

THE AGITATOR. HIGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Feb. 23, 1860.

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

Lawyer Sennott is to appear before the Legislative Committee, at Richmond, in behalf of Stevens, with a view of obtaining a pardon. Mr. Sennott goes upon the invitation of Gov. Letcher, with the promise that the subject shall receive his careful attention. The Judge and the Prosecuting Attorney who tried the case will unite in the application for mercy.

The President has approved of the Post-Office bill, and it is therefore a law, as amended previous to its passage. It appropriates \$4,290,000 for supplying the deficiency in the revenues, and defraying the expenses of the Department, for the year ending June last: \$4,000,000 toward the support of the Department for the fiscal year ending with June next, and a further sum of \$2,400,000 in payment of the salaries of officers and clerks, transportation of the mails, wrapping-paper, bags, stamps, etc.

Public Liquor Taster. The inquiring and philosophic reader will naturally enough be curious to know what the caption of this article means, if it means anything. Shrewd, sagacious and wire-working bibblers will see in its suggestive terms, large pockets-full of fees and a variety of drinks. And well they may.

Senator Landon of Bradford County, a gentleman of talent and character, was placed as Chairman of the Committee on Vice and Immorality in our State Senate, doubtless on account of his former position as a Christian clergyman. From this Committee he has reported a bill entitled "an act to prevent the adulteration of vinous, fermented or spirituous liquors." In its provisions it prohibits under a penalty of not more than \$500, and not less than \$100, and imprisonment from thirty to ninety days, not only the adulteration but also the importation and sale, or the attempted sale, of adulterated liquors. We would not object to the law if these provisions could be made practicable as experience in other States has shown. The proposed act as a means to carry out the above, provides that in the city of Philadelphia two chemists competent to analyze the liquors shall be appointed, and one in every other county in the State, whose duty it will be to detect and punish all offences of this kind by proper process in our Quarter Session Courts.

We honor Mr. Landon for the impulses which gave birth to this bill, but we think a little reflection will convince him that it can never be made to work. In nine-tenths of our counties no man is qualified to make a chemical analysis of liquors upon which to find a bill of indictment. Such a law was once passed in Indiana and the result was the oldest gazette in the town or county was chosen "chemist," or public liquor taster. If a man gets so besotted that he will call for, imbibe and pay for a drink of tangle-foot whiskey, he will never be likely to call upon a chemist to inquire whether the "smeller" contained strychnine or any other deadly poison. Nor do those who sell the cursed stuff care one iota what the quality is, so they can only buy it cheap, sell it at the usual rates and get their pay for it.

Another act of a similar character, but far more practicable in its provisions has already been introduced by Senator Miller, which makes the selling of adulterated liquors a civil offence; and renders the collection of a debt for spurious liquors impossible. We hope to see this act passed, as we believe if the law affects a liquor dealer's pocket, it touches him in a far more tender spot than his conscience. A few cases under such a law would soon effect the desired end, and bad whiskey and drunkenness would soon become scarce.

Useless Legislation. We have long been of the opinion that there ought to be general laws in our State which might supersede the necessity of private legislation entirely. Of late years some reform has been made in this direction, as for example, the law which gives the Courts the power of granting divorces; and power has also been given to the Courts to create corporate bodies. But the reform is not complete. There are at least one hundred bills introduced into the Legislature every session which ought never to be there. Thus we find in the proceedings of February 10th the following item:

The Committee on Corporations report as committed the bill to incorporate the Foglesville Academy in Lehigh County. Now why should the good people of Foglesville be compelled to go to the Legislature to get an act of incorporation for their school? Of course they had to employ an agent, and the agent had to go to Harrisburg, and become a member of the "third house" as the lobby is called, and had to button-hole the Honorable Mr. Smith and the Honorable Mr. Jones for their influence to get the bill hurried through. Not only this, but the agent in such a scheme is compelled to watch the bill through all its devious ways from the House to the Committee Room and thence back to the House; till finally after great tribulation and anxiety on the part of himself and a few others who are interested in the matter, the Governor's signature is obtained and the Bill becomes a law of the State. Is this all? No; not all. The sequel may interest you, our tax paying reader. All this legislative rigmarole which any Court could have done up in thirty minutes under general laws such as exist in Ohio or Michigan. Every day of the Pennsylvania Legislature costs the State at least One Thousand Dollars; and the Foglesville Academy Bill, if it received the attention which any bill deserves must have cost the State at least Five Hundred Dollars for pay to the members. We know nothing and care

nothing about the Foglesville Academy. No doubt it is a good one or ought to be, but we mention it merely as an instance of the class of legislation which occupies the Legislature and costs the State so much money.

Our Harrisburg correspondent under date of February 2d, mentions the fact that Mr. Burly of Blair had introduced a resolution that the Legislature adjourn on the first of March. Mr. Burly is a sensible young man, and has our sympathy in his endeavors to do something for his country in the way of usefulness. We think that if our friends succeed in passing the law introduced by Mr. WILLISTON in regard to Free Banking, nothing more remains to be done but to pass the Appropriation Bill, and then Mr. Burly's resolution, and go home.

Some of our readers may think that we speak with too much earnestness about this matter, and that in due time it will regulate itself.—We say that it is a theme for earnestness, and that we will never have the reforms hinted at, until the presses of all parties throughout our State raise their voices in condemnation of the present "circumlocution office" system. The excellent suggestion made by Gov. Packer in his annual Message in this regard has thus far been allowed to go unheeded, but we shall take occasion to refer to it in a future article.

From Washington. Editorial Correspondence of the Agitator. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16th, 1860. THE COMMITTEES.

The Speaker elect has shown unusual eagerness in the appointment of the Standing Committees of the House. Mr. Sherman, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as well as Mr. Henry Winter Davis, and the three Republicans which with them compose a majority of the Committee, are strongly favorable to Pennsylvania interests, and in favor of their permanent protection. Gilmer, of North Carolina—the man who owns eighty-six slaves, but who could not receive a single Democratic vote because he was not sound on the "nigger question"—is chairman of Elections. Mr. Corwin, on account of his former position in the Cabinet of Fillmore and his experience as a statesman, as well as his thorough acquaintance with international law, is chairman of Foreign Relations. Mr. Hickman is chairman of the Judiciary, for which he is well qualified. In fact, the heads of the committees, with one or two exceptions are, I think, well chosen, and the Thirty-Sixth Congress will be a working one. On Monday, Mr. Grow gave notice of an Act for THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

I had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Hon. Martin F. Conway, the Representative elect under the new State government of Kansas, who has just arrived here and is now waiting for her admission to the Union in order to take his seat in the House. As he is an old acquaintance, I learned from him much of the proposed policy of the administration in regard to this question; and what I learned confirms the rumors noticed in my letter of last week, that an attempt will be made to prevent the admission of Kansas by urging that the provisions of the infamous English-Lecompton Bill were not fully complied with by the people. If this scheme fails, then an attempt will be made to extend her boundaries that a new Constitutional Convention will have to be called, a census taken, and a new election of officers will be ordered. But these schemes will fail. The house will insist by far more than a party vote that Kansas be admitted non, and in view of the approaching Presidential election, enough of the Democratic Senators of the North will join with the Republicans in carrying the Bill through the Senate in order to "settle the question," to use a Shamocratic phrase, and by this means get it out of the campaign. But I doubt whether Bigler, Bright, Fitch and Rice will vote right once, even for a selfish object. Time will show.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE of the Senate, appointed at the instance of Senator King of New York, for the purpose of inquiring into the charges made against Gen. Bowman, Mr. Buchanan's pet editor of the Constitution, is unearthing some most extraordinary facts. It appears that nearly \$100,000 of the people's money has been expended in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Ohio, in aiding to elect candidates, and support newspapers favorable to the Administration. It is reported that quite a large sum went to the Pennsylvania and Argus in Philadelphia.—These papers and their echoes can therefore well afford to kick down, smash up, annihilate and "save" the Union whenever required, as it seems, they do not depend upon their subscription lists for their support. But the Union-saving dodge is nearly played out.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. This great project will occupy a large share of the public attention during this session of Congress. Its necessity as a means of linking together in indissoluble bonds two distant portions of this great country was first enunciated in the Philadelphia platform of 1856; and so popular was it with the people of both the near and far west that even the Shamocracy at last have been brought to advocate its construction. No doubt but that a special committee will be appointed by both House and Senate to consider the various routes proposed. Already Mr. Judah, a Commissioner from Oregon, Washington and California is here, and in connection with Mr. McKibben, Mr. Burch, and Mr. Gwin, is urging the central route, by way of Piko's Peak, Nevada, and some of the upper passes. These men claim that they can show that there is a continuation of rich settlements and fertile territory along the most part of this route. I doubt not that a majority in the House will favor this route, though the Senate will vote for the Southern pass.

THE DEATH OF BRODERICK. This sad event was formally announced to Congress on Monday last—in the House by Mr. Burch, and in the Senate by Mr. Haun, Mr. Broderick's successor. I did not hear the proceedings in the Senate, but learn that Messrs

Tombs, Seward and others paid respect to the memory of the deceased in short and eloquent speeches. In the House the scene was affecting. After the announcement, Mr. Haskin of New York, usually florid, now rose pale and dejected-looking, to pay his last but most eloquent tribute to his friend and schoolmate, whose body the vampire of slavery had stolen from the earth, but whose last words, breathed by the spirit of Freedom, would live forever.—He dwelt with the eloquence of unaffected friendship upon the simple story of his life; told of his struggles with the world against the accidents of birth and education; of his aspirations and ambitions, his triumphs and his lamented fall, as only the tongue of friendship can speak. After him came Hickman, upon whose shoulders the mantle of Broderick seems to have fallen. He spoke of the qualities of the deceased as a friend, brother, citizen and Senator. It is hard to decide whether he or Burlingame of Massachusetts who followed him was the most eloquent. These three speeches were heard by crowded hall and galleries with the most perfect silence, as if the large auditory feared to lose a word. While Hickman was speaking, Sumner sat at his right with upturned face seemingly entranced with his eloquence.—Mr. Burlingame was followed by Mr. Morris of Illinois; and Messrs. Stout of Oregon, and Sickles of New York also paid the deceased short tributes of respect; and the House in honor of his memory, adjourned.

THE ASSAULT ON HICKMAN. Edmonson of Virginia, one of the chivalrous Representatives here, committed an assault upon John Hickman, last Friday evening. It seems that Edmonson asked Hickman what he meant by saying in his recent speech in response to a serenade that Virginia had been conquered by seventeen white men, five negroes and a cow. Mr. Hickman made some reply, when Edmonson lifted his cane to strike him; but the former clinched with him and at this stage of the game the parties were separated by Vice President Breckenridge, Clingman, Keitt and others who were accidentally on the ground. The nigger-drivers have one argument left—the knock-out one—but sometimes they get the worst of even that one, as they would have done in this case had nobody interfered.

From Harrisburg. Correspondence of the Agitator. HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 16, 1860.

HUGH YOUNG, Esq.: Another weeks legislation has "dragged on its slow length" and the Senate and House have adjourned to visit the Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster county on Friday. The members will find themselves refreshed by a little recreation, and feel less fatigued after holding sessions of two hours for the next five days.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives in consequence of serious illness has been unable to occupy his seat for several days. As a presiding officer he has few equals and all parties sincerely regret the cause which necessitates his absence. It seems however to be slowly improving and it is hoped will soon be able to occupy his accustomed place.

The prospects of the several candidates for Governor is the subject of much conversation. Covode and Curtin have both recently been in town and though it is thought that the latter has undoubtedly the best chance for nomination still the former it is said is gaining much confidence among politicians. Curtin is undoubtedly more brilliant and possessed of more showy talent as a stump speaker, but some doubts are entertained as to his being as safe a man as Covode. Since proscription of the opposition is the rule of the Democratic party it becomes a question whether the spoils of office should more properly fall to our enemies rather than to our friends.

There is a bill pending in the Senate relative to the removal of the seat of Government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. The prospects of its successful passage are thought to be better than heretofore, but there will undoubtedly be much resistance and like its precedent it will be lost. However it may prove a subject of some debate which will form interesting. It is argued that members can reach Philadelphia with much more ease than they can this place from many parts of the State—that members would be less easily corrupted and legislation less warped,—socially and intellectually too it is considered profitable and a Philadelphia paper thinks there could be no move so popular among the people. Doubtless Philadelphia thinks the change highly desirable, but we think there are many better reasons why the movement should not seriously be entertained.

The Editorial State Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon. Its object does not seem to be clearly defined. There was not as expected, a large number of the fraternity present, and the whole thing was unanimously declared to be an entire failure.

Two State Conventions will meet here on Wednesday of next week and a lively time is anticipated.

The Republican party of Pennsylvania do not seem to be divided in their choice of Cameron as their candidate for the Presidency. We have "Cameron clubs," "Cameron military companies," "Cameron literary societies" and "Cameron newspapers." All these things seem to indicate the popularity of our distinguished Senator.

Rev. Mr. Marks of Pittsburgh intends delivering a series of lectures on Egypt and the Holy Land, in the Hall of the House, commencing this evening. In style he is said to resemble Bayard Taylor and to have a most happy facility of describing the scenes he has witnessed in the East. These lectures are provided by the Young Men's Christian Association of this town and will be followed by others of equal interest.

Character of the so-called Democracy. Senator Wilson closed his speech in the Senate with this impressive paragraph:

"Mr. President, the American Democracy led by slave perpetuators and propagandists, secessionists and disunionists, now in the light of this age, stands before the nation the enemy of human progress, and in favor of the conservation and propagation of old abuses. No longer does the Democracy utter the accents of popular rights. No longer does the Democracy sympathize with man at home or abroad struggling for the recovery of lost rights or the enlargement of existing privileges. Does the Legislature of Kansas pass an act for the abolition of slavery there? Democracy resists it, and arrests it by executive action. Does the Legislature of Nebraska, left perfectly free to form their own domestic institutions in their own way, pass a bill to wipe from that vast territory the pollution of slavery? Democracy resists it, defeats it by the Executive veto, and applauds that veto. Does the Legislature of New Mexico enact a bloody slave-code? Democracy prompts it, praiseth it, applauds it. Does a sovereign commonwealth, lighten, by human legislation the burdens of a proscribed race, so that it may rise into the sunlight of a broader and higher manhood? Democracy is outraged, shocked, and it avenges itself by gibbering taunts, jibes and jeers. Does a slave State enact or propose to enact statutes to still more oppress those already bending under the iron heel of oppression, or to check the action of its own citizens who may be prompted by sentiments of benevolence or a sense of justice to lessen their own bondage? Democracy approves and applauds it. Does Walker, at the head of his lawless band of filibusters, decree slavery in Central America? Democracy hails and applauds that decree. Does any indication point to the possible abolition of slavery in Cuba? Democracy protests, cannot permit it, will pay \$20,000,000 for that slaveholding isle, but will not accept the 'Gem of the Antilles' if burdened with freedom. Does England strike the fetters from the limbs of 800,000 West India bondmen? Democracy deprecates it, disapproves it, and persists in misrepresenting the effects of the great act of justice and humanity. Does the Emperor of Russia propose a plan for the emancipation of millions, not of the African race, but of the white men, Democracy shakes its head, shrugs its shoulders, utters no note of joy, sends no word of encouragement or greeting to the enlightened monarch who would enlarge the rights and elevate the condition of men. Does the Republican party, imbued with the sentiments of the Republican fathers, propose to arrest the expansion of slavery over the Territories of the Republic and save those Territories to free labor, check the re-opening of the slave traffic, and put the national government in harmony with a progressive Christian civilization, Democracy smitten with the consciousness of its waning power, raises the startling cry of disunion. To its abandonment of the sentiments, opinions and policy of the Republican fathers, to its betrayal of the rights and interests of free labor and the cause of human rights at home and abroad, is now added disloyalty to the integrity of the Union. Let the intelligent patriotism of the nation rebuke this mad exhibition of folly and fanaticism which would shiver this Union into broken fragments, and let it proclaim in the words of Andrew Jackson—"The Union must and shall be preserved."

REVENGE.—The Buffalo Post relates the following instance of spiteful revenge as having occurred in that city last Tuesday: A young man residing in town, who has been a regular visitor at the residence of a young lady citizen, and whose attendance upon the same was understood as a prelude to an eventual proposal, was sitting by her side at the family tea table on a late evening, when during the course of a rather jocular conversation, the mother of the lady turned upon him with the smiling question: "When are you and M—going to get married?" The gentleman responded, with an appearance of great astonishment, that he had never entertained any such intention, and proceeded to joke upon the idea. The young lady immediately arose without a word, and went into a room adjoining, from whence she shortly returned, with a bottle of vitrol in her hand, and without a syllable or gesture of warning dashed the terrible fluid into the unsuspecting face of him whom she had supposed her lover, shockingly disfiguring his features, instantly destroying the sight of one eye, and injuring its fellow hopelessly. This most barbarous result of a lover's disappointment is, we think, without a modern equivalent.

The closing years of life are often rendered wretched by ailments which are trifling in themselves and easily cured if taken in time. Affection of the liver, stomach, and other organs concerned in digestion, are the most frequent. They naturally make the sufferer nervous irritable and complaining, and relatives and friends are forced to bear the brunt of their ill humor. The use of Hostetter's Colicuted Stomach Bitters will prove an efficient remedy for this evil. It will not only strengthen the whole physical organization, but entirely cure the most obstinate cases of Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Liver Complaint. The first physicians in the country are loud in the praise of this preparation. Another recommendation of the Bitters is that it is so palatable to the taste that it may be used even as a beverage. Sold by all druggists.

During the conflagration of Canton caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman Dr. J. Ayer of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills for China,) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Sick to it Doctor, and if our Government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very barren.—Reformer, Trenton, N. J.

MARRIED. At the Methodist parsonage in Wellsboro, by Rev. J. Joralemon, Feb. 4th, Mr. JAMES L. COOK and Miss M. A. WHITMORE, both of Charleston.

At the same place, by the same, Feb. 16, Mr. L. M. BEERS and Miss E. A. ANDREWS, both of Charleston.

In Covington Boro, Feb. 12th, 1860, by Ira Patchen, Esq., Mr. GRIFFIN BAILEY of Rutland, Pa., to Miss ELYRA ALESWORTH, of Maryland, Otsego Co., N. Y.

In Sullivan, Feb. 15th, by the Rev. L. Stone, Mr. EDELL D. MITCHELL, of Tioga and Miss LORENA A. REYNOLDS, of Sullivan.

[Accompanying the above notice was a box of cake, for which mark of their good will in the outset of their new walk in life, we wish them a happy journey till it close.]

SPRING FASHIONS. 1860.

GENTLEMEN'S wear of Silk Hats, at the NEW HAT STORE in Arcade Block, opposite the S. P. OFFICE, Corning, Feb. 23, 1860.

Donation Visit. The Friends of the Rev. J. Joralemon propose to make him a Donation Visit, at his residence in day, the 29th day of February, 1860. An offer of \$100 will be provided for the occasion, and a general invitation is extended. An invitation is extended for the children on the afternoon of Thursday the 1st day of March. By order of Committee.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A few more active and enterprising young men can find immediate employment by which they can make from 600 to 1,000 dollars a year, to act as agents for several new and popular works just published exclusively for agents and not for sale in bookstores. We have a great number of agents employed, many of whom are making from \$15 to \$25 per week. Those wishing to engage in this pleasant and profitable business will, for particulars, etc., address C. L. DERBY & Co., Publishers and Wholesale Booksellers, Sandusky City, Ohio.

Editors of newspapers giving the above and following 3 insertions, calling attention to it, and sending a copy containing it, will receive any three of the following works: Life of Napoleon, by Healdy, \$1.25; Life of Lafayette, 1.25; Life of Josephine, 1.25; Life of Mary and Martha Washington, 1.25; Wild scenes of a Hunter's Life, 1.25; Odd Fables Amiel, 1.25; February 23, 1860. C. L. DERBY.

List of Letters REMAINING in the Post Office at Wellsboro, Pa. Feb. 15, 1860.

Bonham Nathan L. Moore Sylvanus Brigham E. D. Jones Rhoda Boynton P. B. Impson Crish Baldwin Mrs. Cynthia D. Impson Crish Decman M. Humphrey Joseph Cowe Wm. E. Hinkley Harvey Cuton Charles W. Peck W. H. Canfield Miss C. E. Royce Miss Letitia Cover Daniel Smith H. B. Cover Daniel Seere Mrs. Knook Dewey Gideon Stout Mrs. George A. Dunham Josiah Thompson Lyman Ellison Miss Martha Thomas Eugene & Joseph Francis Robert 2. Williams Mr. Maggie Frisbee & Co. G. Wilcox J. Forie Jacob Wirtz Samuel P. Griffin Betsey Ann Wattle C. L. Niles Nathan E. Wattle C. L.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. I. D. RICHARDS, P.M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE Book of Plays FOR HOME AMUSEMENT AND PRIVATE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Being a Collection of Original and Selected Tragedies, Comedies, Plays, Dramas, Farces, Intruders, Musical Burlesques, Proverbs, Acting Choruses, Recitations, Parlor Pantomimes, and Tableaux, Yankee Negro, Irish, and Comic Lectures and Stories, etc. With full Descriptions of Costumes, Scenes, Properties, etc., and every direction relative to a private or public performance. The whole carefully arranged and adapted by SILAS S. STEELE, Dramatist. Handsomely bound in One Volume, 12 mo., cloth. Price \$1.00.

And upon receipt of 25 cents additional for Postage, a copy of the Book, together with a handsome present, worth from 50 cents to \$1.00, will be sent to any address in the United States.

From the Sunday Atlas. BOOK OF PLAYS, for Home Amusement. By Silas S. Steele, Dramatist. These popular parlor amusements have been the means of introducing some very pretty little dramas to those who, from a religious notion, eschew a theatre, and legitimate dramatic representations.

There are few writers in our country whose better calculated to write, compile and adapt plays for Parlor Amusements, than Silas S. Steele. Author himself, of over eighty plays, every one of which bears the impress of a master hand; and containing a moral, which few authors deem requisite for a drama.

Perhaps a more perfect work of the kind is not to be found at the present time in the world, and it certainly reflects the highest credit on the author and publisher in the production of the one in question. The insipid trash, and nonsensical charades, and drawing-room dramas, which we have seen and heard, must now yield to something more refined, more interesting, and amusing. Silas S. Steele's "Book of Plays for Home Amusement," will form a new era in the description of domestic dramatic literature, and create a taste to witness those productions from which he has culled out only a score or two. Address all orders to SILAS S. STEELE, G. B. EVANS, Publisher, No. 436 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

A NEW BOOK. Heroes and Patriots of the South; Comprising Lists of General Francis Marion, General William Moultrie, General Andrew Pickens, and Governor John Rutledge. With Sketches of other distinguished Heroes and Patriots who served in the Revolutionary War, in the Southern States. By CLAY B. HARTLEY, With engravings from original designs. G. B. EVANS, Publisher, No. 436 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.00.

From the Preface. The purpose of the work is to record the actions of some of the most celebrated of the many heroes and patriots who distinguished themselves by eminent services in the Revolutionary War, in the Southern States of the Union.

Among these, General Marion, whose life occupies a considerable portion of the volume, was one of the most remarkable characters who figured on the grand theatre of war in those times that "tried men's souls." Marion's achievements were of the most heroic and grandly romantic character; and are always read with interest and admiration.

General Moultrie, the illustrious defender of the fortress which bears his name, is not less interesting in his way. General Pickens, was the companion of Marion, in some of his daring enterprises, and one of the most useful of all the general officers, who assisted in covering the Southern States from the enemy.

Governor Rutledge, rendered services to the cause, of the most important nature, and displayed the most active and ability equal to every emergency of those critical and perilous times.

Of several other military Commanders and Statesmen, we have given but slight sketches, in consequence of the brief space to which we were limited. Copies of either of the above books, will be sent to any person in the United States, upon receipt of \$1.00, and 25 cents to pay the postage, by addressing the publisher, who is desirous of calling your attention to his liberal method of transacting business, viz: With Each Book that is bought at Fifty Cents to ment, a Present is given—worth from Fifty Cents to One Hundred Dollars. Address all orders to G. B. EVANS, Publisher, No. 436 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Tioga County Musical Association, WILL HOLD THEIR ANNUAL CONVENTION. At Tioga Village, commencing Tuesday Feb. 25, 1860. The Convention will be under the direction of Prof. L. M. FOX, to continue four days, with three sessions each day. A concert will be given on the evening of the last day. Arrangements have been made by which all persons in attendance can procure board at the hotels for 50 cents a day. Also board in private families if desired. Tickets admitting a gentleman, or gentleman and lady, to all the privileges of the Convention, and the Concert, \$1.00. Ladies 50 cents. Single admission to concert, 25 cents. COM. OF ARRANGEMENTS. TIOGA.—H. E. Smith, E. T. Bentley. WELLSBORO.—H. P. Erwin. CORNING.—R. G. General. DELMAR.—Wm. F. Horton. MIDDLEBURY.—D. G. Stevens. BLOSSBURG.—Peter Cameron. SULLIVAN.—R. T. Baker. LANSING.—L. E. Kinnis. GEORGETOWN.—Isaac Hoyt.