

FROM THE PEOPLE.

Felix Grundy and the Presidency. Editor of the Agitator: Dear Sir: In your issue of the 8th inst., I find an article directed against Hon. Jno. M. Read, (who has been named in certain quarters as a proper person to bear the Republican standard in 1850) and signed "Felix Grundy." I do not propose to electioneer for J. M. Read or any other man, but only to notice a few allegations and inconsistencies which seem to damage the integrity of the article alluded to.

I would ask "Felix Grundy" if a rather important proportion of the masses and leaders of the Republican party to-day is not made up of "democrats of the Jackson school, once devotedly attached to that party? If "yes"—then this objection urged against Judge Read is valid against thousands of others now "devotedly attached" to the Republican party. "Felix Grundy" alleges, 1st. That Judge Read was a most "unscrupulous" democrat; 2d. That he was an "aristocrat;" 3d. That he was always extremely anxious to obtain office; and finally, that his election to the Supreme Bench must not be attributed so much to any merit of his own, as to the unpopularity of Judge Porter with his own party. In proof of these allegations we have nothing but the dictum of "Felix Grundy." Now if Mr. Grundy were not a party to this suit, his evidence might be worth more; but the fact is, when said "Felix" was operating politically in the southern part of the State, his labors were to the use and benefit of the old Whig party; whereas Judge Read was acting with the Democratic party. Hence the ill-concealed rancor of his language touching Hon. Jno. M. Read. "Felix Grundy" should learn to change his spectacles occasionally. Those which served him in the palmy days of whiggery, will not justly serve him while scanning men and parties political in these days of reformatory change. And it is well to remember that whoever the nominee of the party may be, he will be required to stand on a platform with a sound Protection Plank in it. And if, as "Felix Grundy" admits, Judge Read is a man of integrity, should he be fixed upon, he will deal honestly and fairly with the principles enunciated in the platform. S. would either Cameron or Wilmot. Mrs. Grundy.

For the Agitator. Liberty, Dec. 14, 1850. Editor of Agitator: I find in your paper of the 1st of December, an article headed "Bogging Impositions" under date of November 17th, 1850, and signed "A citizen of Liberty," which I suppose is intended to implicate me and my family, from the fact that I do not know of another family of my name in the Township of Liberty. I do not know who the writer of that article is; but whoever he may be I take the liberty in this public manner of proving him a base slanderer and a liar. If he would attend to his own business instead of circulating falsehood about me and my family, I think he would better serve the interests of that dear public for which he pretends to have such an interest. I have been a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania for thirteen years, and of Tioga Co. four years. I moved from Lycoming County to this County, and I am not ashamed to go to any place where I have resided. I do not pretend to be wealthy, nor did I ever pretend to be crazy, as alleged in that publication, nor was I ever engaged in begging in the manner stated in that false and slanderous article. I am a laboring man and earn my bread by the sweat of my brow. I have peddled some for a living; and I don't deny that I have traded horses several times in my life. I believe I have led as moral a life in the community where I live as most men—particularly as the writer of the above mentioned article. I have an aged mother living with me, and who sometimes accompanies me upon a peddling excursion, but I never knew her to beg for a living. She has always so far as I know paid for every article that she had obtained, or offered to pay for the same. I did not know that it was dishonest or dishonorable to peddle. I now say that I can obtain the name of the writer of that slanderous article, and find him to be a man of any respectability. I will prosecute him for his slanderous libel, unless he retracts it in the public manner in which he has published it. Yours, Geo. POTTER.

To the ladies and gentlemen who attended the Musical Festival at Mansfield, Tioga County, as conducted by Prof. C. S. Hagar. You have my warmest thanks for the kind reception and hospitable entertainment you gave me while in your vicinity. The Festival was certainly very creditable to both teacher and pupil. The Festival system is likely to produce a great change in the musical department, and undoubtedly for the better. Hence let all the good, wise and virtuous encourage it. Nothing more, at present, only, may the Lord of Heaven and Earth bless and prosper you in all things, that have a tendency to civilize, enlighten and christianize mankind. Very Truly, JOHN B. MOORE.

The accusation against Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, for stabbing R. S. Fay, Jr., the Treasurer of the Middlesex Mills, has been withdrawn because the prosecutor found that no complaint against him could be sustained. The fact is that Dr. Ayer merely defended himself as best he might, with a penknife he happened to have in his hand, against a cowardly assault made on him from behind, with the premeditated intention to dishonor and punish him for his exposure he has made and is making of the wrongs practiced by the officers upon our manufacturing corporations. This community not only upholds the Doctor's successful defence of his person, but it heartily approves his course in publicly denouncing the Tite-Barnacle Family management—the abuses of our public property for private ends. Dr. Ayer's medicines, however valuable, are not all for to get the masses of our people hold him in regard—Boston Herald.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—A PROPOSITION FOR SECESSION.—Columbia, S. C., Nov. 30. The following resolutions were offered in the House to-day: "Resolved, That the State of South Carolina is ready to enter, together with the other Slaveholding States or such as desire present action, into the formation of a Southern Confederacy." "Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward this resolution to the various Southern Executives."

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, Pa. Thursday Morning, Dec. 22, '50.

Notice. To the Public: In view of the coming Presidential Campaign, and in view of the fact that the County Committee are making an effort to secure for the Agitator a circulation commensurate with its importance in such a struggle, the increase of price from One Dollar to One Dollar and a half, will be deferred until further notice.

Dirt-Eating. Beyond reasonable question, every man, woman and child is fated to swallow a certain quantity of dirt in the course of his, her, and its natural life. Probably there is no law of nature prescribing the precise quantity to the individual; but the old saw has had it, "one peck," time out of mind. This quantity is thought to be eminently conducive to health; in fact, necessary to a comfortable life and a natural death. We do not propose to argue this proposition either one way, or the other. But we enter a respectful protest against an effort, manifest in certain quarters, by certain individuals, to monopolize the trade of dirt-eating, to the serious detriment of the nation, taken collectively. Of course the supply is not unlimited—being, quite likely, as is the case with other staples, regulated by the demand. If this be so—that one peck of pure unadulterated dirt is the inalienable right of every individual—then he that appropriates two pecks to his individual use, robs his weaker or more improvident neighbor.

Of course this exaggeration of the dirt-eating mania, now so prevalent in the commercial marts of the North, is entitled to respectful consideration, even as every other great epidemic is so deserving of notice; but more especially since it seems to pass by the dwellers in the purities and dark places, and to seize upon the "solid men"—as that eminently conservative and interesting relic of the medieval ages, the New York Times, denominates the victims. The "solid men," be it understood, are the men who incline to value everything according to its worth in dollars and cents; that is to say—men who would not object to the morality of the Slave Trade if, under the circumstances of its outlawry, it could be made to pay, and who likewise value the Union for what it pays, commercially; who dislike agitation of the Slavery question because it depresses the Stock Market, and frightens Southern merchants from purchasing in Northern markets.

These "solid men" are now very busy meeting and resolving that whereas, Anti-Slavery John Brown was a wicked wretch for living out his principles at the cost of life; woman-whipping and man-selling Virginia is entitled to the respect and sympathy of all truly Christian people. Now, these "solid men," are a somewhat peculiar class of individuals. They sleep soundly through a northern hurricane that desolates the villages and homes of a community devoted to free homes for free men; but the lightest roof-roofing of the dwelling of a plantation lord awakens them like the crash of a thousand Paixhan guns. It is well enough for these "solid men" to denounce the illegal raid of John Brown; but where were they when David R. Atchison, Vice-President of the Republic, planned the murderous foray upon the people of Kansas in 1855? We read the city papers very regularly during that and the succeeding year, but saw no reports of meetings composed of the "solid men" of the great commercial cities. "Nor did we hear of indignation meetings by the "solid men," during the murderous forays upon Kansas by citizens of Georgia, Virginia and Missouri, in 1856.—Where were they then? We can answer that question as to some of these "solid men"; they were actively cooperating with the power that planned and carried fire and sword through Kansas. There is where some of these "solid men" were then. Others only said by their silence: "It is eminently just and proper, but we do not do 'dirty work.'"

Are these "solid men" aware that they are making themselves ridiculous in volunteering to prove a negative. Who affirms that the entire North sustains John Brown's mad act? The fire-eaters of the South affirm it. Then let the fire-eaters of the South sustain the silly allegation or suffer judgment and condemnation by a failure to make out their case. If A. accuses B. of larceny, does B. set about assuring A. that he is no thief as charged? We think he generally does nothing of the kind. The presumption is that B. is innocent, and the task of proving him otherwise is properly made to devolve upon his accuser. The South arraigns the North upon the charge of complicity with the schemes of John Brown; but has it backed its allegations by evidence? We submit that it has not done this last, very essential thing. When they do so, it will be time enough to set up a vigorous defence.

Of course, the "solid men" have a right to get down on their bellies and devour the dirt at the feet of their plantation masters. The crack of the whip is heard all the way from Washington to Boston; it has a revengeful, an angry twang; but none, other than the abject slaves of the absolutely immoral laws of Trade, will cringe. Let the whip snap, and let the bloodhounds bay; none but the sordid and absurdly sensitive will so abase themselves as to bestow any other notice upon the terror-mongers than that most significant of all—a contemptuous silence.

Congress.—Our latest news relates to the proceedings of Saturday. The usual summary was indulged in by the chivalry. A vote for Speaker resulted in 111 votes for Sherman, (Rep.) 84 for Boreck, (Dem.) and 35 for all others.

CANDID READER, of what party soever you may be, give us your attention for a moment: During the debates in the national Senate for several weeks, several Senators have taken occasion to threaten a dissolution of the Union if certain contingencies arise—Do you desire to know who it is that so boldly proclaims a premeditated treason in the national Senate Chamber? and have you heard any democrat, have you known any democratic paper to denounce these traitors? Probably not; and we can tell you why: These traitors are, without a single exception, Administration democrats. Is it not a significant fact?

And during the contest for Speaker, on the floor of the House, several members have counseled disunion, in the most explicit language; does any democrat, does any democratic paper within your knowledge, denounce these boldly seditious persons as traitors in intention, if not in fact? Probably not. We can tell you why—it is because these disunionists are supporters of the present infamous Administration; and it is worthy of remark in these times, that not one prominent Republican in the land has ever proposed a dissolution of the Union by the Northern people. And these are facts worthy of attention in these days of reprimand. Do you suppose the "Union Meetings," now being held in the great commercial cities, will dare—that is the word—to denounce the disunionists in Washington and throughout the South, when they repudiate Dr. Cheever and Wendell Phillips? You need look for no such exhibition of moral courage; those are meetings of merchants who have goods to sell; and of politicians who have axes to grind. Think of these things.

As TREASON can only be committed by one owing allegiance to the government conspired against; and as John Brown, not being a citizen of Virginia, owed no allegiance thereunto,—how could Virginia arraign, try, convict and hang John Brown for treason? Perhaps some lawyer will be good enough to solve this knotty problem. Now we do not mention this to intimate that the Old Man was not guilty of a capital crime, judged by the laws of Virginia; we concede that; but we seldom lift a democratic paper that we do not therein find him denounced as guilty of treason against the State of Virginia. A brief study of the Constitution of that State joined with the occasional exercise of ordinary common sense, will work a great saving of that kind of gas.

From Washington. Editorial Correspondence of the Agitator. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1850. John Hickman's speech on Monday last was the great event of this week. The Constitution—which paper is the immediate organ of Buchanan—did on Saturday, on the authority of the President, read the Anti-Leopontion man of whom Hickman is the acknowledged leader, actually one of the Democratic party. That paper not only called these men (Hickin and Hickman) Black Republican Abolitionists, but even charged that they had been bought over by the Opposition. So as soon as Messrs. Stewart of Maryland and Noell of Missouri had saved the Union sufficiently to have it last all day, Mr. Hickman rose to a question of privilege. He said that if the charge that he had been purchased was made by the President, he, Buchanan, knew it to be false, as he, Hickman, occupied his present position because the President could not purchase him. He then charged Buchanan with being false to the pledges he had made in 1850 to the people of Pennsylvania, pledges but for which he never could have been elected. He replied to the charge of treason which Buchanan's organ had also preferred against him and showed that for a selfish purpose, Mr. Buchanan had insisted upon his re-nomination so as to make the canvass better for him, in 1856. He admitted the "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor, and said it might as well be admitted now as at any time. He showed that the complaint of aggression ought to come, if at all, from the North instead of the South. If the existing state of things would lead to a dissolution of the Union, which the South was continually threatening and which he would greatly deplore, he had no doubt that the North would take care of herself. If by a dissolution of the Union was meant a dividing line of sentiment and virtual non-intercourse, then the Union was already dissolved; for it was known that Northern men cannot now travel at the South, and any Southern Postmaster might open and burn any letter as an incendiary document which might bear his (Hickman's) frank; but if a dissolution of the Union meant a division of territory by Mason and Dixon's or any other line, then the North would never permit a dissolution! Gattrell of Georgia, a disunion fire-eater, then inquired how the North would prevent it; to which Hickman replied that there was as much true courage at the North as at the South, and that eighteen millions of men reared to habits of industry, would always be able to cope successfully, if need be, with eight millions without these auxiliaries. During the enunciation of these sentiments the utmost attention prevailed in the large audience in the galleries, which contained at that time not less than two thousand. The members gathered around so as not to lose a word the speaker might say. The speech of Haskin in the morning was bold and decided enough in its vindication of himself; but this speech of Hickman's fell like a bombshell in the Southern side of the House. When he concluded, his speech was greeted with continued applause and some hisses in the galleries. From that moment the South and the President knew very well that they had tried to cow down and bully the wrong man, and I think they will let him alone hereafter. Near me in the Reporters' gallery I noticed Mr. Browne (an Osawatimie) the Editor of Buchanan's organ, who must have fished the dose exceedingly.

Yesterday I listened in the Senate to old Ben Wade's reply to Iverson's, Clay's and Johnson's speeches on the resolution to appoint a committee to investigate Harper's Ferry affairs. It was a complete refutation of the charges that the great Freedom Party of the North was in any way responsible for the acts of that deluded but brave old man John Brown: He said that it took over eighty years to rear the American Union, and that the Democratic party North and South must not expect to dissolve it in a day. John P. Hale said that if the threats of dissolution made by the other side could frighten the weakest old woman in New Hampshire, he would resign and go home. At Hale's right sits Sumner, and in front of the latter sits his colleague Wilson. The latter in reply to Clay of Alabama, said that the Union meetings in the North did not weigh a feather in the Public opinion of the North; that the object of these meetings in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, was not to save the Union, but to save the Democratic party. I noticed that Sumner smiled when Bigler got up to controvert these statements.

Speaking of the Union Savers reminds me of an article in the Baltimore Patriot of yesterday morning. The Shamocracy must feel humiliated at the views of sensible Southern men in regard to their movements. Here is the Patriot's sentiments: "We perceive that the Loco-Foco dough-faces in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, propose holding meetings for the purpose of appeasing the wrath of Loco-Foco disunionists in the South, at the recent exhibitions of foolish sentimentalism for John Brown by a handful, here and there, of Abolition disunionists in those cities. If there be any character in the world that we have any contempt for, it is the dirt-eating dough-face of the Free States. He has no real regard whatever for the South and its institution, and yet, under the pretense of sympathy for them, he will proclaim himself our friend, keeping his eye steadily all the while upon the pecuniary benefit to be derived therefrom. He will do anything that Southern fire-eaters will require of him, even to kicking the very dust off their shoes; and though these partisans are perfectly aware of his hypocrisy, yet, strange to say, they affect to be gratified at the exhibition. Why is this? Because they hope thus to get his vote. This is the sum and substance of the whole operation, and what is more, its real object. The Loco-Focos of the South demand the sacrifice, and the Loco-Focos of the North are ready to make it.

"We want nothing to do with dough-face sentiment. The American party of Maryland know what they themselves think about Slavery, and they are willing that the people of other States shall have their opinions about it too. They do not hold that a difference of opinion, on this or any other subject, is sufficient to keep the opponents of Loco-Focoism apart in the great struggle next Fall. Indeed, they believe the expulsion of the Loco-Foco party from power will be sure to result in excluding the question of Slavery from politics entirely."

In regard to the Speakership I can say but little. A vote was had yesterday which resulted as follows: Sherman 108; Boreck 80; Gilmer 22; Scattering 11; necessary to a choice 114. Two Democrats paired with two Republicans, which accounts for the falling off of two on each side. There may be an election to-day or at any time, and it may be deferred till after Christmas. It is only a question of time, as the States of yesterday conceded that Sherman would be elected. What object the Shamocrats have for deferring and staving off a vote is more than I know, as the Administration is in great need of money. About 2000 copies of the "Impending Crisis of the South" have been sold in this city during the past ten days; a dozen copies were never sold here before. This is owing to the Debates in the House in regard to that publication. A duel was talked of here yesterday between a couple of fire-eaters, but it has blown over. There was some snow last night but the sun is out warm this morning.

MARRIED. In Chatham, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. S. Butler, Mr. VINE H. PALMER and Miss CHARLOTTE COLE, both of Middlebury. In Hornesville, on the 3d inst., by Rev. D. Nutten, Mr. WM. W. BURLIN and Miss MARGARET HENDEBORTH. In Nelson, Nov. 29, by M. H. Brooks Esq., Mr. GEORGE THOMAS and LUCINDA STEPHENS, both of Nelson. By the same, Dec. 4th, Mr. AARON AMES of Nelson and HANNAH HOLLIDAY of Middlebury.

DIED. In Chicago, Ill., on the 26th of October, OSCAR B. HATHAWAY, son of Mr. James A. Hathaway of Tioga. TO MUSICIANS. A CHOICE LOT of the best imported Italian and German VIOLIN STRINGS. Bass Viol strings, Guitar strings, Tuning Forks, Bridges &c. just received and for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE. LOST! \$5 REWARD! LOST, on Tuesday, 12th inst., on the road between Osceola and Wellsboro, (via Knoxville) a BROWN MINK FOR VICTORINE. The above reward will be paid for the same upon its return to the Agitator Office. Wellsboro Dec. 22, 1850. Auditor's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an Auditor to distribute the monies arising from the sale of the real estate of JASON CLARK; and that he will attend to the duties of his office at the office of A. P. Cone Esq., in Wellsboro, on Saturday, January 14, 1860; at which time and place all persons interested in said funds are notified to present their claims or to be forever debarred from coming in upon the same. THOS. ALLEN, Auditor. WELLSBORO, Dec. 22, 1850. HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS! GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS! SMITH & RICHARDS are now receiving the largest assortment of Holiday Gifts ever brought into this country, consisting of ANNUAL ALBUMS, PORTFOLIOS, POETS, nicely bound, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, and a large assortment of other miscellaneous works. Together with TOYS OF ALL KINDS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS! all of which must be GIVEN AWAY on Christmas and New Years. The public are invited to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere, as we are bound they shall be given away. In connection with the above we are also receiving the largest assortment of STATIONERY and BOOKS of all kinds—SCHOOL BOOKS in particular—ever brought into Wellsboro, which we will sell for cash at wholesale prices in New York. Wellsboro, Dec. 22, 1850. GROCERIES.—The place to buy Groceries of all kinds cheap, is at ROY & SMITH'S.

THE SOUTHERN PANIC.—The Cincinnati Commercial states that anonymous letters in mourning envelopes are being sent through the Newport (Ky.) post office to Republican residents of that town, warning them to take their leave of the soil of Kentucky. Mr. J. R. Whitmore, a gentleman who resides in Newport and does business in Cincinnati, recently received notice to leave on or before the 1st day of December, 1850. Four individuals who were regarded as "rather noxious to the community," have recently been ordered to leave Orangeburg, S. C. The first was a school teacher, a young man calling himself D. Heagle, from New York. The next were two young men, house painters, one by the name of Mahon, who also hailed from the State of New York, and the other who signed his name as Clarkson, from North Carolina.—The fourth was a book agent named Day. Each was compelled to take the first train which left town after their warning.

In Charlottesville, Va., a man from the North, named Root, has been arrested on suspicion, and papers found on him sufficiently important to warrant his imprisonment. In Danville a clerk at the Post Office saw a man throw a letter, which he had just gotten into the stove, and taking it out, found it to be a proposition for running off slaves. The man was arrested. Another suspicious man is in jail at Union, Monroe County, Va. He has but one arm, says he is from Baltimore, and that his name is Nicholas Mitchell.

AN IMMENSE ICEBERG.—Capt. Kirby, of ship Uncewah, at San Francisco from New York reports that he passed an immense floating island of ice about fifty miles south of Cape Horn, on the 9th of August. It was eight to ten miles long, and very high—a solid mass of ice, against which the sea broke, as upon the iron-bound shores of a continent. At four miles distance the water about the ship was agitated with eddies and ripples caused by the opposing presence of so large a body to the usual ocean currents. The sides along which the ship passed appeared to be precipitous for more than a hundred feet up from the water when they broke up towards the peaks in the interior of the island; and down the steep, the spy-glass showed the existence of great gullies and water courses. When the sun shone full upon the island it reflected the light with great brilliancy. It was a majestic spectacle.

SICKLES IN THE HOUSE.—A correspondent of the Phila. Press, speaking of the opening of Congress, says: "Sickles was not present when his name was called, but entered before the roll was gotten through. He walked placidly round the centre row of seats and dropped into a seat on the third bench. He looks well, and has grown his beard so as to make a tolerably effective disguise. He was the only solitary man in that large assemblage. He was not spoken to."

The celebrated lion tamer, Herr Driesbach, has given a certificate to R. C. Russ, editor of the Brownsville (Ky.) Journal stating that he is the only man in this country, excepting those engaged in taming wild animals, who has had the nerve to follow him into the cage of a lion, and take a seat on his back. The certificate to this effect was written while Mr. Russ was in the interesting situation referred to. Mr. Russ thinks he will not repeat the experiment.

The Charleston Mercury very frankly says "the Democratic party must be a Southern party or no party. It cannot serve slaveholders and also freeholders with their arrogant and ruinous pretensions," and the Atlanta (Geo.) Intelligencer says "Democracy is the South." That is what the Republicans have been telling the people all along.

STEPHENS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.—In the New York city Supreme Court, General Term, on Tuesday afternoon, James Stephens, who was convicted of poisoning his wife, was sentenced to be hanged, the Court naming Feb. 3d as the time of execution. Miss Ann Benton, of Wapello, Iowa, drowned herself recently through fear that she was not loved at home as much, and was not as useful as her sister.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted). It contains Editorials on the topics of the times, employing a large corps of the best newspaper writers of the day; Domestic and Foreign Correspondence; Proceedings of Congress; Reports of Lectures; News from the City, Home and Foreign Markets; Reviews of Books; Literary Intelligence; Papers on Mechanics and the Arts, Cookery, &c. We strive to make the Tribune a newspaper to meet the wants of the public.—It telegraphic news costing over \$15,000 per year. THE DAILY TRIBUNE is mailed to subscribers at \$6 per annum, in advance; \$3 for six months. THE N. Y. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the Editorials of the Daily, with the City, Home and Foreign Markets, Daily reported progress for THE TRIBUNE; News from the City, Home and Foreign Markets; Domestic Correspondence, Articles on Cookery; and during the sessions of Congress it contains a summary of Congressional doings, with the more important speeches. We shall, as heretofore, make the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE a Literary, as well as a political newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the front rank of family papers. TERMS. One Copy, one year, 25 Cts. Five Copies, one year, \$1.25 Two Copies, one year, 50 Cts. Ten Copies, one year, \$2.00 Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of forty we will send the Daily Tribune one year. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a large eight-page paper for the country, is published every Saturday, and contains editorials on the important topics of the times, the news of the week, interesting correspondence from all parts of the New York City, Home and Foreign Markets, Literary and reliable Political, Mechanical, and Agricultural articles, Papers on Cookery, &c. We shall, during this year, as hitherto, constantly labor to improve the quality of the instructive entertainment afforded by THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE; and we intend, we intend, shall continue to be a family Weekly Newspaper published in the World. We consider the Cattle Market Reports alone richly worth to cattle raisers a year's subscription price. TERMS. One copy, one year, 25 Cts. Five copies, one year, \$1.25 Three copies, one year, 50 Cts. Ten copies, one year, \$2.00 Twenty copies, to one address, \$4.00 Twenty copies, to address of each subscriber, \$4.00 Any person sending us a club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty we will send the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, as well as the DAILY TRIBUNE, will be sent gratis. Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Building, Nassau St., New York. Dec. 15, 31w&3tcew.iss.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES, 304 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH! PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1850. To the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.—The subscribers, your committee, examine the contents of a Salamander safe of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent— That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the safe, and was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched. Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the safe, and were not in the least injured. The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed. The Committee award a Diploma and Silver Medal. GEO. W. WOODWARD, JOHN W. GEARY, H. J. B. THORP, ALFRED S. GILBERT.

STILL ANOTHER. WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1850.—Messrs. Evans and Watson, Philadelphia. Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisel, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the safe. The lock being one of the Hall's Patent "door-proof," they could not get the powder into it, drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, side and end, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not sufficient to do any injury. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly, BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH. KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, March 13th, 1850.—Messrs. Evans & Watson, Philadelphia. Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander safe, which I purchased of you in February, 1850, proved to be what you recommended it—a safe protection from fire. My storehouse together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last. The safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents were found to be in a perfect state, the books and papers not being injured in the least. I can cheerfully recommend your safe to the community, believing as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any safe to be made. THOMAS J. POWELL. A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (at the South Fourth St. Philadelphia. Dec. 22, 1850.

Notice. THERE will be an examination of Teachers for the Northern part of the County, at Elkland Boro, on Saturday Dec. 24. N. L. REYNOLDS, Co. Supt.

Notice. THIS is to notify all persons having unsettled accounts at Roy's Drug Store, that said accounts will require their immediate attention. Call and settle them or the accounts will be handed over for collection. J. A. ROY. Wellsboro, Dec. 15, 1850.

THE GREEN BOOK. Just Published, 150 pages, Price 25 cts. ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; or THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Callipene, or the art of having and retaining beautiful and healthy children," by the late Robert J. Culverwell, Esq., M. D. Sent free of postage by the publishers, Chas. Kline & Co., Box 4586, New York, or Dexter & Co., Wholesale Agents, 113 Nassau Street, New York. Agents wanted everywhere. Also, Gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled: DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhea and private diseases generally, detailing the means by which invalids may effectually relieve themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail in a sealed envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepare postage, by addressing CHAS. KLINE & CO., Box 4586, Dec. 15. (Feb. 9, 1859.) New York City.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. Prepare for the Great Political Campaign of 1860. INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. THE TRIBUNE—now more than eighteen years old, and having over a million subscribers, or constant purchasers, diffused through every State and Territory of our Union—will continue in essence what it has been—the earnest champion of Liberty, Progress, and of whatever will conduce to our national growth in Virtue, Industry, Knowledge and Prosperity.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted). It contains Editorials on the topics of the times, employing a large corps of the best newspaper writers of the day; Domestic and Foreign Correspondence; Proceedings of Congress; Reports of Lectures; News from the City, Home and Foreign Markets; Reviews of Books; Literary Intelligence; Papers on Mechanics and the Arts, Cookery, &c. We strive to make the Tribune a newspaper to meet the wants of the public.—It telegraphic news costing over \$15,000 per year. THE DAILY TRIBUNE is mailed to subscribers at \$6 per annum, in advance; \$3 for six months. THE N. Y. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the Editorials of the Daily, with the City, Home and Foreign Markets, Daily reported progress for THE TRIBUNE; News from the City, Home and Foreign Markets; Domestic Correspondence, Articles on Cookery; and during the sessions of Congress it contains a summary of Congressional doings, with the more important speeches. We shall, as heretofore, make the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE a Literary, as well as a political newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the front rank of family papers. TERMS. One Copy, one year, 25 Cts. Five Copies, one year, \$1.25 Two Copies, one year, 50 Cts. Ten Copies, one year, \$2.00 Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of forty we will send the Daily Tribune one year. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a large eight-page paper for the country, is published every Saturday, and contains editorials on the important topics of the times, the news of the week, interesting correspondence from all parts of the New York City, Home and Foreign Markets, Literary and reliable Political, Mechanical, and Agricultural articles, Papers on Cookery, &c. We shall, during this year, as hitherto, constantly labor to improve the quality of the instructive entertainment afforded by THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE; and we intend, we intend, shall continue to be a family Weekly Newspaper published in the World. We consider the Cattle Market Reports alone richly worth to cattle raisers a year's subscription price. TERMS. One copy, one year, 25 Cts. Five copies, one year, \$1.25 Three copies, one year, 50 Cts. Ten copies, one year, \$2.00 Twenty copies, to one address, \$4.00 Twenty copies, to address of each subscriber, \$4.00 Any person sending us a club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty we will send the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, as well as the DAILY TRIBUNE, will be sent gratis. Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Building, Nassau St., New York. Dec. 15, 31w&3tcew.iss.

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