In the House on March 10th, a bill was read as follows: An act to empower Edward D. Trump to maintain a sheer boom and to erect a harbor boom in Pine Creek. Quite a spirited debate upon it took place between Messrs. Williston, Gordon, Seltzer, Crane, and Jackson. Mr. Williston strongly opposed the measure, and the question to postpone the matter for a week was finally agreed to.

A speach by Mr. Irish in the Senate upon "an Act to regulate the charges of Railroad companies," has attracted considerable attention. The bill is an important one, and if it is not passed, it will not be because its claims have not been most ably and faithfully presented.

Yesterday afternoon the General Banking Law was discussed and passed in the House. What has contributed to its success so far the member of Tioga is responsible for, as he has taken great interest in it and it is earnestly hoped that it may not be killed in the Senate.

The Speaker of the House the Hon. Wm. C. Lawrence has not been able yet to resume his seat. He still continues quite ill and fears are entertained for his recovery. In the meantime Mr. Thomson performs the duties of Speaker in a manner quite acceptable to the members of the House.

A resolution to adjourn as early as the third Houses, although it is probable that the business will prevent an adjournment before the middle of that month.

Sanford's Opera Troupe have been here for three or four days to the delight of the funloving. They had a full house every night.

The weather is most delightful. The skies are as blue and the sun as warm as often in May or June. B. D. B. C.

Bob Tyler Repudiates the Reading Plat-

ROBERT TYLER was Chairman of the late Disunion Democratic State Committee. It was his name that was annexed to the call for the Convention at Reading. To a late ratification meeting he writes the following significant letter. It is a protest-a repudiation of a good Thus it will be seen that both Lecompton and Anti-Lecomptonites begin to consider themselves cheated. It is the case. But to the letter. The following is an extract.

"In several of the resolutions adopted by the Convention I fully concur; but I repudiate and refuse to accept the resolutions as a whole, and deny that they constitute a sound Democratic platform, or that they reflect the opinions of a majority of the Democratic party of Pennsglva-nia. So far as they have reference to the Terof their incompleteness and insufficiency and their failure to indicate a distinct principle .-The only platform on this subject any sound Democrat can recognize, is that presented by James Buchanan, the wise, fearless and incorruptible statesman, in his Silliman letter, and various official declarations touching this ques tion, and the wise fearless and incorruptible Judges of the Supreme Court when interpreting the Constitution of the United States, in their enlightened judgment, in the Dred Scott case. This is the doctrine to which, in my humble position, I will always inflexibly adhore. This is the doctrinee which I believe a large majority of the delegation chosen to represent this State in the National Convention, headed by such sterling Democrats as Baker, Bigler, Dawson, and Plumer, will maintain with the most unfaltering determination.

A NEW YORK GIRL ON A SPREE .- The Cin-

"A woman of the proportion of an Amazon, and whose masculine appearance led to the supposition that she was a man in woman's clothes, amused a large crowd on Fifth street, vesterday afternoon, by a variety of unfeminine antics. She was dressed in first-class crinoline, and wore upon her head a green relvet ridinghat, with gay feathers. A couple of policemen followed her two or three squares and finally took her into custody in a confectionery store, corner of Fifth and Race, under the supposition that she was more entitled to the pants than the hoops. However, on arriving at the Station-House, it was ascertained that she really was a woman, and was, as she represented herself, a New-York gal on a spree. She had been in our city but a short time, and was giving our citizens a specimen of how things are done in the Eastern metropolis. She realized the fact that her exhibition would not do out here when she found herself behind the bars of a cell, upon the charge of drunkenness .-The name she gave the officer was Delia John-

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT NAPIERSVILLE, TILL A Whole Family Poisoned .- The citizens of Napierville, Dupage county, have been having a mad dog excitement lately. One day this week a gentleman whose name we have not learned. went to a drug store to get some poison for the purpose of exterminating a part of the canine community, and while there purchased some chewing gum for his children. He put both packages in his pocket and returned home. By mistake he gave the wrong package to his children and baited the dogs with the gum, in consequence of which the former very soon died. Not long after, his wife also expired from the effects of a small portion of the supposed gum, and the man was himself taken dangerously ill-he having taken a taste of the poison under the same mistake. Our informant states that the child of another man has been poisoned in the same town by eating a soda crack- der the Constitution, and could not be abolished er prepared for a dog.

THE WILL OF JOHN G. BOKER, the father-inlaw of John Dean, the coachman, who eloped with "his own Mary Ann," about three years ago, was offered for probate, in the Surrogate's Court, on Monday, The testator leaves all his property, consisting of a considerable amount of real and personal estate, to his wife, to be divided, after her death, into four parts, which are to be distributed among four of his children. One clause cuts "Mary Ann" off, however, from the suare she was to have had when the testament was framed-the deceased even mentioning his desire to have her name entirely oblitsathe Bith of next mouth

AGITATOR. HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Mch. 22, 1860.

S. M. Perference & 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 Cauadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

Republican State Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN

OF CENTRE COUNTY

AT the election in New Hampshire or Tuesday, for State Officers and Members of the Legislature, the Republicans gained agrictory by increased majorities. The Legislature is two-thirds Republican.

THE execution of Stevens and Hazlett the last of the Harper's Ferry invasionists, took place at Charlestown last Friday, witnessed by a large concourse of people. They evinced much firmness, and appeared resigned to their

The Two Sams.

Although William Shakespeare in some of his writings turns up his literary and very philosophic nose at the idea that there is not much in a name, and that a enbhage or some other vegetable would taste just as sweet if called someof April has been favorably received in both thing else, we have long and humbly differed with him. We say that there is something in a name. We have showed in these columns heretofore, that our opinion is backed by all the eminent anonymous literary writers in America. We have shown more than once that Mary

Morton, Miranda Melville, Harry Howard, Fanny Fern, Lilly Lee, and other manufacturers of the sentimental and tragic fabries which adorn the columns of the Ledger and other sensation papers were on our side of this question, and had selected these alliterative names for themselves, with due reference to the refined tastes and tender nerves of their readers .-Would not; a thrilling story of disappointed hopes, and finally triumphant love written by Jerusha Scroggs be shockingly absurd, as we'll portion of the proceedings of the Convention, as highly ridiculous? Certainly. Of course. We say there is a great deal in a name.

Last year we had whittled this per notion of ours about names down to a still finer point .-We half believed that initials had a great deal to do in shaping our destinies, particularly about the time when "J. B." wrote his famous letter about the naval contracts. On reflection we found that the letter B was unfortunate enough to be the initial of a number of Pennsylvania's most prominent doughfaces. Buchanan, Beef ritorial question, I dissent from them, because | Bill Bigler, Broadhead and Black; a precious galaxy. But we abandoned this initial idea. when we discovered that "J. B." would stand for John Brown as well as for James Buchanan. We do not believe any more there is anything

in initials. Some years ago the great political question of the day was, "Have you seen Sam?" Thousands and thousands of inquiring individuals became accquainted with this ubiquitous personage, and beheld him face to face. Yet to our knowledge, no man ever knew his other name. There was a great deal in the simple name of Sam. It was as potential in our history, and carried with it as much power, as did the name of Napoleon in France; Sam's great and good work was accomplished-the dismemberment and destruction of the Loco Foco party-"he folded his tents like the Arab, and silently glided away." We propose to say a few words of two other Sams, the coincidence of whose names and actions led to the reflections above written. We shall speak of them briefly and to the point.

When Mr. Buchanan accepted the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, he voluntarily said that he believed "the people of a territory, like those of a State should form and | Broadway swell. He is tall and angular, looks regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way." It was upon this idea that he united all the elements of Democracy in his sunport: and it was the abandonment of this idea. which led Douglas, Forney, and their host of followers, to array themselves against the Administration and its pet measure, the Lecompton fraud, in 1858. The Republican party held from the first that Squatter Sovereignty was a humbug and a cheat upon the people, and the present position of Douglas, together with the practical working of this idea in the territories shows the wisdom of our position. A few weeks ago the Legislature of Kansas undertook to "regulate" the institution of slavery in that tearitory by abolishing it forever from the soil. Yet SAN. Medary the Governor appointed by Buchanan to carry out his idea as expressed in his letter of acceptance of 1856. and under the instructions, doubtless of "J. B." vetoed the Bill, which afterwards became a law in spite of the veto. SAM. Black, Buchanan's Governor of Nebraska, followed Sam. Medary in his course, by vetoing a law passed by the Legislature of Nebraska to abolish slavery in that territory. In his veto message, Sam Black gives precisely the same reasons as did Sam-Medary; the acme of which was, that, according to the Dred Scott decision, slavery existed in all of the territories of the United States ununtil the people formed a State Government; thus giving the lie direct to Mr. Buchanan's declaration put in italies at the begining of this for Buchanan's election, and doubtless both affirmed from the stump the doctrines which power requires men to affirm the plainest propoquires men to stultify themselves every day,

Fig. fly filling the nation's offices.

Editorial Correspondence of the Agitator. WASHINGTON, March 15th, 1860. THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The passage by the House of the Homestead Bill on Monday last, was a triumph over the Sham Democracy long to be remembered. There was a good deal of fillibustering on the Pro-Slavery side to prevent its being brought before the House at all, but Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois, from the Committee on Public Lands had the engineering of it, backed by Grow and other champions of the measure, and the effort to stave it off was ineffectual. The question on the final passage of the Bill was decided by a vote of 115 yeas, to 65 nays. An analysis of this vote shows that only one man from the Slave States (Craig of Missouri) voted for it, and only one man from the Free States (Bill Montgomery, one of the delegates at large from Pennsylvania to the Charleston Convention) voted against it. No Northern man of whatever party, but himself had the face to vote against it, and if he can go home to Pennsylvania and explain this vote to the satisfaction of his constituents, then they are worthily represented. No other Democrat from the North dured to vote against the Bill, and it is a source of satisfaction to know that every Republican in the House voted for it without exception. What will be its fate in the Senate remains to be seen. The readers of the AGITATOR are already acquainted with the Provisions of this Bill, so that a brief reference to it is all that is necessary here. It provides that the adtual settler upon the Public Domain shall be protected against the rapacity of the land speculator. and that any citizen of the United States upon five years' residence on a quarter section of land will be entitled to a deed of the same from the Government, upon the payment of \$10 to cover expenses of deed, survey, &c. These are the main features.

TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS.

promised in my last when describing the Herald's Correspondents to say a few words about the Tribune's. In what I shall say of them, I will not speak positively, being only acquainted personally with one of them, but shall merely give my impressions, which I think, are correct. When the Tribune's Special Correspondent, known in its columns as "J. S. P." (James S. Pike) is not here, then Mr. J. E. Harvey is the special telegrapher, and sends every night over the wires the column of items so eagerly sought for in the paper of the following day. Mr. Pike is over forty years old, is of a nervous temperament, has an intellectual look in his face, though his forehead is not of the massive order like Greeley's or Dana's. He has much more political sagacity than either of the last named, though, of course, in all the characteristics and qualities which make a great journalist, he is altogether the inferior of either .-It was a subject of some considerable remark that Mr. Greeley wrote a few weeks ago from the West, that he believed from what he saw and heard there that Douglas would certainly be the nomines at the Charlestown Convention. On the other hand, Pike wrote last week to the Tribunc from this city, that he believed from what he had seen and heard here, that Douglas had not the ghost of a chance. The Tribune will therefore be right in any event, but this kind of wild political speculation injures the character of the Tribune as a political prognosticator; for though "coming events cast their shadows before," these shadows do not lie in opposite directions. Mr. Pike is a forcible writer and always commands the sympathy and respect of his renders.

Mr. Harvey, mentioned above, is put down in the Congressional directory as the regular correspondent of the North American, of Philadelphia, but is well known to be the special dispatch writer of the Tribune. He unites in his personal appearance, the elongated counter nance and austere look of a Connecticut deacon, and the bang-up and dandefied style of a to be over forty years of age, wears an eyeglass and kid glaves nearly all the time, carries a handsome cane, and is altogether a genteel looking man. As there are over one thousand copies of the Tribune taken in Tioga County I need say nothing of the character of his disnatches, every reader being familiar with them, and having the right to form his own opinion as to their merits. The same remark may be made in regard to the letters of Mr. J. L. Crosby the Tribune's regular letter writer, and those of Mr. H. B. Stanton who is understood to be the occasional correspondent. Mr. Crosby is not more than twenty eight or thirty years old, but his letters are as good as any written from here except those of "Occasional" of the Philadelphia Press. Who is "Occasional?" I do not know yet, and may not be able to find out. Several gentlemen have been pointed out to me as the man, by different individuals. When I satisfy myself of his identity

[will try and describe him. THE CHARLESTON NOMINEE. Up to the time when Saward delivered his great speech in the Senate, and the Little Giant broke out with his undignified, demagogical, and stereotyped stump speech reply, the chances of the nomination of the latter were equal I think, with those of any other Northern man. But since that time his lustre has been fading. The fact that he replied with undignified bluster to Mr. Seward's calm, statesmanlike and philosophic argument in behalf of Freedom is not the great fact against him. But he was known paragraph. Yet these two Sams worked hard to have been "cheek by fowl" with Seward two years ago fighting a corrupt Administration with the same argumentative weapons used by they now ignore. Thus it is seen that the slave Mr. Seward on that great occasion. The South have no confidence in him, and the speech of sition to-day, and oppose it to-morrow. It re- Kellogg of Illinois, charging that Greeley and Douglas had entered into an arrangement in and these two Sams, are, unfortunately for the 1858 by which the latter was to be returned as country, only representative specimens of a senator from Illinois, and therefore act with the class of Democratic politicians of like easy and Republicans, goes far to convince the South ested from his will. The citation is returnable clastic conscience scattered over the nation, but that he is a political mountchank unworthy of avail among the people, is that finely spun, and their confidence. But the speech of Mr. Curry strongly webbed syllogistic bulwark? And owes \$60,000,000.

of Alabama in the House yesterday, lays Mr. whilst its invincibility, as an argumentation, is Douglas out "as cold as a wedge," so far as his admitted, it is, nevertheless, so remote, and so chances at Charleston are concerned. Mr. Curry surrounded with mist, that it requires, at least, s by all odds the ablest man on the Southern side, and I have no doubt that he speeks for that section of the country as an entirety. He said that between the Democracy of Alabama and Mr. Douglas there was a deep gulf fixed, and no Charleston Convention, or any other Convention of wire pullers and political machinists could build a bridge over that gulf. His denunciation of the squatter sovereignty humbug, and of that portion of the Northern Democracy who mystified and deluded each other with its cant phrases, was particularly bitter and scathing. I noticed that Douglas sat within a few feet of Curry when the latter was dissecting the magazine article. I am well assured that this speech, as well as that of Kellogg was intended to influence the South at Charleston to spurn Douglas; and to-day hardly a dozen men in this city of politicians believe that Douglas can be nominated. I believe he is "a dead cock in the pit," and PIKE expressed the general sentiment here when he said in the Tribune that he had not the ghost of a chance. Joe Lane of Oregon, it is said, will be taken as a compromise candidate, he being obnoxious to tice, he cut a ghastly wound into his thigh, in neither faction of the Democracy. The inevi-table William Beef Bigler is said to be figuring nected with the effice in which he was learning industriously for the Vice Presidency, and he may get it, too. Hunter of Virginia, Guthrie learned this, he said "I will not die in this of Kentucky, Dickenson of New York, Stephens of Georgia, and Breckenridge have about equal world, than the perverse knife has made on chances; while such men as Seymour of Connecticut, Cushing of Missachusetts, and Bavard great speech to the boatman, when the turbulent of Deleware have no chances whatever. But a few weeks more will tell the whole story.

MISGELLANEOUS ITEMS. The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of which Schuyler Colfax of Indiana is chairman, have decided by a large mai rity to report a Bill to the House modifying in a very great degree the new much abused franking privelege of members. And speaking of the new law (if the Senate will make it such) the distance of travel paid for shall be calculated by a straight line from the residence of the as he who forgets not to be grateful. member to Washington; and only 20 cents a mile will be allowed instead of 40 cents as under the law. It is supposed that a saving to the Treasury of three-fourths of the usual expediture for this purpose will be effected by the

the new apportionment Bill can come up for actions to marshale and assistants.

The weather has been sharp and chilly for a week past, but to day was very fine. H. Y.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

For the Agitator. General Cameron and the Presidency.

Since the nomination of Gen. Cameron for the Presidency, by the State Republican Convention, the more rabid, and senseless of the Loco Foco country papers, are hurling their peurile fulminations against him, with an earnestness that goes far to show their dread of the nan. He came from among the poor, and mands their sympathies, and enjoys their conities, and uniform efforts to advance their inidol of the laboring men. Hence the fear of his becoming the Republican candidate for the

It is alleged that Gen. Cameron has no intellect, and the evidence adduced to prove this, is the fact, that he is not a public speaker, the wise-acres who prefer this charge, forgetting that many of the most talented public men of our country, in the past, were unable to make public speeches. Washington was not a talker, neither was Jefferson, Jackson, or Taylor; and dozens of others, though less distinguished, vet equally able, who never attempted to make speeches, can be named, and how silly therefore, to undertake to establish from evidence of this kind, that Gen. Cameron has no intellect? That he is a man of great power, candid foes. as well as friends, admit; and those who know him the best, have seen the greatest reasons for this conviction. His commanding position, and controlling influence, he owes to and has secured against rivals of unquestioned talents, and bitter envy, backed by money, and the best brains in the State. Can a mere cipher, without abilities, reach the envifable position, which Gen. Cameron holds, over such obstacles? The idea is preposterous. The charge that his over-ruling influence is attributable to his wealth, is equally absurd, except that which comes through the gratitude of those whom he has befriended. For no one thing is more certain to draw after it disfavor than to make a rich man out of a poor boy; and it is the best brains in the State. Can a mere cimake a rich man out of a poor boy; and it is a trifle in comparison with Virgiania's raid uponly the innate glory of the man which overrides this draw-back to advancement. And after all, where did Gen. Cameron get his wealth? It came not by inheritance, nor fortuitous circumstances; but is the legitimate re-

sult of a bright mind, and a resolute will. But more. The fact that Gen. Cameron has concerned, made few public speeches, is one of his strongest points, as a Presidential candidate. The chief reason why Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and Benton, did not reach the Presidency, was in consequence of their many speeches. The distortion of which frequently gave these public characters, such grotesque, and contradictory appearances, as to make them, not only objectionable, but an aversion to the masses. So on Presidency. Then we guess the country will the other hand, many of those who spoke the repudiate. least were the greatest favorites of the people. And a propos of this, is the late speech of Mr. Seward in the U. S. Senate. Its rounded rian Church in Alton, Illinois, recently, and periods, polished diction, ornate rhetoric, and stole the entire communion plate, which was logical demonstrations, are a credit to the au- very valuable. thor's education, and intellect; but of what

two examinations with the naked eye to see its salient angles. As a party document, it is useless. Better, by far, for partizan warfare, are the reckless averments, gasconading bravadoes, and defiant tone, of Stephen A. Douglas, with a party that believes-and has ever practised upon that theory-that a lie well adhered to, is as good as a truth-the deep reasoning, and masterly finish, of Mr. Seward's

oratory, are but a mockery.

No, for this, and for other reasons, the Republican party must not fritter away its present advantages, by taking a standard bearer, for the campaign of 1860, a great public speaker, whose vulnerability will lead to defeat. Take worker, not a talker. Not one whose polish distracts but a far-seeing statesman, who moulds practical results, while visionaries are on the

In his leading characteristics, Gen. Cameron resembles, very much, Andrew Jackson. He has the same boldness-the same iron will that knows no obstacles when an end is to be attained. The same strong attachments to friends, and the same determination to resist an enemy to the last. He had too, when young, the same confidence in his own merits and ultimate success.

It is related of him, that whilst an apprenhis trade. The cut was so severe that young Cameron's life was dispaired of, When he way, but will yet make a bigger mark in the me." This is equal to the immortal Cæsar's waves, under the lashings of a furious storm, threatened to engulf all. H. M. a fellow-ap prentice of Cameron's who gave this incident, rendered the wounded boy some assistance while unable to help himself. Some years afterwards, consumption drove M. from the printing business; and, eventually, confined him, for a long time, to his bed. It was now Cameron's turn to help, and faithfully did he do it. Not only while his suffering friend lived, did he provide for him, and his, but after he had reforms reminds me of the mileage law which buried him, he took care of his widow, and passed the House two or three weeks ago. By children, as long as they needed assistance, and this was for years. These services were rendered too, when Cameron himself was far from being rich. Who so great, who so noble,

For the Agitator. ED. AGITATOR :- I see by the proceedings of the late Republican State Convention held at Harrisburg, that in some of the Representative districts the people are to choose the delegates Mr. Covode's investigating committee is not to the National Convention at Chicago, and that yet at work, but expect to begin their investi- this is one of the districts belonging to that gations very soon. The work is accumulating on their hands every day.

class. Now I would like to enquire how this is stew ARTS to be done, are the townships to send delegates to meet in County Convention, and the County STEWARTS meet in County Convention, and the County It is estimated that the cost of taking the Convention in turn, appoint Conferees to meet census this year will be about \$2,000,000. Mr. with those from the other Counties of this Dis-Kenedy, who has been appointed superintend. trict, who in conference, are to appoint the ent of the census, and not Mr. Bishop as was delegates to Chicago, or are these delegates reported in the *Herald*, expects to have the re-County Committees. This now is quite an imturns collated by the first of October, so that portant queston, to have the County Committees appoint, would be leaving the selection of tion before Congress next winter. The Census delegates to the people with a vengance. I Bureau is now preparing blanks and instruc. should like to know what improvement that would be over the appointment of them by the State Convention. Some one suggests, however, that this Committee could manage to be delegates themselves much easier by self appointment, than by leaving it to the State Convention. I do not pretend to say what that suggestion is worth, or how far it goes; but I do pretend to say that the people of this Congressional District consists of more than one half dozen individuals who happen to be County STORE Committees, and if the people are to choose, let . STORE us have no farce about it. MANSFIELD.

PARDONED OUT OF OFFICE .- Mr. Kendall, writing to the New-Orleans Picayune from Tex-"Gov. Houston is something of a fidence. His noble endowments, sterling qual-State's prison, who had held his place for six MARKET STREET terests, makes him the champion, and the years, was about to be removed, when he came MARKET STREET to Austin during the session of the Legislature, with a flattering list of testimonials as to his Presidency, on the part of the pie-bald Dem- he had fulfilled all his functions. These were 1860 all satisfactory enough; but the principle of 1860 rotation in office overrode all other considera- I860 tions; the place was wanted for a political friend, and his removal determined upon. But to break the fall as gently as possible, the Governor adopted a facetious tone and style in a final interview. "You say," said Gen. II., addressing the gentleman on whom the az was about to fall, "you say that your conduct has invariably been good?" "Yes, sir." "And you have been in the

on the Treasury.

Reported-that a man in Illinois is writing the life of Douglas. His life, we suppose, may as well be written now as ever. It is lived out," so far as any matters of political moment are

Prentice says that the Slavery issue in Kentucky is about 25,000 nigger babies a year .-This estimate does not include the shaded varieties, we presume.

Mr. Douglas's Chicago Organ says that the country owes it to Mr. D. to elect him to the

A sacriligious wretch entered the Presbyte-

Canada is fast becoming a great nation. She

DIED

In Charleston, on Friday morning, the 16th inst. Mrs. ZENA AUSTIN, wife of Benjamin Austin, ave. In Charleston, on Monday the 19th inst., Mrs. RUTH FENTON, aged 69 years.

McInroy & Bailey,

OULD inform the public, that having purchased the Mill property, known as the "CULVER MILL," and having repaired and supplied it with new bolts and machinery, are now prepared to do CUSTOM WORK

to the entire satisfaction of its patrons. With the sit of our exporienced miller, Mr. L. D. Mitchel, and the unsparing efforts of the proprietors, they intend to keep up an establishment second to none in the county. Oash paid for wheat and corn, and the highest market price given.

Harch 15, 1860. tf.

JNO. W. BAILEY.

TIOGA REGULATOR.

C EORGE F. HUMPHREY has opened a new Tioga Village, Tioga County, Pa.

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Cleck and Jewelry repairing, in a workmanlike manner. 17 work warranted to give entire satisfaction. We do not pretend to do work better than any other man, but we can do as good work as can be done in the cities or elsewhere. Also Watches Plated. GEORGE F. HUMPHREY. Tioga, Pa., March 15, 1860. (ly.)

WELLSBORO' ACADEMY.

Wellsboro', Tioga County, Penna.

MARINUS N. ALLEN, A. M.; - Principal. MISS CYNTHIA FARMER, Precepten,
MISS L. LUCINDA ALLEN, Astilant,
MISS JOSEPHINE M. TODD, Music Teacher. The Academic year will be divided into three Terms of 14 weeks each.

Spring Term commences Monday, April 2: closes Tuesday July 3.

Taition.

Primary Department, Common Branches, Higher English, Languages,
Languages,
Instrumental music (extra) Term of 12 weeks 10,00
Board and Rooms in private families furnished at
reasonable prices. Students wishing to loard them.

selves may also obtain Rooms in private families.

The success that has attended the efforts of Prof. Allen as a teacher in other institutions in which he

Allen as a teacher in other institutions in which he has been engaged encourages the Trustees to anticipate entire success in his connection with the Wellsboro Academy.

Bills of Tuition are to be paid at or before the middle of each Term.

By order of Trustees,

J. F. DONALDSON, Prof.

Wellsboro, March, S, 1860.

School for Young Misses

At Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Pa. THE Miss Seeger's of Northampton Mass. props opening a School in this Village for young Mins, on the 16th of April. They will teach all English branches necessary to complete a young lady's educa-tion. Also Latin, French and German.

TERMS. Common English Branches, -Higher Branches and Languages, -Drawing: Painting, and Music (extra) Board can be obtained for pupils from abroad, in

desirable private families.

References.—Lewis Darling, M. D., M. P. Orton, M.
D., Judge C. Parkhurst.
Lawrenceville, March S, 1860.

STEWARTS

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CORNING N Y CORNING N I

Corning, N. Y., March 22, 1860. (ly.) By Laws and Ordinances

OF THE BOROUGH OF MAINSBURG.

A Ta regular meeting of the Burgess and Council
By Laws and Ordinances were duly passed according

good?" "Yes, sir." "And you have been in the Penitentiary six years?" "I have." "Well, you have been there quite long enough—I pardon you out!"

Democratic stock is rising.—Lancaster Intelligencer. Yes,—Stevens was hanged the other day, and two or three more are sentenced to the same bad elevation in April. Democratic stock is rising, sure enough.

The Pennsylvania Telegraph thinks it would now be in order for the friends of Mr. Hickman to present him with the streets for and two pound and one haf to the pound and one haf to the pound and one haf to the pound saster.

The thoract is always. By Laws.

1. That cattle, horses, hogs, geese and turkeys, thall not be allowed to run at large in the Boroagh of Maint-burg, under penalty of twenty-free cents for each lead of cattle, horses, hogs, geese and turkeys, thall not be allowed to run at large in the Boroagh of Maint-burg, under penalty of twenty-free cents for each lead of cattle, horses, hogs, geese and turkeys, thall not be allowed to run at large in the Boroagh of Maint-burg, under penalty of twenty-free cents for each lead of cattle, horses, hogs, geese and turkeys, thall not be allowed to run at large in the Boroagh of Maint-burg, under penalty of twenty-free cents for each lead of cattle, horses, hogs, geese and turkeys, thall not be allowed to run at large in the Boroagh of Maint-burg, under penalty of twenty-free cents for each lead of cattle, horses, hogs, geese and turkeys, thall not be allowed to run at large in the Boroagh of Maint-burg, under penalty of twenty-free cents for each lead of cattle, horses, hogs, geese and turkeys, thall not be allowed to run at large in the Boroagh of Maint-burg, under penalty of twenty-free cents for each lead of cattle, horses, hogs, geese and turkeys, thall not be allowed to run at large in the Boroagh of Maint-burg, under penalty of twenty-free cents for each lead of cattle, horses, hogs, geese and turkeys, thall not be allowed to run at large in the Boroagh of Maint-Burg and twenty-free cents for each lead of catt

ORDINANCES.

I That side walks shall be built on the south si of Main Street, commencing at Brundage's mill active the control of Main Street, commencing at Brundage's mill active the Mr. E. Church, to be fire feet wild and haid with 1½ inch plank.

2. That side walks be built on the north file Main Street, commencing at the west line of Maine picket fence, extending to the bridge and to be fit picket fence, extending to the bridge and to be fit leet wide.

3. That side walks be built on the cast side of sire

3. That side walks be built on the east such running north and south, commencing at Foxes o running north and south, commencing at Foxes o store house and extending to A. C. Witter's barn, be four feet wide.

4. That side walks from A. Peters' east like!

5. That A. B. Austin is hereby required to build of half the distance of the side walk from Poters as half the Church.

line to Church.

6. That each and every person be and is berely quired to build walks in front of their premises it that all side walks not built by the first day of it next, will be built by the Boro with seventy per added to the cost according to law.

7. That the Borough build six crossings being the mill and the M. E. Church.

8. That all the above laws take effect April 181.

R. K. BRUNDAGE, Burgut.

Mainsburg, March 22, 1860.

MITCHELL'S SYRUP OF IPECAC. For Couglis, Croup, &c.