Mr. Seward's "Trrepressible Conflict."

The declaration laid down by Mr. Seward, in his Rochester speech, that there is such an "irrepressible conflict" between the institutions of slavery and free labor that one or the other must altimately prevail thoroughout the Union, has been denounced by Douglas and others as a bloody and treasonable heresy .-Mr, Everett, however in his last oration on Webster, intimates that Mr. Seward is brandishing borrowed thunder, and that the doctrine in question had a much less heretical ori-

gin. Mr. Everett says:
"He [Mr. Webster] not only confidently anticipated what the lapse of seven years since his decease has witnessed and is witnessing, that the newly acquired and newly organized territories of the Union would grow up into free states; but, in common with all or nearly all the statesmen of the last generation, he believed that free labor would ultimately prevail through out the country. He thought he saw that, in the operation of the same causes, which have produced this result in the middle and eastern states, it was visibly taking place in the states north of the cotton-growing region; and he inclined to the opinion that there, also, under the influence of physical and economical causes, free labor would eventually be found most productive, and would therefore be ultimately established."

### HENRY CLAY'S "OPINION."

The following passage from Mr. Clay's great speech before the Colonization Society in January 1827, would seem to point him out as the author of the "Irrepressible Conflict doctrine" above referred to;

the agitation of this question. The Society goes into no house-hold to disturb its domestic tranquility; it addresses itself to no slaves, to wea-Len their obligations of obedience. It seeks to affect no man's property. It neither has the power nor will to affect the property of any one, contrary to his consent. The execution of its the value of the property left behind, The Society, composed of free men, concerns itself only with the free. Collateral consequences we are not responsible for. It is not this Society which has produced the great moral revolution which the age exhibits. What would they, who thus reproach us, have done? If they would repress all tendencies toward Liberty and ultimate emancipation, they must do more than put down the benevolent efforts of this Society. They must go back to the era of our Liberty and Independence, and muzzle the cannon which terive the slave trade with all it train of atroci-They must suppress the workings of British philanthropy, seeking to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate West Indian slaves. They must arrest the career, of South American delivreance from thraldom. They must blow out the moral lights around us, and extinguish that greatest torch of all which America presents to a benighted world, pointing the way to their rights, their liberties, and their happiness. And when they have achieved all these purposes, their work will be yet incomplete. They must penetrate the human soul, and eradicate the light of reason and the love of liberty. Then, and not till then' when universal darkness and dispair prevail, can you perpetuate slavery, and repress all sympathies

### Senator Bigler.

The Senatorial term of William Bigler will expire on the 4th of March, 1861, and the Legislature of 1861 will have to elect a successor to him. No one will lament to hear that there is not the slightest chance of re-election. His doom was sealed at the election of Tuesday last. Before that election the faithful were appealed to to vote with their whole strength for the Democracic nominees, particularly the nominees for State Senators, because two-thirds of the Senate of the next Legislature will be in the Legislature that is to elect a United States Senator. The mighty mind, the exalted character, the lofty patriotism and the transcendant nator Bigler, were referred to, and the election was to result in a Democratic victory and an endorsement of his course.

Mark the result: But one Democratic candidate for the Senate was elected. The whole eleven districts were carried by the Opposition. This, of itself, secures an Opposition majority in the Senate of 1861; but at the election of October, 1860, the Opposition will also carry enough Senators to secure a still greater major ity in the Legislature that is to choose a United States Senator. The Senate of next winter will consist of 22 Opposition and 11 Democrats. Of this number 4 Opposition and 7 Democrats go out at the end of the session, leaving the number holding over for 1861, 18 Opposition and 4 Democrats. At the election of October. 1800, the Opposition will certainly carry 6 Senators and may carry 7. So that the Senate of 1861 will probably be composed of 24 Opposition and 9 Democrats-a snug majority of 15, against any Democratic candidate for United States Senator, and particularly against Wilham Bigler, in whose behalf such earnest appeals was made in various districts this Fall.

The Constant Washington did all they could to aid the Smaton is get his men elected in certain districts: L. : : 12 failure was total. But a single Democrat was elected to the Senate, and William Bigler will have leave to retire permanently to private life, on the 4th of March, 1861, going out in company with his friend and protector, James Buchanan .- Phil. Bulletin.

DOUBTLESS AN HONEST SERMON .- The following is a funeral sermon lately preached in Ohio by a Buckeye clergyman: "I have been begged, importuned, and entreated to preach this 'ere sermon, but I don't want to do it. I never did like the man; I never knew nothing good of him. He had horses, and he run them; he had cocks, and he fit them. I have heard he was occasionally good at fires. The bearers will please remove the body."

THE WESTERN PENNA. FAIR, held at Pittsburgh, September, 1859, awarded the first Premiums for best business and ornamental Writing to the Iron City Commercial College. This is the their triumph at the Fairs of this City over other Colleges .- Pittsburgh Gazetts.

Senttor Foote has presented to the United States Circuit and district Courts for the Distriet of Vermont and the members of the bar, his entire law, Congressional and miscellaneous library consisting of 2.000 volumes.

It is reported that Ticknor & Fields will be the new publishers of the Atlantic Monthly, which changes hands in consequence of the failure of Philips Sampson & Co.

### THE AGITATOR. HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Oct., 27, '59.

#### The "Insurrection."

In view of the triumph of the Republican party in every free State where elections have been held this Fall with the exception of California, and in view of the annihilation of Buchananism and Douglasism in every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, the late riot at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, -the particulars of which we furnish below-was a god-send to the Mulatto Democrats which they have not had before and will hardly find again in a decade of years. Already the leading papers of the Pro-Slavery Democracy are trying to connect the "Insurrection" so-called; with the Republican Party, and the country presses are echoing the thunder with ridiculous zeal. Many of our readers will remember the name

of John Brown of Kansas notoriety-sometimes called "Old Brown" and "Osawatomie Brown"-who caused such terror to the Pro-Slavery Democratic Ruffians of Kansas in 1856. During the troubles of that year, he moved to Kansas with his sons, all peaceable and worthy citizens, to find better homes in the Great West. It is not necessary to recite the terrors the house-burnings, the infamous and more than infamous treatment to which all free State set-"We are repreached with doing mischief by | tlers were subjected by lawless human bloodhounds from Missouri and the other States of the South, backed by a weak and corrupt Administration at Washington. Enough that John Brown, hitherto an orderly and peaceable citizens was goaded to desperation by the inhuman conduct of these demons in the shape of men. schemes would augment, instead of diminish, His youngest son Frederick was taken and foully murdered when riding unarmed to the house of a neighbor; his son John was marched over the prairies by pro-slavery United States troops, with the "ball and chain" attached to his arms, and with his ancles loaded with shackles till his sufferings made him a maniac, just because his fellow citizens had elected him to the Topeka Free State Legislature. His own sufferings of mind, body, and estate, added to these, filled his mind with a hatred which made shunders its annual joyous return. They must him at last a monomaniac. From that time to the present his life has been devoted to wreaking his vengeance upon those who heaped these wrongs upon him. Last Spring he invaded Missouri with a handful of men, liberated eleven slaves and successfully piloted them to the free shores of Canada. This is the last we hear of him till he turns up at Harper's Ferry

It seems that the resentment of this fanatical old madman bad extended not only to Missourians whom he believed to be the author of his wrongs, but to all other slave-holders. He believed himself to be, and so stated to Governor Wise, an instrument in the bands of God, to and all bumane, benevolent efforts among free-race who are doomed to bondage."

and let them so free. In order to do this on a and let them go free. In order to do this on a larger scale, he rented a farm in Maryland during the summer, situated about six miles from Harper's Ferry, where he concocted and matured a plot, so poorly conceived and so Good-bye Georgey! poorly executed as to stamp him at once as a lunatic. A wilder and more hopeless enterprise than his never before entered into the brain of man. The plan proposed for himself and his twenty followers was to liberate and arm the slaves in that part of the country and to march with them by the safest route to Can- said Commonwealth.

On the 17th inst., Brown, accompanied by without bloodshed, entrenched himself in the State Arsenal, and held it successfully for thirty six hours. Now whatever of military glory this may reflect upon the head of "Old Brown" and we think it shows them up in rather a cowardly light, and the long winded Governor of Virginia thought so too, and told them so. It is quite probable that the "insurgents" as they call "Old Brown" and his men would have remained there till doomsday, if not captured by company of United States troops from Washington. In the affray five of the rioters including a son of Old Brown were killed; one named Cook escaped and the rest were made prisoners. Brown himself received eight fleshwounds, a fact that showed the desperation with which he fought. Search was made at Brown's farm where a large number of pikes were found; also a number of pistols and rifles; also a carpet bag containing a Constitution for a secret society and a private letter from Gerrit Smith, all of which has thrown the chivalric citizens of Maryland and Virginia and the Mulatto Democracy of the North, into a fever of excitement. Old Brown is in the hands of the Virginia authorities and in a few weeks will be tried for murder, and doubtless hung. This is the whole story.

-The Mulatto Democratic party at the North will hail this story with all the eagerness of hungry wolves. The leaders will seek to distort, exaggerate and magnify this riot into a stupendous plot on the part of the North against the South. They are even now trying to make out that these twenty fanatics who have brought destruction upon themselves by their madness, are aided and set on by the Great Republican Party. All such attempts will prove futile and revert upon themselves. The Republican Party has no such end in view as the forcible liberation of slaves. It simply seeks to prevent the extension of the cursed institution into territory now free. If any new instance were needed to prove slavery a curse, it is furnished by the fact that twenty determined men can take a slavery-ridden town like Harper's Ferry containing two thousand inhabitants, without

the Republican Party believe that the surest way to Universal Freedom is "not through insurrections, civil war, and bloodshed, but "through peace, discussion and the quiet diffu-"sion of sentiments of humanity and justice;" and we are no more responsible for the acts of

the town, black or white. No; the members of

Brown than we are for the acts and words of such men as Bully Brooks, or Tombs of Georgia, who said he would yet call the roll of his slaves under the shadow of the Bunker Hill Monu-Some weeks ago the Agitator gave its views

in brief on a very profound question previously propounded and expatiated upon for its own a musement by a paper published at Towards, Pa., yclept the Bradford Herald, viz: "Is Democracy a principle?" In reply to our article, that paper ascended into the abstruse anddidn't come down. We retorted good naturedly and did the editor the honor of conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor, as some compensation for his discovery of the "Pangs of Danger" and a medical novelty in the Democrats commenced yelling for Abell regard to symptoms. This did bring him down which brought the venerable gentleman out. to the usual argument of lunk-heads-billings-

Yet, after all, we are disposed to forgive friend Chase (we hope he will excuse this fraternal greeting) for calling us a "thing" and a 'monkey" (oh mi! you naughty man! how could you?) presuming that the sweetness of temper which gave rise to these epithets was superinduced by the reading of the late election returns from Pennsylvania, Iowa, Ohio, and the other States which rebuked the political infamy of that other Doctor, "J. B." his master.

We are disposed to forgive George's irrascibility for another reason. He had just been writing that article showing by the stern logic of Arabic figures that the Republican party of Bradford county had given only 2104 majority! Ab, friend George, we think that is quite enough, particularly as the odd 4 without that 2100 would have been sufficient for all practical pur-

We beg to assure friend Chase, that though we are an agitator, we are by no means nervous or exciteable. Neither does "the least little term having expired, and which office he has thing"-the Herald for example-"throw us into a tremor." Physically we are twice as heavy as Dr. Chase, probably; at least we are twice child, late of Tioga County, N. Y., and the Reas heavy as boys usually are. We are lymphatic in temperament, and make it a point to apthe Atchison Brass Band to play for him on peal to the reason and judgment of men in behalf of principles, rather than to excite their basest passions and vilest prejudices against followed by a mob, came up and tore off the persons, as the Herald man does. We seldom cards and informed the band they could not discussions, we usually keep good natured ourself, and try to keep our opponent good natured | not going to have his money used in any such also. If he persist in being crabbed and sour, we incontinently drop him, just as we intend to drop you, George, believing that no good can result from an exchange of views with a man

Finally, George, if you will only keep good natured we will agree to say nothing more about them "pangs of danger." Nor will we call you "Dr." any more. Be virtuous, sweettempered and calm, and you will be happy .-

## Thanksgiving.

Governor Packer has published the following thanksgiving proclamation:

[L. S.] Pennsylvania, ss :- In the name and by the authority of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania. William F. Packer, Governor of the

### PROCLAMATION.

and nive negroes marched to by a kind Providence through the past year de-lorgan of this place, who came to Kansas-last Harper's Ferry a town containing some two mand our grateful recognition and again call spring from Owego, N. Y., and who voted for thousand inhabitants, took possession of it for the sacrifice of thanksgiving and praise. Under the protection of a Government that secures to all equal rights, we have pursued, unmolested, the various avocations of life, with ting the Democracy on their selecting so amiamore than usual prosperity. The earth, under | ble a man for Mayor, and wound up by saying the labors of the husbandman, has yielded her the meeting had better adjourn and come in his followers, we submit that it does not speak increase, and our barns and storehouses are and take a "small private drink" and retire. well for the chivalry of the F. F. Vs. In fact crowded with the fruits of the harvest. We have not only been preserved from the ravages of the pestilence, but the past has been a year distinguished for health in our large cities and throughout all our rural districts. Our homes have been the abodes of tranquility, and blessings innumerable have clustered around our domestic hearths. Our various schools and our community a higher intelligence and imparting to our youth noble aspirations. The institutions of our holy religion are well sustained; and under its pure and genial influence, the spirit of unity and love, the earnest of yet better days, is most happily developed. To God, the great and the good, we are indebted for all, and to Him let praise be rendered.

With these sentiments, and in accordance with the known wishes of many of my fellow citizens, I, William F. Packer, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Thursday,, the 24th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, and recommend to all our people to lay aside, on that day, their customary worldly business, assemble in their respective places of worship, and unite in praising God for His excellent greatness toward us, be-

seeching His gracious goodness.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1859, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-fourth. WM. F. PACKER.

By the Governor: WM. M. HEISTER, Sec'y of Commonwealth.

WHY BRODERICK WAS KILLED .- Col. Baker, late the Republican candidate for Congress in Califoania, delivered an eloquent funeral oration over the remains of Mr. Broderick, in the course of which he said: "What was his (Broderick's) crime? The answer is in his own words: 'They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of Slavery and a corrupt Administration.' Fellow-citizens, they are remarkable words, uttered at a very remarkable moment; they involve the history of his Senatorial career, and of its sad and bloody termi-

A cannon ball fired by the Chinese Peiho, took a leg from every one of six men who were any assistance from any of the inhabitants of standing in line on a British gun-boat.

## FROM THE PEOPLE.

Letter from Kansas.

Political Meeting in Atchison—City Election-Vote on the Wyandott Constitution-Late and encouraging reports from the Mines, &c., &c. ATCHISON, KANSAS, Oct. 8, 1859.

Mr. Young: If a short epistle from the 'Far West," will be of any interest to the readers of the Agitator, I will occupy a few moments in penning a few facts which I have lately witnessed in this city:

On Monday evening last there was to be a meeting in front of the Massosoit House in this place, and Thos. Ewing, jr., and Gov. Robinson were to speak on the issues of the day. At about 7 o'clock the meeting was organized by electing Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, Chairman, when

Mr. Ewing came forward and commenced speak ing. He had not proceeded far before the Democracy commenced to cry him down, and yelling for Abell and Stringfellow, who have both in years past made themselves notorious in the history of Kansas. But Mr. Ewing kept on speaking and spoke for three-quarters of an hour, reviewing the past instory of Kansas, and urging, in the strongest terms, the adoption of the Wyandott Constitution. After retiring, As soon as he commenced speaking the Republicans were determined not to be bamboozled in any such way and commenced calling at the tops of their voices for Robinson, which completely drowned the voice of the Speaker, when he retired and Robinson came forward and made quite a lengthy speech, in favor of the Constitution. It must be remembered that the Democracy have held two meetings all alone, a few evenings before, and in which not one Republican interfered or spoke.

The joint political meeting between Hon. Marcus J. Parrott and Judge Sanders W. Johnston was held at the same place on the 27th ult. Mr. Johnston being "at nome" in Ohio, his place was supplied by W. C. McDowell of Leavenworth. The discussion lasted four hours and Mr. McDowell was most effectually beaten. The people of Kansas do not want a man from Ohio to represent them in Congress, and one too, who is in favor of re-opening the African Slave Trade, as Mr. Johnston stated that he was in his speech at Big Springs, and affidavits have been produced from several responsible citizens

to that effect. On the 5th ult., the voters of this city were called upon to elect a Mayor, Gen. Pomerov's held for the past two years, doing great credit to himself and honor to the people of the city. The Pro-Slavery men nominated Geo. II. Fairthis occasion, and pla-cards: "For Mayor, John M. Price," were displayed in big letters on the band wagon. At 10 o'clock A. M., P. T. Abell, or never stoop to low personalities, and in all play. He had given \$10 for the purchase of instruments to get the band started, and he was way. He and his whole party were "armed to

the teeth," and if they persisted they done it at their peril. The Band was determined to play notwithstanding the regent Abell had advised them not to, but at the earnest request of they retired to their homes. A great many of the pro-slavery men denounced this act, and had they not previously voted they would have cast their ballots for the Republican candidate. Several strong pro-slavery men with whom I am intimately acquainted, voted for Mr. Price in consequence of this Border Ruffian movement on the part of Mr. Abell. By getting a great many foreigners beastly drunk, and leading them up to the polls in each ward several times, they carried the day, and sent the news off by telegraph, that Atchison City had gone Democratic by 23 majority. In the evening they held a meeting to have a general rejoicing over their victory, and a more degraded and beastly set of drunken men I never saw in my life. G. O. Chase, editor of the Union (the Na Fellow Citizens :- The blessings vouchsafed tional - Democratic-Pro-Slavery-Border-Ruffian Fremont in '56,) was so tight he could hardly navigate. After several had spoken he came forward and made a few remarks, congratula-

On last Tuesday the election was held in the Territory to vote on the Wyandott Constitution. Notwithstanding a great many illegal votes were polled by the pro-slavery democracy, the Constitution was carried by a majority of one in this city, and nearly 200 in the County. far as heard from, the majority is about 4000, and it is expected the entire vote in the Terriseminaries of learning are diffusing throughout tory will swell it to 6000. From present appearances the Democrats will not carry a single county in the Territory. Dr. Stringfellow says he is going to Washington to oppose the admission of Kansas under that instrument. He has no objections to the apportionment, but is afraid the people will elect a "nigger" Governor.

Kansas is not the "land of promise" as some delight in calling it, but the land of eternal corruption and confusion. It is hoped that these times will not last much longer, for she will most likely be admitted at the approaching session of Congress, a free and sovereign State when hundreds and thousands will flock in from the East, and plant their fortunes on the boundless prairies of the "Great American Desert." The day is not far-distant when this is destined to be one of the most densely-populated States in the Union, and that must soon follow after her admission under the Free-State Constitution framed at Wyandott.

Times are rather tight all over the Territory but there is more business done in Atchison than any place on the Missouri between here and St. Louis. This being the starting point for the Great Salt Lake Mail, and nearly all the trains for Pike's Peak, Utah, California and Oregon, and located as it is, fourteen miles further west than any other town in Kansas on the "Big Muddy," nothing will prevent it from becoming the largest city in the Territory .-The Railroad will be finished from St. Joseph to this place next month, then there will be a direct line all the way from the frontier to the Atlantic seaboard.

The news from Pike's Peak is encouraging The Express from Denver City yesterday, brought \$41,000 in dust from the Mines, and still rich discoveries are being made daily.

The Missouri River is slowly rising, and this seems to be the head of navigation at present— all the boats stopping here and discharging their freight and returning to St. Louis.

Yours, &c., F. A. R.

For the Agitator.

Wellsboro-Its Boundaries. Our first argument for the enlargement of the area of our village is for the convenience and economy of schools. Every child within with in one mile of the centre stone of this village should be educated here:

1st. Economy requires it. It can be done cheaper than in the little ephemeral schools that have been supported in the immediate neighborhood. There, in little. uncomfortable huts. from six to sixteen scholars have been huddled together, and a teacher capable of teaching full three times the number has been employed term after term. This is very bad economy. But this is not the worst of it. Hence we say that

2d. Utility requires the enlargement of this district for school purposes. By utility here we mean the best education of our children as well as the cheapest. It is a settled question with all education that, where it is practicable, scholars should be arranged in different departments according to their attainments. Any good teacher will testify to us that he can teach sixty scholars of about the same grade, better than he can thirty of the usual grades found in a common schools. It requires no experience in fact, and but very little reflection to see that a class of beginners would be advanced much faster in a room by themselves. A room properly provided with pictures and a, b, c, plates and slates, paper and pencils; with shelves to lay them aside when they want to sleep, and a separate play ground when they need to play, and a teacher just adapted to such little onesalike at home with the books, the drawings and the plays. Children commencing in such a school will not only learn much faster, but they will not contract an early, and, too often, per-manent dislike to all school books, teachers, et omne generis. The same principle holds good with every advancing grade. The scholars will advance much faster. If any one is disposed to think this is all theory and wont work in practice, we are happy to know that the means are at hand to convince the most confirmed unbeliever of the great utility and practicability of the plan. Corning is not far off. Just visit the Union School of that villaage, under the su-perintendance of Mr. Parker. Visit all the departments. Mr. Parker will be happy to tell you of any friction in the machinery if there is any. But if any man can spend one day in such a school and not be convinced of its superior advantages over any ungraded school, where the scholars can not be placed in different departments, and have the full benefit of a healthful competition and rivalship, and hopes of advancement, we know not what ideas he can have of schools.

3d. A wise self respect requires this care for our school.- If such a school is cheaper and better, then a regard for our own interests requires us to establish it. We shall never see our public or common schools elevated to the position which will make them creditable to our villages until some such provision is made. No one who has been familiar with these schools for the last ten years will pronounce them adequate to the wants, or creditable to the intelligence and public spirit of Wellsboro. It is morally certain that these schools never can assume the dignity or usefulness which all our citizens have a right to expect of them, and without which they will be hardly an apology-shunned and deserted by most of the families who do the most pecuniarily to support them—until this liberal policy is adopted. With the present contracted Doubussies and hopes, the schools must continue to be hampered and crushed till all their life is extinguished.

4. Justice demands that the money raised for school purposes, by an equal tax upon the property of the Boro, shall not be thrown away.-We are fully persuaded that these schools may assume the character we here contemplate, so that every man who pays his money to support them, shall deem it both a benefit and an honor to patronize them, instead of creating thereby a kind of safety valve to let off, or receive that material that is not wanted in the academy.-Go to Corning, Geneva, Lyons, Oswego, the villages of New England generally, and every place where the children of all the inhabitants are thus-gathered under one experienced, successful teacher, with suitable helpers, and you shall see that no infant school, select school, or academy is conducted with better order, or more wholesome discipline for the elevation of all classes. There, more knowledge is imparted and correct principles inculcated for the same amount of money than in any other school we have ever known.

We have abandoned, mainly, the hopes we had sometimes fondly cherished of seeing the educational machinery of this Boro, all united under one head; the academy and common schools uniting to form an eclectic board of education. But our convictions are strong as ever that this is the true course. We firmly believe that a convention of twelve of the best teachers in the State would so decide. Our academy would thereby assume the dignified proportions of such an institution, worthy the renown of its ancient and most palmy days. The provisions for foreign scholars would be much more satisfactory than they can be under the present policy. All apparent or real antagonism existng between the two schools would cease, and the primary departments, while answering the ends of a common school much better than they are now attained, would at the same time be constant feeders for the academic department. And farther, we are persuaded that even now the Directors could have their scholars taught in the academy, by an amicable arrangement with the Trustees and Principal of the latter institution, better and cheaper than they can teach them in the present building.

But this merging of the two schools is a different question. Though well worthy the reflection of the friends of education among us, it is not essential to the school argument for the enlargement of our Boro. We dismiss it for the present, and only add that the bright hopes we have foreshadowed for our common school in this Boro, can never be realized as they should be until our incorporation is thrown around the population, that, in the nature of the case, should be educated here.

### MARRIED At Wellsboro, on the 22d Sept., by J. Emery Esq., Mr JOSEPH HOWARD to Miss CAROLINE KNAPP,

both of Chatham.

At the residence of the bride's parents in Huntsville Pa., Oct. 19, by Elder W. B. France, Mr. S. B. LLOYD f Nelson and Miss L. S. Sigler of the above place. On the 13th inst., by John Parkhurst Esq., Mr. FREDERICK CULVER of Elkland Boro and Miss MARIETTA L. GEE of Westfield.

In Gaines, Oct. 20, by B. V. Ogden, Eeq., Mr. CHARLES REXFORD to Miss ALWILDA VER-MILYEA.

DIED

In Middlebury, Oct. 13th, Mrs. MARIA WORDEN, wife of Thomas Worden, in the 58th year of her ager [She submitted herself to the Saviour in early life, and was faithful in His service until death. Her departure from this life was tranquil and joyous.

Com.]

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From the Editor's Projuce.

From the Editor's Preface.

A man may not only "take his own life," by writing his Autobiography, without committing felo de, is may carry himself into future time by predeminate book which the world will not willingly let die. The is what the great Robert-Hondin, the greatestathin what is called conjuring; has lately done in the markable book Confidences d'un Prestigueur, afaithful translation of which is here presented to the American roading public. The work has had the greatest seem in Europe, from its lively style as well as the race information it contains, historical and philosophial. On the practice and principles of sleight-of-had, and the other details, mental as well as machanical, which unite to make perfect the exhibition of White Magis, the antipodes of what our forefather's knew, persecut and punished as the Black Art.

From the Westmiuster Review.

"Without any sarcastic intention, we might the

Without any sareastic intention, we might show that the Conjurer was really a man of greater ability than many a successful author. On the whole we are recommend these Memoirs of Robert-Houdin; u easant reading."

Published by GEORGE G. EVANS,
No. 429 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
To whom all orders should be addressed.

## Application for Divorce

Application for Divorce.

To Josiah B. Smith: You are hereby notified the Emily B. Smith, your wife, has applied to the Count Common Pleas of Tioga Country, for a divorce for the bonds of matrimeny, and that the said Court have appointed Monday, the 5th day of December nert, a 20'clock p. m. of said day for hearing the said Emily B. Smith in the premises, at which time and place yn can appear if you taink proper.

S. I. POWFR, Staif, Charles Wellshoro, Oct. 27, 1859.

Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Oct. 27, 1859. Application for Divorce.

### To Laura Ann Mack : You are hereby notified the

Harrison Mack, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, for a divorce fra of Common Pleas of Tioga county, for a divorce in the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Courthan appointed Monday, the 5th day of December next it 2 o'clock p. m., of said day for hearing the said Harrison Mack in the premises, at which time and plea you can attend if you think proper.

S. I. POWER, Shry.

Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Oct. 27, 1859.

## Application for Divorce.

To Julia Green: You are hereby notified that June Green, your husband, has applied to the Court of Com-mon Pleas of Tioga county, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court have pointed Monday, the 5th day of December next at 2 p. m. of said day for hearing the said James Greain the premises, at which time and place you can state if you think proper. you think proper. S. I. POWER, Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Oct. 27, 1859.

## Application for Dirorce.

To Eller Quickenbush: You are bereby notified that Tobias T. Quickenbush, 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 have appointed Monday, the 5th day of December next, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for hearing its said Tobias T. Quackenbush in the premises, at which

time and place you can attend if you think proper.
S. I. POWER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Oct. 27, 1852.

#### F. W. KRISE, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, WELLSBORO ST, TIOGA, PA.

WELLSBORO ST., TIOCA, PA.

TAKES this method of informing the citizes of Tioga, and of the County generally, that held established himself at Tioga, where he will manuature and keep on hand for sale a good stock of Saddles, Bridles, Heavy Harness, Carriage Hansu of all kinds &c. Also Hames, Halters, Whips. Trace, Collars &c. All work warranted.

Repairing done on short notice.

Tioga, Sept. 1, 1859.—ly.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Robinson & Co. in this day dissolved, the subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. B. N. Payne, in the mid 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. F. E. ROBINSON.

### Stolen,

O'N the night of Sept. 30, at the Hotel of Darid
Hart, a BLACK LION SKIN OVERCOATstamped "First Quality." Lining blue, with a ver
little black and white; velvet curs lined with red. Any rerson giving me any information, or returning said cont to me will be liberally rewarded.

HIRAM H. NICKERSON. East Charleston, Oct. 20.

NEW MILLINERY SHOP. MISS PAULINA SMITH has added to berlare 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 bas-ness she believes herself able to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their custom. The patronage of the Ladies of Wellshoro and vicinity respectfully solicited.

proited.

RE BLEACHING AND PRESSING done in a specific manner.

[June 30. Oct. 20th. SPECIAL, ANNOUNCEMENT,

# Quaker City Publishing House.

100,000 Catalogues.

MEW, ENLARGED AND REVISED, NOW READT
FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Superior Inducements to the Public. FG A new and sure plan for obtaining GoLD and SILVER WATCHES, and other valuable Print. Full particulars given in Catalogues, which will be sent free to all upon application.

Valuable Gifts, worth from fifty ets. to \$100, GULA ANTEFD to each nurchaser. Sind add in tifty in

ANTEFD to each purchaser. \$100.000 in Gifti in been distributed to my patrons within the part months—\$150,000 to be distributed during the mix months.

six months.

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

Having been in the publishing and Bookselling has siness for the last eight years, my experience enables to conduct the Gift Enterprize with the greater

eatisfaction to all.

\*\*REF AGENTS WANTED in every Town and CoFor particulars address DUANE RULISON.

Guaker City Publishing House.

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

#### October 20. 2m. 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.

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C. HILDRETH.

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