therefrom in the education of their children. Until within a few months no compromise has been made between the Directors of adjoining districts and the Boro, to school their children in the village. The present arrangement is liable to be disturbed by every succeeding board of Directors. Parents are therefore obliged to pay school tax and then seek a school for their children where none of that tax is applied in payment for their education, but instead thereof pay tuition bills, as no adjoining district, select school or academy can afford to teach them for nothing. This is, of course, a double taxation. How so many citizens residing in the vicinity of Wellsboro have been so long content with this double taxation is a question deserving some consideration.—Give them credit for being pretty good natured also. Consider also what a good school, the year round, could be maintained if all the scholars within one mile were turned into it.—Not far from two hundred scholars would thus be congregated under one roof. Four grades, or departments could be kept up, with teachers adapted to each. And if the school-house was built as it should be, all these scholars would be seated on one floor, and that floor though divided into four rooms, capable of being thrown into one room by the adjustment of folding doors, thus adapting it for chapel, or other public and common exercises, without a single scholar leaving his seat. But this article has already grown larger than we intended for all we had to say on this subject of the enlargement of our Boro. The importance of the subject always grows in our estimation, the more we think of it, and with your permission, Mr. Editor, we will try to develop our views to any who will take the trouble to read them.

J. F. C.

For the Agitator.

How Werline succeeded in Liberty.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC GAME.

LIBERTY, Pa. Oct. 15, 1859.

HUGH YOUNG, ESQ. *Dear Sir:* Please permit me to give you a synopsis of the doings of the Mulatto-Democrats and how they tried to bamboozle and humbug voters at the late election. Well sir, the leaders, (or those who would like to be considered leaders, just as they like to be thought the brains) of the party in Liberty assembled at the polls quite early, armed with all kinds of tickets in order to deceive Republican voters into voting for men they despise. Their plan was this: A few days before election, they received a package of tickets from Wellsboro having the names of L. P. Williston and J. J. Werline printed on them as the regular nominees of the Republican Party. When these would-be leaders would meet with a German Republican they would ask him "Don't you want a ticket with Williston's name on it?" If he said "yes," then they would hand him one of the Williston and Werline tickets, and thus surreptitiously smuggle a vote into the ballot box for Jack Werline! Talk about ballot box stuffing in New York and San Francisco! Ballot-stuffing is getting to be an established democratic principle, and in the country it only lacks the means and the muscle to be quite as popular as in the cities above named. But to proceed.

It was well understood, of course, that every such vote smuggled into the ballot-box for Werline under cover of Williston's name, was one less for Lewis Mann. A few Republicans were deceived in this way. I think not over twenty four. How proud Mr. Jack Werline must be of his majority over Lewis Mann more than his majority over Williston in this township! But, besides the Williston and Werline ticket dodge, they had several other dodges. They had tickets with Werline and Smith on them; and another ticket with Werline's name alone, as perhaps, they were ashamed of the ubiquitous John Smith. At any rate the mulatto-democrats of this town did not care much whether John Smith (whose name they thought to be very suspicious,) was defeated or not, so they could only elect Werline. That was their great drive, and I shall be greatly surprised if Werline has any more votes in this county where he is known than the Shamocratic State Ticket.

DISTRICTS.	Cochran,	Wright,	Keim,	Howe,	Benson,	White,	Williston,	Mann,	Wetline,	Smith,	Watrous,	Rose,	Bixby,	Hoop,	Allen,	Brewster,	Vail,	Bacon,	Deane,	Hales,	Rose,	Comstock,
Bloss	48	48	48	48	45	50	50	48	48	48	48	16	48	15	45	18	47	17	48	17	42	10
Brookfield	40	40	28	11	27	18	18	41	41	41	41	16	41	28	32	35	38	28	39	38	40	26
Covington	56	53	53	53	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	16	54	29	29	73	54	54	54	54	54	54
Covington Boro	53	53	53	53	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	16	54	29	29	73	54	54	54	54	54	54
Charleston	130	27	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	16	132	63	90	87	21	30	30	30	30	30
Chatham	54	54	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	16	59	63	45	21	138	52	76	69	76	52
Clymer	49	73	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	16	50	63	45	21	138	52	76	69	76	52
Delmar	179	36	177	172	181	179	181	181	181	181	181	16	180	33	90	105	172	30	150	30	50	30
Deerfield	25	31	25	21	33	22	22	34	34	34	31	16	32	33	90	105	172	30	150	30	50	30
Elk	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	16	15	27	45	11	117	38	19	27	27	15
Elkland Boro	33	33	30	30	30	32	32	32	31	31	31	16	31	27	45	11	117	38	19	27	27	15
Farmington	35	25	36	35	35	35	35	35	26	26	26	16	28	28	34	28	36	24	33	27	32	25
Gaines	37	37	27	27	27	24	24	24	25	25	25	16	25	28	34	28	36	24	33	27	32	25
Jackson	37	37	27	27	27	24	24	24	25	25	25	16	25	28	34	28	36	24	33	27	32	25
Knoxville	56	61	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	16	60	63	90	67	60	00	55	63	62	00
Liberty	72	136	71	139	70	140	70	140	168	124	71	140	71	140	65	145	93	118	70	130	72	140
Lawrence	58	28	57	28	50	20	50	20	26	26	26	16	59	28	54	20	38	25	55	27	58	25
Lawrenceville	58	28	57	28	50	20	50	20	26	26	26	16	59	28	54	20	38	25	55	27	58	25
Middlebury	94	51	93	51	93	50	91	93	50	14	47	16	47	14	97	45	97	45	85	55	90	50
Mansfield	48	12	49	13	48	15	49	49	15	14	47	16	47	14	97	45	97	45	85	55	90	50
Mainsburg	43	9	52	7	46	8	54	32	21	8	44	16	48	12	33	16	48	12	47	11	40	11
Morris	10	8	15	7	17	7	17	17	8	8	17	16	17	7	11	8	17	7	17	7	17	7
Nelson	32	24	28	28	35	27	27	27	27	27	27	16	27	28	32	26	32	26	29	25	30	26
Richmond	123	57	122	57	125	125	57	57	27	27	27	16	27	28	32	26	32	26	29	25	30	26
Osceola	27	13	28	18	33	33	13	13	14	14	14	16	14	28	32	26	32	26	29	25	30	26
Rutland	93	91	94	91	97	92	90	49	49	49	53	16	53	74	48	76	52	76	69	74	76	52
Sullivan	101	42	100	39	103	40	106	105	43	40	96	47	107	38	86	50	94	39	120	32	116	37
Shippen	18	2	18	2	19	20	20	20	1	1	20	16	20	7	14	7	19	2	12	9	18	6
Tioga	120	50	118	51	120	50	103	122	51	50	116	56	122	49	88	68	120	50	117	52	117	49
Union	79	10	81	10	80	10	83	80	15	8	81	10	81	10	81	12	80	11	80	10	80	10
Westfield	47	17	49	18	49	15	49	50	21	19	50	17	47	20	43	23	43	21	44	21	40	20
Wellsboro	97	37	97	38	93	41	91	90	44	39	95	40	102	36	42	22	93	36	90	41	89	39
Ward	16	21	17	20	17	22	17	20	17	20	15	22	15	22	19	18	22	19	20	20	15	22
	1940	1042	1002	1031	1023	1055	1051	1094	1131	1040	1010	1002	1050	1004	1503	1431	1837	1013	1835	1112	1011	1010

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E. E. ROBINSON.

Corning, Oct. 20.

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Tioga County, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Philemon Culver dec'd., will expose at public sale at the Court House in Wellsboro, on Saturday the 12th day of November next, at 2 o'clock p. m. of same day, the following described real estate situate in Charleston township in said County:

One lot bounded on the north by lot in possession of Alanson Thompson, on the east by public road, on the south by land of Francis Wingate, and west by land of Joel Culver and others—containing about seventy five acres with about forty-five acres improved, two frame houses, three frame barns, a steam grist mill and water privilege and an orchard thereon.

ALSO—A lot bounded on the north by the State road, on the east by Nelson Austin, on the south by the old creek road and a small creek, west by public highway—containing twenty acres, more or less, improved, with a frame house and orchard thereon.

ALSO—A lot bounded north by the State road, on the east by the old creek road and a small creek, south by last named creek and new road leading from the grist mill to the State road, and west by the last named new road—containing about seven acres more or less improved with a frame house and some fruit trees thereon.

TERMS.—One third down; the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from time of sale. A. E. NILES } Adm'rs.

Sept. 13, '59. PRUDENCE CULVER, }

Notice of Partition.

To the heirs in law of John Corzatt dec'd: To Ana Corzatt widow, and Benjamin Corzatt, James Corzatt, Amos Corzatt, George Corzatt, Mariah Rice and George Barbara Holms, and Wm. Holms, Ellen Raymond, and Raymond, Catharine Hyde, and John W. Hyde, Heirs of of John Corzatt dec'd, or their legal representatives. Take notice that by virtue of the order of the Orphan's Court, and for Tioga County Penna. I shall proceed to hold Inquisition and make partition of the Real Estate of the said John Corzatt dec'd, situated in Jackson Township and county bounded north by Waterman McIntyre, D. J. E. Parrett, the east by Warren Wells, on the south by Edward Garrison and west by Nathan & Morris Seeley, containing about seventy and two tenths acres, with about forty acres improved, a log house, frame barn, and an apple orchard, and sundry buildings thereon, on Thursday the 17th day of November next, on the premises aforesaid, at 12 o'clock, M where all persons interested will please take notice and govern themselve accordingly. S. I. POWER, Sher'ff.

Sheriff's Office Wellsboro' Oct. 3d 1859.

Oct. 6. tf.

HILDRETH & LANDIS,

CASH DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

One door below Holiday's Hotel, Wellsboro, Pa.

Cash paid for Hides and all kinds of Grain.

C. HILDRETH,
S. H. LANDIS.

Wellsboro, Oct. 6th, 1859.

-M-A-R-R-I-E-D-

On the 2d inst., by Ira Patchen Esq., of Covington Boro, Mr. HARVEY WM. SMITH of Charleston, Pa. and Miss SARAH ANN HAVENS of Covington.

On the 9th inst., by the same THOMAS CLEMONS and Mrs. ALICE JANE BATES, both of Covington.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. S. J. M'Cullough, Mr. JACOB H. WESTBROOK of Middlebury and Miss MARY A. DUTTON, of Tioga.

At Tioga Pa., by Rev. N. L. Reynolds, Mr. ROBERT BROWN of Canisteo, N. Y., to Miss MARTHA J. PRUTSMAN of Tioga.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Robinson & Co. is this day dissolved, the subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. B. N. Payne, in the said firm. The undersigned will continue the business at the same stand. All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment as soon as convenient.

Corning, Oct. 1st. E. E. ROBINSON.

Stolen.

ON the night of Sept. 30, at the Hotel of David Hart, a BLACK LION SKIN OVERCOAT—stamped "First Quality." Lining blue, with a very little black and white; velvet cuffs lined with red.—Any person giving me any information, or returning said coat to me will be liberally rewarded.

HIRAM H. NICKERSON.

East Charleston, Oct. 20.

WELLSBORO' ACADEMY.

Wellsboro', Tioga County, Penna.

Luther R. Burlingame, A. B., - - Principal

Miss ELIZA J. BEACH, - - - - - *Assistant.*

The Winter Term will commence on Wednesday, Dec. 7th, and will close on Friday, Feb. 17th, 1860.

Tuition.

Juvenile Department,	$2.50
Common English Branches,	3.50
Higher English Branches,	4.50
Languages,	5.00
Drawing, (extra)	3,00

By order of Trustees,

J. F DONALDSON, *Pres't.*

Wellsboro, Oct, 20, 1859.

NEW MILLINERY SHOP.

MISS PAULINA SMITH has added to her large Stock lately purchased from Mrs. GRIERSON, a fresh assortment, direct from the City, of

Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers, Silks, Laces, Velvets &c.

Plain and Colored Straw and Black Bonnets, Head-Dresses, Fancy Goods, Etc.

From her knowledge of, and experience in the business she believes herself able to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their custom. The patronage of the Ladies of Wellsboro and vicinity respectfully solicited.

☞ BLEACHING AND PRESSING done in a superior manner. [June 30. Oct. 20th.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT,

FROM THE

Quaker City Publishing House.

100,000 Catalogues.

NEW, ENLARGED AND REVISED, NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Superior Inducements to the Public.

☞ A new and sure plan for obtaining GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and other valuable Prizes.—Full particulars given in Catalogues, which will be sent free to all upon application.

Valuable Gifts, worth from fifty cts. to $100, GUARANTEED to each purchaser. $100,000 in Gifts have been distributed to my patrons within the past six months—$150,000 to be distributed during the next six months.

The inducements offered Agents are more liberal than those of any other house in the business.

Having been in the publishing and Bookselling business for the last eight years, my experience enables me to conduct the Gift Enterprize with the greatest satisfaction to all.

☞ AGENTS WANTED in every Town and Co. For particulars address DUANE RULISON,

Quaker City Publishing House,
33 South Third Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

October 20. 2m.