## Execution of John Brown.

The interview between John Brown and his wife on Thursday, lasted from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight in the evening. On the first meeting they kissed and affectionately embraced, and Mrs. Brown shed a few tears, but immediately checked her feelings. They stood, embraced, and she sobbing, for nearly five minutes, while he was apparently unable to speak; but he only gave way for a moment, and was soon calm and collected, and remained tirm throughout the interview, which was rather of a practical character, with regard to the future of herself and children, and the arrangement and settlement of business affairs. At the close of the interview they shook hands but did not embrace, and as they parted, he said, "God bless you and the children." Mrs. Brown replied, "God have mercy on you." She continued calm until she left the room, when she remained in tears a few moments and then prepared to depart. The interview took place in the parlor of Capt. Avis, and the prisoner

was free from manacles of any kind. With regard to his execution, he said that he desired no religious ceremonies, either in the jail or on the scaffold from ministers who consent or approve of the enslavement of their fellow creatures; that he would prefer rather to be accompanied to the scaffold by a dozen slave children and a good old slave-mother, with their appeal to God for blessings on his son, than all the cloquence of the whole clergy of the commonwealth combined.

THE EXECUTION.

On Friday morning the prisoner was brought out of the jail at eleven. Before leaving he bid adieu to all his fellow prisoners, and and was very affectionate to all except Cook. He charged Cook with having deceived and misled him in relation to the support he was to receive from the slaves: he was led to believe they were rife for insurrection, and had found that his representations were false. Cook denied the charge, but made little reply.

The prisoner then told the sheriff that he was ready. His arms were pinioned, and with a black slouch hat on, and the same clothes he wore during the trial, he proceeded to the door, apparently calm and cheerful. As he came out, the six companies of infantry and one troop of horse, with Gen. Taliaferro and his entire staff, were deploying in front of the jail, while an open wagon, with a pine box, in which was a fine oak coffin, was waiting for him.

He looked around and spoke to several persons he recognized, and, walking down the steps, took a seat on the coffin box, along with the jailer Avis. He looked with interest on the fine military display, but made no remark.-The wagon moved off, flanked by two files of riflemen in close order. On reaching the field the military had already full possession. Pickets were stationed, and the citizens kept back at the point of the bayonet from taking any

position but that assigned them.

On his way to the scaffold, Mr. Sadler, an undertaker, who was in the wagon with him, remarked, "Capt. Brown, you are a game man."
He answered, "Yes, I was so trained up; it was one of the lessons of my mother-but it is hard to part from friends, though newly made." He then remarked, "This is a beautiful country; I never had the pleasure of seeing it be-

On reaching the field where the gallows was erected, the prisoner said, "Why are none but military allowed in the inclosure! I am sorry citizens have been kept out." On reaching the gallows he observed Mr. Hunter and Mayor Green standing near, to whom he said, "Gentlemen, good-bye," his voice not faltering.

The prisoner walked up the steps firmly, and was the first man on the gallows. Avis and Sheriff Campbell stood by his side, and after shaking hands and bidding an affectionate adicu, he thanked them for their kindness, when the cap was put on his face and the rope around his neck. Avis asked him to step forward on the trap. He replied: "You must lead me, I cannot see." The rope was adjusted, and the military order given, "not ready yet." The soldiers marched, counter-marched, and took position as if an enemy were in sight, and were thus occupied for nearly ten minutes.— The prisoner standing all the time, Avis in-quired if he was not tired. Brown said; "No, not tired, but don't keep me watting longer than necessary." He was swung off at fifteen minutes past cleven. A slight grasping of the hands and twitching of the muscles were seen. and then all was silent.

The body was several times examined, and the pulse did not cease until thirty-five minutes had passed. The body was then cut down. placed in a coffin, and conveyed under military escort to the depot, where it was put in a car to be carried to the Ferry by a special train at

All the arrangements were carried out with a precision and military strictness, that was

most annoving The general conviction everywhere entertained was that the excitement rescue was an egregious hoax.—Press.

STATE POLITICS.-We are glad to observe that a very general disposition exists among the Republicans of the State, to confine the action of the coming State Convention to the transaction of its egitimate duties. These duties comprise the nomination of a candidate for Governor, the election of two delegates at large to the National Convention, and the settling of the electoral ticket. The prospect now is that the dictum of the State Committee requiring an expression of the choice of Pennsylvania fo the Presidency will be totally disregarded by the Convention-the members thereof not having been chosen for any such purpose. As to the appointment of delegates to the National Convention by the Harrisburg gathering, that Many of the game is out of the question. most influential papers of the State have arrayed themselves against the measure, and if an attempt is made to carry it into effect, the indications are that it will be unceremoniously quashed. The Republicans of Pennsylvania. in their respective districts, are perfectly competent to choose their own delegates, and when the proper time comes they will do so. With the right to elect, they also claim the right to instruct their delegates as they see fit upon the question of the Presidency, regardless of the dictation of political managers and wire pullers. --- Bucks County Intelligencer.

The twelve northeastern counties of Ohio are the "reserve" in more senses than one. They have regularly given the controlling Republican majorities in the State-electing Chase on both occasions, and saving the Fremont electoral ticket. Last October the Republican majority in the Reserve was 17,000; in the State 17,500; showing that outside these countries the But office to be the saily

# THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 15, '59.

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

#### Bunkum Terror, Esq.

Order reigned in Warsaw; Bunkum Terror, Esq., desires to reign in Washington. The personality of this individual is Legion. He is the Grand Devil of the race Satanic. His mission is to weak spines and limber kneer. His weapons are bluff and bluster, and crocodile tears. Great is Bunkum Terror of the

There was we in a great city in the old days. A wide chasm rent its way through the Forum, and word went out that no less than the voluntary immolation of a noble Roman might appease the wrath of the gods. Curtius, of the flower of the Roman nobility, put on his harness, mounted his horse and proceeded to the awful brink: He plunged in; the chasm disappeared; Rome was saved.

Let us pause and consider: The age of miracles is said to be passed away. The being of Curtius is even denied. That another Curtius' should arise to heal a rent in any Forum under heaven, should such a rent be made, is extremely improbable. It behooves the true patriots of every clime, then, to guard against the calamity of such a chasm in their respective Capitols. Wo be to him who splits the Forum of his land

But the individual whose name adorns the head of this article, in the person of the Honorable Keitt, of South Carolina, has solemnly declared on the floor of the House of Representatives, that he will stand tamely by and suffer this glorious union to "split from turret to foundation," rather than that the South be robbed of the very least of her rights. And when THADDEUS STEVENS assured him that he, Keitt, was doing quite right to bluster and threaten; that it might affect weak spines and trembling knees, the chivalrous and eminently democratic Keitt laid his hand upon his revolver and breathed bullets and blunderbusses at the imperturbable member from Lancaster.

The spirit of Bunkum Terror then went out of the indignant Keitt and straitway entered into the Hon. Crawford, of Georgia. That gentleman proved not to be a good medium, being thrown into convulsions which rendered his speech incoherent and painful.

Thence, the troubled wraith departed, and entered into the body of Hon. Pryor, an F. F. V. who proceeded to lay down the comfortable doctrine, that any man who presumed to attempt to put down agitation of the Slavery question must be counted hostile to the South, and more frightful still, lose the valuable esteem of Southern men. Whereupon, Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, assured Hon. Virginia Pryor that personally he had no apprehensions from said Pryor, and that he, Nelson, should oppose further agitation; and furthermore, that while opposed to dueling, he could take care of himself both in and out of Congress. Pryor retorted something to the effect that Nelson had better remain quiet; that he was in the interest of the Abolitionists; which imputation Mr. Nelson indignantly repelled. The excitement here lulled, and neither turret nor foundation of the glorious Union suffered frac-

But Mr. H. R. Helper, of North Carolina,

its basis, chiefly, the official Report of the last census; the object of the book being to show that whereas, slave labor debaseth a nation, but free labor exalteth a people; therefore, it is the duty of all good patriots to use all peacable means for the final triumph of free labor. We like the book, and believe it to be eminently proper for all persons to read. Some sixty-odd Republican members of Congress thought so, and lent their names to its circulation. But Bunkum Terrot got wind of the book-"that infamous book!" he dubs it-and now he insists upon it that every endorser of the book ought to be punished as an incendiary. Bunkum declares that it counsels insurrection, and that its circulation would involve the South in civil war; whereas, having read the book, we hasten to assure the worthy trembler that its circulation can do no possible harm among the elect-by whom we mean the gentleman's constituents, and patrons of democratic newspapers generally, they being unable to read. So Bunkum is unnecessarily alarmed. He is also silly; for he says he has not read the book himself. He is likewise impolitic; for he has kept Congress idle an entire week in advertising the "infamous book." He is likewise an ass; because every man who reads it will see that the indignant Bunkum fears that Slavery must go down before the serried array of facts and figures. Mr. Sherman is the Republican candidate for Speaker; he endorsed the book. The wrathful Bunkum swears that Mr. Sherman, if elected, shall not take his seat. Let Bunkum pause and reflect; the Union would snap, from turret to foundation, were he to execute his implied threat. Pause, O Bunkum of the reign of Terror! Reflect that that great Unionsaver. Hon. Icicle Everett, is at this moment darning the damaged Union, so as to make it presentable for the campaign of 1860. We know and admit that resistance to right and decency constitutes the stock in trade of the Mulatto party everywhere; but do not rend the Union though Decency should triumph in the election of Mr. Sherman Speaker.

Thus much of Bunkum Terror, Esq., now rampant in Washington, we gather from the telegraphic reports of proceedings in Congress for the past week. It may become our duty to refer to him again.

#### Theological Africa.

We unhesitatingly avow it. Free speech and and resolving, heresy and schism, political, or theological; only holding him and them to answer under any statute transgressed. We obect not to a meeting of men to discuss the policy of reopening the slave-trade; or to glorify slavery, polygamy, or any other abomination in the catalogue of social crime; but such teachings and expressions fall cleverly within the privileged censorship of Press and Pulpit, as otherwise is to doubt the wisdom of Heaven.

recently convened in New York, on which oc- of Slavery. casion several distinguished members severally Let that pass.

We first notice the heresy of Rev. Dr. Cox. That gentleman took the high ground that the African Slave Trade was instituted by the Aling the Negro race, and consequently the Slave trade was a Divinely appointed branch of comrace. Such is the unmistakable drift of Dr. Slavery. Cox's argument. But as he failed to carry the reasoning on his proposition to its legitimate conclusion, we begin where he left off, and conclude as follows:

The Slave Trade was instituted by God for he elevation of the Negro; the Congress of 1808, by solemn enactment, did abolish that Trade, and further declared it PIRACY under the law of nations: Therefore, Congress did, in 1808, rebel against Heaven's decree, add impiously stigmatized that decree as piracy.

Again: If the Slave Trade was a God-decreed means of christianizing Africa, the in terests of Africa require it to be reopened; and we remark here, that such is the very argument used by the advocates of the reopching of the Slave Trade in the South.

Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, somewhat widely and favorably known in this region, next stated that he had traveled in the South and found the slaves very docile and teachable, generally. He had told them how many poor white folks in the North were starving to death, and exhorted the slaves to be thankful that they had somebody to take care of them.

Now Mr. Wm. E. Dodge is a man of average little above the average; but a ten-year old boy inflamatory and bungling speech. Finally a would not offer so contemptible a sophism as vote was taken with the following result: that. He either meant to tell those negroes that want is a necessary consequent of personal and political freedom, or he did not. If he did, then he intended to teach something every thinking man knows to be false. If he did not so intend to teach, he meant nothing whatever. It is as if Mr. Dodge had said to those slaves Dear brethren of a common faith: Slavery is a pretty dirty puddle, but there is addirtier puddle in New York; therefore sit down contentedly in your filth, and thank God that you are no filthier." This is the scope of slavish theology everywhere; this is what Slavery is doing to render Christianity in the nineteenth century serviler than it was in the days of that zation of the House, I withdraw my name as a did, in the year 1856, write a book, having for Pope, the stench of whose abominations yet offends the nostrils of decent people.

> Go on, gentlemen. Resolve that slavery is a better state than freedom as much and as often as you please; but God's truth gives you the lie at every turn, and will finally crush you and yours like the men upon whom the tower of Siloam fell, and that, too, swiftly.

THE STATE CONVENTION .- This Republican body assembles some day in February next we believe. Its legitimate purpose is two-fold, viz: the selection of good men to administer the Government of the State in its several elective departments, for the ensuing three years; and the declaration of the views of the party concerning State and National policy.

Further than this we do not conceive that t falls within the province of that Convention to act. Yet it is intimated in some quarters that it proposes to name delegates to the National Convention; and having done this, to go a step further, and instruct them by resolution as to whom they shall vote as candidates for President and Vice-President. Whether this action he decided on, or only suspected from the declarations of a few men, we know not.

One thing is certain: Centralization is the order of the day in high places; it is notorithe endangering element in the politics of the time. Centralization of power by usurping the privileges of the masses in remote districts is the beginning of a series of aggressions which a Convention may presume to dictate to the people their choice for a public officer, it may Gilmer 22; Scattering 13. properly go a step further and declare that of-

county has an Executive Committee: and, if on Thursday.

there be no general objection, such committees in each Congressional district may meet in conpolitical freedom are inseparable. To every ference at a specified time and place, and there nan and to every body of men be cheerfully ac- agree upon the proper person so to represent corded the privilege of preaching, and meeting the District, together with alternates, if thought best. This is offered as a suggestion; should there be any better way, let it be adopted, by all means; but we protest, in the name of the people, against this proposed usurpation of the rights of the districts by an assembly convened for another and widely differing purpose.

READER, when David R. Atchinson, then exofficio, Vice-President of the United States, led of individual opinion. Error cannot triumph a hand of armed Missourians into Kausas to while truth is made free to combat it. To hold drive Free State men from the polls, which infamy was done at the cost of several lives, did Thus premising, we enter a respectful pro- any democrat of your acquaintance,-did any test against the heresy of a semi-barbarian so-democratic paper clamor for justice to be done ciety, known as "The Southern Aid Society," upon the offenders? That was murder in aid

And when Judge Thompson of Missouri, led expressed their opinions. This Society has for a band of desperadoes against the United States' its object the Christianization of the South—a Arsenal at Liberty, in that State, and, having worthy object, certainly; but we protest against "bound Capt. Leonard, the keeper, sacked it of the proposed manner of doing it. In the first its arms and stores, and marched against Lawplace the South has of late over and again de-rence, Kansas, and destroyed it, killing several clared its ability and intention to dispense with citizens; did any democrat, or democratic pa-Northern aid in the management of its affairs. per of your acquaintance call for justice to be done upon those invaders? That was treason in aid of Slavery.

But when John Brown invaded the great State of Virginia with a handful of men, and mighty for the laudable purpose of christianiz- seized upon the Armory at Harper's Ferry, at the cost of six lives; was there a democrat, or merce; therefore, slavery must be a Divinely repressibly clamorous for the blood of John | made to appoint a committee on resolutions. appointed means for the elevation of the black Brown? That was a raid for the overthrow of

Will you consider these things-bearing in mind that while 1,000 brave Virginians dared not take John Brown alive, the entire race of cowards dare to traduce John Brown, dead?

Congressional .- The House had not organized up to its adjournment on Saturday. The Administration democrats declare that they will stave off an election until the 1st of January, since, as hourly grows more apparent, Mr. Sherman must succeed.

#### From Washington.

E litorial Correspondence of the Agitator. Washington, Dec. 10, 1859.

On Monday morning last the Republicans in the House of Representatives had some hopes of an immediate organization by the election of Republican Speaker, by accessions from either the Anti-Lecompton Democrats or the South Americans. Without help the Republican strength would be 113; but as it requires 119 to constitute a majority no election can be had unless by accessions from some of the minor parties, or by the adoption of the plurality rule. Nothing could be told about the organization however, till a vote could be taken, and this was prevented by CLARK of Missouri who had to save the Union and advertise Hinton Rowan common sense, certainly, and we think him a Helper's Book,—The Impending Crisis—by an

> For Sherman of Ohio, (Repub.) 66; Bocock of Va. (Dem.) 86; Grow of Penna. (Repub.) 43; Gilmer of N. C. (S. Am.) 3; Boteler of Va.

(S. Am.) 14; Scattering I5. The division of the Republican vote between Mr. Grow and Mr. Sherman was from no misunderstanding between these gentleman. Both had their personal friends, and many voted for Sherman from a supposed political necessity in the election of a Clerk of the House. All the New York Southern Tier members voted with the members from Pennsylvania for Grow, with where Grow labored last fall. Irvine voted for Mr. Grow arose in his place and said:

"As I desire in no way to retard the organicandidate. I assure those gentlemen who, in kindness, have cast their votes for me, that I shall treasure through life so distinguished a mark of friendship and regard."

On Tuesday no vote was taken. The Democrats seemed fully determined to keep the Opposition from effecting an organization. The day was consumed in discussing the merits and demerits of Helper's Book. A little episode occurred which may serve to show the kind of timber the nigger-driving slavocrats have to deal with in the new Congress. Old THAD. Stevens raised a point of order that until the House be organized it is not competent for the Clerk to entertain any question except to proceed to the election of a Speaker or to adjourn. He supported his piont with a few remarks, when Crawford of Georgia advanced from the Democratic side of the House, shook his fist in the old man's face, denounced the Union meetings at the North, &c., in a strain of incoherent invective. The noise was deafening.-Members gathered around Mr. Stevens and there was a general hubbub. Pryor and somebody else seized Crawford and held him back and Old Thad, turned to the Republican side and said very cooly: "This is the way they used to frighten us." Order was soon restored several buncombe speeches were delivered and the House adjourned without a vote on the Speakership.
Wednesday was occupied in much the same

way. Mr. Nelson of Tennessee (a new South American member) made a very effective speech, ously the policy of the Shamocratic party and and entirely took the wind out of Roger A. Pryor's sails in a personal controversy with the latter; This discussion which in itself amounted to nothing, showed very plainly that the Democrats cannot coax nor bully the South Americans into their support. A vote was lead to despotism. The reasoning is plain: If tiken on the election of Speaker with the following result: Sherman 107; Bocock 88;

No vote was taken on Thursday, the time accer elected, without an appeal to the ballot- day after several ineffectual attempts at fillibusbox. The members of State Conventions are tering on the part of the Shamocracy to prenot constituted such by a formal vote of the vent a vote, an expression was had with this repeople; since to do this would result in need-sult: Sherman 110; Bocock 88; Gilmer 22; pointees are presumed to be aware of the state till Monday, which was lost. Hickman of Penn-lants to leave the cars, as they wanted to show pointees are presumed to be aware of the state of public feeling in their respective districts.

till Monday, which was lost. Hickman of Penn- lants to leave the cars, as they wanted to shut sylvania offered a resolution that after three him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured the conversation that was lost. Hickman of Penn- lants to leave the cars, as they wanted to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. Mr. J. objected, and ensured to shut him up for a period. There is a better way to make up the District the member having the highest number of votes delegation to the National Convention: Let should be declared the Speaker of the 36th might get hurt, as he should shoot dead the the people of the several districts designate, in | Congress,—which proposition was not considany way they please, the persons to represent ered. I presume it will be renewed to-day, determined in his manner, and as the vigilants with what result cannot yet be told. Mr. Stannumbered only forty or fifty they left him them. It may not be convenient to call a Con- ton of Ohio has the floor for a speech in reply vention for that especial purpose; but each to Cox, who saved the Union an hour or two

Whether Sherman or Bocook will be the Speaker time must determine. At any rate mail contractors and other Government creditors must be patient till their friends the Democracy have sufficiently tinkered up the Union. The Senate spent the week in discussing the Harper's Ferry affair, and adjourned from Thursday till Monday.

Note.-Owing to the late receipt of Mr. Young's Washington letter it has been found necessary to defer a part of it until next week.

# FROM THE PEOPLE.

MANSFIELD, Dec. 10, 1859.

MR. Young: Having a commission from you to report to the Agitator whatever may take place at Mansfield or Covington, worthy of note, hasten to give you a brief account of the proceedings of the Singing "Festival," held at Mansfield, commencing on the 6th and ending on the 9th of this month.

The Festival was conducted by Prof. C. S. lagar,-a name familiar to almost every household in the county. This popular teacher of sacred music, has been spending several months "down east," undergoing a thorough training in the science of music; if we are to judge by what he has accomplished in Mansfield, it will redound to his future glory.

The first two days of the session, were devoted to substantial church music, and the evening of each day to reviewing the work of the day. The singers present up to this time, were those that the Prof. had manufactured from the "raw material" in a few lessons given before the Festival, with a few exceptions. On the evening of the second day, the President of the "Mansfield Association," who had remained incog up to this time to your reporter, made his democratic paper in your acquaintance not ir- appearance "to put a motion," that had been

The concert was opened by singing a few choice metrical tunes, and then a series of anthems, intermingled with quartetts and selected pieces. "What she said," was sung by four gentlemen from Gray's Valley. Miss Bowen sung and played a piece called "All wear cloaks." It took down the various professions except the Editors, they were not uncloaked.

The singing was closed by singing "The Haymakers"-a portion of it by several unknown to me.

In the course of the evening, Prof. J. Landreth made some remarks to the singers. It was also announced that Prof. Hagar had consented to hold a Festival for the benefit of the Seminary. Some one made a motion to have a committee appointed to make arrangements for the occasion. This brought out the President. He said: It was motion-ted and seckon-ted that Prof. Hagar be solicited to deliver another Festival, this was received with deafening shouts of laughter. The motion was adopted. S. B. Elliott responded to the resolution, not as the President delivered it, but as it was meant.

R. L. Stillwell was called upon for some remarks. He said the singers could not sing without their "notes," neither could be speak without his "notes." I understood him to say: "he was happy of the 'deliverance' "-here the elder could not speak for laughing, and he re-sumed his seat amidst the violent laughter and stamping feet.

The admission to the Festival, -for enjoying the whole of it, was 25 cents, -- cheap enough, the exception of IRVINE of the Corning District surely, for 36 hours of instruction and practice. 10 cents was the price of a single admission. Sherman. As soon as the vote was announced, I believe the Festival paid expenses at these

## RESOLUTIONS.

We, your Committee, have performed with pleasure en us to in which we have had to do it, would have labored to draft a series of resolutions more befitting the occasion and better worthy your adoption. We have done as best we could under the circumstances, and submit the following:

ontowing:

1. Resolved, That the science of sacred music is well worthy the attention of all who have an ability to acquire a knowledge of it.

to acquire a knowledge of it.

2. Revolved, That the attention recently bestowed on this subject by the members of the "Mansfield Musical Association," and, by others in this community is indeed praiseworthy.

3. Revolved, That the course of instruction given here by Prof. C. S. Hagar, as also his style of singing, and his gentlemanly and christian) deportment, strongly commend him to the patronage and confidence of any intelligent and appreciative association desiring instruction in sacred music.

4. Revolved. That we heartly approve of the "festival system"—because with us it has been a success.

5. Resolved. That the thanks of this association are due Mr. Baker, for the manner in which he has inter-

due Mr. Baker, for the manner in which he has inter-ested himself in our behalf, and for the essential serrice he has rendered us

6. Resolved, That the singing friends from a dis 6. Hiemited, That the singing friends from a distance with whom we have been permitted to "meet in peace together." be assured of our kind regards, and that we will cherish a grateful remembrance of them when "far, far away."

J. LANDRETH R. L. STILWELL. E. G. SPERRY R. L. STILWELL,

For the Agitator. Meeting of the Standing Committee.

Pursuant to a call of the Chairman, the Republican County Committee convened at Taylor's Hotel, Wellsboro, on Tuesday evening 6th inst.

On motion, T. L. BALDWIN, was appointed Senatorial, and L. P. WILLISTON, Esq., Representative Delegates, to the State Convention, which meets at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, February 22d, 1860.

The Committees of the respective counties of this Senatorial District, are respectfully requested to concur in our nomination for Senatorial Delegate. J. B. Potter, Sec.

A few days since, Marshall Jewell of this city, passed through Virginia on his way home from a business trip to the South. The train was searched at Culpepper for incendiary documents and individuals. Mr. Jewell had a relants to leave the cars, as they wanted to shut the vigilants had better clear out. Somebody first man who put a hand on him. As he was numbered only forty or fifty, they left him to go his way in peace. "Oh Jewell" saith an ancient writer, "thea art a consistency." (Hartferd Countal)

# 17 1 may 272 222 222 MARRIED In Wellsboro, Dec. 11, at Thompson's Hotel, by Rev. J. Joralemon, Mr. CHAS. B. LANDERS and Miss ANGELICA MILLER, both of Richmond, T.

DIED In Brookfield, on the 20th ult., JULIA LIVONA, daughter of Danl. L. and Eliza Plank, aged single years.

Adieu, sweet bud of hope, low in the dust Adieu, sweet but of nope, low in the dust
We lay thee for thy final resting place.
Still hop ing with a calm and chastened trust
That He who died for thee thro' His rich grac.
Will raise thee all immortal from the tomb
Forever with the Lord through endless years block

THERE will be an examination of Teachers for a Northern part of the County, at Elkland boon Saturday Dec. 24.

N. L. REYNOLDS.

THIS is to notify all persons having unsettled accounts at Roy's Drug Store, that said account will require their immediate attention. (all and accounts will be handed tle soon or the accounts will be handed o Wellsboro, Dec. 15, 1859.

Wellsboro, Dec. 15, 1859.

In the matter of the application of the R't Rev. John N. Neumann Trustee &c., of the congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of the township of Tioga.

On petition and affidavit, a rule is granted on its congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of the township of Tioga. to show cause why an order skall not be made that the Rt. Rev. John N. Neumann, R. man Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Panladelpha, Trustee &c., shall not reconvey to Spline Parmenter of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, a certain be of land situate in the township of Tioga, in the consty of Tioga, described in said petition of applicant, and lately conveyed to him in trust by the said Sylvia Parmenter. Notice of this rule to be given by pablication during three weeks previous to lett term, in one newspaper published in Tioga County.

By the Cent

# ESTINATHE GREEN BOOK

made to appoint a committee on resolutions.

The President amended it so much that I could not tell after they voted what they voted for. One thing I do know, they voted to "draft" a committee.

The following gentlemen were "drafted":

Prof. J. Landreth, Rev. R. L. Stillwell, and E. G. Sperry, and, I suppose they "appointed" the resolutions which I send you.

The third and last days of the Festival were devoted to anthems and set pieces, which were to be sung at the concert, which culminated on the Oth. Singers began to drop in from various sections of the county. Gray's Valley was well represented, both in numbers and talent.

The concert was onened by singing a few

cases generally, detailing the means by which made may effectually cure themselves without the use dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to be selves. Sent free by mail in a secure envelope, ose, receipt of one stamp, to prepar postage, by address.

CHAS. KLINE & CO., Dot 4358,
Dec. 15. (Feb. 9, 1859.) New York City.

THREE PER CENT A MONTH

# PFRILS OF FAST LIVING;

B Y CHARLES EURDETT.

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