

the powder, extinguished. We could contain ourselves no longer, but burst into a loud and prolonged hurrah! Meanwhile, the loud and manly staid gnashing his teeth; he saw the failure of his attempt, and stood as though rooted to the spot. In a moment we all sprang upon him, but such was his superhuman strength that he would have shaken us all off had not a number of soldiers at that moment arrived. With their assistance, we bound and conveyed him away. We afterwards learned that he had escaped from the other prisoners during the temporary absence of the sentinel, and had made his way to the powder magazine with the intention of destroying the garrison. When I think how nearly he effected his object, and of our dangerous situation, I involuntarily thank the God who so providentially saved us."

Cameron in Bradford County.
The Bradford (Pa.) Reporter—a radical Republican journal, hitherto regarded as opposed to Senator Cameron—last week came out with a long and able article on the Presidency, in which it takes ground in favor of his nomination by the Chicago Convention. The Reporter is published in the heart of the "Wilmot District."

"There is no lack of men in the Republican party who would adorn the Presidential chair—men who if nominated would command the respect and support of every Republican. Such is Preston King, Hamilton, Trumbull, Fessenden, Wade, Collamer, Chase, and many others, who have given ample evidence of their ability and devotion to Republican principles. The Convention can hardly make a mistake amongst the prominent men in our ranks."

But a careful survey of the whole field—a sane and unprejudiced weighing of all the considerations which have been urged in regard to the nominee—bring us nearer home in our judgment as to the man emphatically and unquestionably pointed out as the one to win the great fight of 1860, and at the same time to secure to our principles all the advantages of victory. That man is Simon Cameron, who will go before the Chicago Convention, as the choice of the Keystone State. To the endorsement of Pennsylvania, may be added even weightier reasons which have brought him prominently before the public as the man upon whom the choice of the Chicago Convention should fall. What Seward may lack in availability, and Bates in identity with the Republican organization, are not wanting to him, while the prominent points of recommendation in both, are happily combined in the name of Simon Cameron. To the radical Republicans (in which category we class ourselves) he presents a record without a flaw. When the Wilmot proviso was offered, he was a senator in Congress, and steadfastly supported that measure. Through the memorable struggle when the power of a Democratic Administration was brought to bear, to seduce or drive men from the support of the cause of Freedom, Simon Cameron stood its unflinching advocate. While men with greater renown than himself, were faltering and falling, he stood true amongst the gallant men who were unseduced by patronage, and unswayed by power. A supporter of Fremont in 1856, he has, in his Senatorial career, sustained with entire consistency, the cause of Freedom. Undeviating in his attachment to, and his support of, the principles of the Republican party, he is nevertheless not obnoxious to that conservative feeling which is an element of considerable strength in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. His position on the subject of protection to the great interests of Pennsylvanians, commands for him the respect and support of those who are looking to Congress for some measure of relief for the present depression of our industrial pursuits.

We will not say that we cannot carry Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the Chicago nominee whoever he may be. We have the strongest grounds to hope for such a favorable result. But with Simon Cameron as our candidate, success in these two States is not doubtful. The Republican counties would roll up for him their majorities by the thousands, and in the lower counties where the battle is to be lost or gained, he would thoroughly demoralize the discipline of the Democratic party, and make such inroads into their ranks as no other man is capable of doing. No prominent politician has such hosts of warm friends amongst our opponents, as Simon Cameron. Formerly a democrat, his devotion to friends, and his open-handed liberality has made him personal friends, who secure the shackles of party when an opportunity occurs to repay the favors they have received at his hands. There is not a single element of the Opposition party in this State, which would not rally with enthusiasm to his support. An old-fashioned Jackson majority would attest to the country, that although the "best abused" man in the nation, yet his sterling qualities, generous nature, and consistent career have gained him the confidence of our people."

BECOMING CONTAGIOUS.—Sewardism is running "like the cholera of '32," and is as fearfully contagious. The other night, at a Democratic meeting in Connecticut, Caleb Cushing mentioned the name of Seward, when one half the audience applauded vociferously. The speaker was slightly nonplussed. Recovering himself, he discovered that he was in the hands of the Philistines, and that three quarters of the audience were Republicans. Mr. Cushing went on. "He (Seward) is the man who may be, and probably will be, the standard-bearer of that party (applause); it is best that it should be. (here the applause was completely overwhelming) Well gentlemen, I say nothing against Mr. Seward, personally." Mr. Cushing retired from the platform, and took his departure for Washington to inform "old Buck" that the game was up, and Seward was to be the next President.

Thomas W. Dawson, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, has published his valedictory, stating, in effect, that after issuing that paper for more than two years as a moderate Douglas man, he can no longer do so "for conscience sake." He proposed to start a straight-out Republican paper in Clay County, and says:—"To carry a double face during the coming great struggle between right and wrong, in our opinion, would be highly criminal; therefore, we were glad to sell out at the first opportunity, that we might have our limbs free to fight on the side of right at the next election; as also that each party might have a paper to represent them."

THE AGITATOR.
HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor.
WELLSBOROUGH, PA.
Thursday Morning, April 13, 1860.
Republican State Nomination.
FOR GOVERNOR.
ANDREW G. CURTIN.
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

THE Republicans of Connecticut have carried that State by a majority of 679 for Buckingham for Governor. They also elected a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, thus securing the return of a Republican United States Senator. Large amounts of money were spent by the New York merchants and others who "bend the supple knee (to the slave-driver)" that thrive by following sawing," but in vain. It seems the laboring men of Connecticut can not be bought.

Rhode Island has not done so well, the Republicans of that State being divided into three parties, the Republicans, American Republicans and Conservative Republicans. The two last factions joined the Democracy in electing Sprague, who called himself a Union-Democratic-Conservative-American-Republican.

One View of Corruption.
As the investigating committee of Hon. John Corvado in the House of Representatives are now unearthing some of the methods employed by Mr. James Buchanan to raise money to carry the Pennsylvania and other State elections in 1858, this gentleman becomes as pious as Pecksniff himself, throws himself back on his dignity, shakes his Presidential fist in the face of Congress, defies their power to investigate his acts and with virtuous indignation remarks in his late so-called "protest":

"Amid all the political storms through which I have passed, the present is the first attempt which has ever been made, to my knowledge, to assail my personal or official integrity, and this has been done as the time is approaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my country. I feel proud and conscious that there is no public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation. Nothing but the basest peevishness can really my good name. I do not fear even this, because I cherish an humble confidence that the *Gracious Being*, who has hitherto defended and protected me against the shafts of falsehood and malice will not desert me now when I have become old and gray-headed. I can declare before God and my country that no blemish, being, with an exception scarcely worthy of notice, has at any period of my life, dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonorable proposition."

Now this would be all very nice indeed, but for several little facts which have become a part of the history of the times. If Mr. James Buchanan does not think the following letter filed in the archives of the nation "a corrupt and dishonorable proposition," then his notions of official integrity are different from those of most men:

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13, 1858.
"DEAR SIR: I venture to suggest to you the importance of awarding the contracts for the machinery of the steam building at the Navy-Yard at this time, and if it can be done without prejudice to the public service, to Merrick & Sons. This is the only establishment in the 1st District which employs a large number of mechanics; at this time, 399; when in full work, 450.
"The managing partners (Mr. M., sen., being absent in bad health) are full of energy, straining every nerve to keep their force during this depression, and, in so far as I know, the only Old Whigs of any influence in that District who are in favor of the reelection of Col. Florence.
"I know, from former experience, the value of that influence, and feel persuaded that it is the interest of the Democratic party to increase it.
"The 1st District will, I hope, be carried in any event; but with the shop at work, full-handed, two weeks prior to the election, the result would, I think, be placed beyond all doubt. W. C. PATTERSON."
"This letter, instead of returning it with a proper rebuke, or putting it in the fire, Mr. Buchanan inclosed to his Secretary of the Navy, with the following indorsement:
"SEPT. 13, 1858.
"The inclosed letter from Col. Patterson of Philadelphia is submitted to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy. J. B."

"Napoleonic Decree."
At a time when the infamous Lecompton Constitution by which Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party sought to force the curse of slavery upon an unwilling people had almost become a forgotten thing of the past; at a time when the people of all parties were disposed to throw the mantle of charity over all his political acts in view of his approaching retirement, Mr. Buchanan foists himself as a man, and not in his capacity as President upon the attention of the American people and invites the most rigid scrutiny into his character and life. Never in the history of this country, seldom in the history of any other country in the world, has such a remarkable document emanated from the ruling power as that which this imbecile old man sent into the House of Representatives last Thursday. In that House it excited only surprise and contempt.

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Soon after the organization, Mr. Corvado, a member from our State, in view of the allusion by Mr. Buchanan in his letter to the people of Pittsburgh to the use of money in carrying elections in Pennsylvania which he pretended to deprecate; in view of the declarations of John Hickman, John B. Haskin and others that their official integrity had been tried by offers of bribes during the Lecompton struggle in 1858; and in view of the charges of corruption in the navy yards and elsewhere,—offered a series of resolutions in the House asking for a committee to inquire whether these charges against the President and his officials were true or false. A select committee of five members embracing men of all political views have been sitting for some time and have elicited the most damning proofs of political and official corruption in the present executive and those in power under him. At such a time Mr. Buchanan chooses to play emperor, throw himself back on his dignity and protests against the power of the House of Representatives to inquire into his acts as President and declares that he in his whole person is in all respects the equal of the whole House put together and that he is as independent of them as they are of him.—Strangely enough his imperial highness concedes to the House the constitutional power of

impeachment, but denies their right to inquire by Committee or otherwise whether the charges upon which alone he could be impeached are true or false. Mr. Sherman made this point plain, and inquired if the President wanted to be impeached upon a mere rumor. For a thousand years the people of England believed that "the King could do no wrong," but the discovery that this was a fallacy brought the head of Charles to the block. In the same doctrine to be foisted upon the American people? Because a man is by a majority of the people elevated to the power and dignity of the Presidency, can he use that power to advance his own private ends and tie the hands and stifle the voice of the people without reuke? Mr. Buchanan seems to think so, and the fact that he should stoop from his high official dignity to notice vague rumors against his official character which he avers have no foundation in truth, will convince thousands who would not otherwise have believed that there must be some truth in these charges, else he would not have been so sensitive. Mr. Buchanan's special message about his private personal character will take its place in history as one of the strangest documents of any age or country, and the question whether the power of the Representatives of the people in Congress equals the power of the President will pass into the coming campaign and be decided by the people themselves.

The Free Banking Law.
The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned on the 2d instant, and closed a very important session to the people of the State. There was as a matter of course a great deal of useless and unnecessary legislation, and by this we mean such legislation as is made unnecessary in some other States by the existence of general laws placing the power in the courts to do that which engrosses the attention and takes up two-thirds of the time of our legislature. We need reform in this respect, but we shall never get it until the press in all parts of the State shall agitate it and ask for it without distinction of party.

To the perseverance and ability of Mr. Williston our immediate representative, more than to any other man do the people owe their gratitude for the establishment of a paper currency, which, as will be seen, secures the bill-holder against the knavery of corrupt corporations and banking swindlers of every kind. We refer to the passage of the Free Banking Law, a measure to which Mr. Williston has given his attention for four years. The following is a synopsis of the law:

A certificate stating the particulars as to the bank to be established must be drawn up, approved by the Attorney General, published in the newspapers, recorded in the courts, and a copy deposited and recorded in the Auditor-General's office.

The Auditor-General has the notes engraved and printed. Every note must be signed by him or by his clerk, numbered and registered, and have stamped on it, "secured by the deposit of public stocks."

The stocks deposited must be either of this State or of the United States, and the amount of notes issued to the bank by the Auditor-General to be equal to the market value of the stock, less five per cent., provided that this is never to exceed ninety-five per cent. of the stock.

Twenty per cent. in specie must be paid in before the bank can begin business, and it must always keep in its vaults, in specie, twenty per cent. of the amount of notes issued, as a security additional to the stock in the hands of the Auditor-General.

Reminiscences of the New York Herald.
We find in the Herald, published at Grand Traverses, Michigan, the following reminiscences of early times in New York. They are by the editor, Morgan Bates, Esq., are of his own knowledge and of course interesting:

How Bennett Started the New York Herald.
As James Gordon Bennett is the confidential counsel and adviser of the President of the United States, and his is the accredited organ of the Administration in the city of New York, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to know how and under what circumstances a paper was started which has attained so great notoriety and wields such a powerful influence over a certain class of the whole community.

We are cognizant of some facts connected with its early history, which came under our immediate observation at the time, and which are probably known only to Horace Greeley, Gordon Bennett, and ourselves. We violate no confidence in placing them on record as matter of history, and as tending to illustrate the fact that which is conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity will grow and flourish only in a congenial atmosphere of pollution and infamy.

In 1834, just after Horace Greeley & Co. had started the New Yorker, in the old yellow two-story building which then stood on the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, there stalked into the office one day a lank, hard-rigged, squint-eyed, villainous-looking man, who appeared as if he had just escaped from or was about to be sent to the penitentiary, and introduced himself to Mr. Greeley as James Gordon Bennett, late editor of a Philadelphia paper (the Pennsylvania), we think, though we may be mistaken in the name. He stated that he had called to hold a consultation with Mr. Greeley relative to the expediency of starting a cheap daily in New York. As Mr. G. was busily engaged at the time, Mr. B. did not fully unfold his plans, but promised to call again. The next day he spread out his programme.

The main feature of which was a paper devoted to scandal in "high life," but to be conducted with such consummate ability and tact that it would "take" with all classes. He said he had one thousand dollars to invest in the enterprise, but as that sum was not sufficient to insure success he wished a partner who could furnish a like amount, and asked Mr. Greeley to join him. Greeley listened patiently to all his plans, and then, in his blunt, off-hand way, told him that such a paper might pay if a man could be found to conduct it who combined the requisite talent and meanness—and daily refused to have anything to do with it. And this is the reason why Bennett has hated Greeley ever since.

At this time there was a printer in Ann street named Anderson, who was a general jobber and newspaper printer, but who did not publish on his own account. Bennett procured an introduction to him, and by fair promises and false pretences induced him to enter into the scheme—and the New York Herald was ushered into being.

Anderson soon found that Bennett had deceived him with regard to funds—not one penny of the thousand dollars ever having been paid over—and that he would have to bear the whole pecuniary burden until the paper should work its way up to a self-sustaining point. He expended a large sum of money to keep it alive, until, just as it began to be remunerative, the great fire of '34 occurred in Ann street, which made such terrible havoc among the printers, and Anderson lost presses, type, and everything, with little or no insurance. His friends, who had faith in the ultimate success of the Herald, aided him to procure a power press and other materials; but Bennett, meantime, made clandestine arrangements with another printer, and the Herald appeared the next morning with James Gordon Bennett as editor and proprietor. He refused to recognize Anderson at all, or to pay him a penny for his interests in the paper, or for the large sums which he had advanced to sustain it. Anderson took the matter so deeply to heart that he died in a short time, and there it ended.

About this time Ellen Jewett, a beautiful and celebrated courtesan, was murdered at the house of Rosina Townsend, in Thomas street, by a young man named Robinson, who was a clerk for Joseph Hoxie, and through whose influence he was acquitted. The murder was a gold-sent for Bennett—he never had a gold-sent. He procured, or pretended he had, a list of the names of all those who lodged at Mrs. Townsend's house that night, some seventy men, most of whom were married, and occupied high positions in the community—and threatened to expose them in the columns of his paper.—This ruse brought to his coffers an untold amount of black-mail; and before the affair was ended he had made money enough to buy a printing office and set up business on his own account.

It is not our purpose to follow him any further in his course of infamy, our object being only to show how the New York Herald was started. Peculiarly he has met with unbounded success—the success of infamy and crime. But he has not reached his present position without stripes. We have had the pleasure of seeing him twice cowled on the public street, kicked down three flights of stairs by his journeyman printer, and cuffed and spit upon by the late Thomas Hamblin—all of which he submitted to with the abject humility of a coward.

Such is a faint outline of James Gordon Bennett, the editor of the New York Herald, and bosom friend of the President of the United States.

In a Tight Place.—A well-digger at Duquesne, named Norton, was about to fire a fire, when his candle upset and set the train on fire. He rushed to the bucket and signaled to "haul up."—The man at the windlass made superhuman efforts, and had hauled Mr. N., within some ten feet of the mouth when the handle of the windlass broke! Fortunately Mr. Norton, caught a foothold on the projecting shelf, and thereby saved himself from falling to the bottom. But his position was any thing but desirable, and he was in one way, protected from the explosion, while it was only by almost superhuman efforts that he kept himself from falling from the narrow standing place. There was no way to get out, and he was sure to be riddled by the shower of rocks that would rise from below. Thus he stood momentarily expecting that a terrible death would ensue, stood thus in an agony which cannot be imagined. How long the time was he did not know; but it seemed ages rather than seconds, until a sufficient time had elapsed to induce the hope that the blast would not explode. This proved eventually to be the case, although he suffered a dozen deaths before the fact became apparent.

A Douglas paper tells us the Little Giant is a "fixed fact." Well, so are jackasses, on the score that "facts are stubborn things."

Corruption Unmasked.
The ulcer of official corruption has been probed pretty thoroughly by the Congressional Committee on Public Expenditures, under the skillful lead of Hon. John B. Haskin. The report was laid before the House on Monday afternoon, and forms a revelation of venality in high places, such as the secret history of the worst despotism in existence could hardly parallel. At most we can only give a brief outline of this gigantic, and too successful scheme to plunder the National Treasury, for the purpose of controlling the elections, local and general, throughout the North, for the benefit of the disunion Democracy.

We gather from the Report, which is very voluminous, that Mr. George Washington Bowman, Senate Printer, and editor of Mr. Buchanan's private organ, the Constitution, actually receives some forty thousand dollars per annum for doing nothing; and from the testimony of Mr. Wendell, we learn, that during the last six years of Democratic rule alone, more than seven hundred thousand dollars of the public money has been squandered upon printing, ostensibly, but for the support of such newspapers as the Pennsylvania and Constitution, and for the control of elections in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, really, of which fact there is the amplest evidence.

Mr. Wendell testifies that while Mr. Steadman was elected printer to the House during the 35th Congress, that gentleman never discharged the duties of that office; but that he, Wendell, was de facto printer—paying Steadman the sum of 64 cents on the dollar for doing the work, and retaining 36 per cent. Mr. Wendell supported the Washington Union, the President's organ at the cost of \$19,000 per year, over and above its receipts; and in 1858, contributed money to carry elections in several districts in Pennsylvania—among which were the districts of Mr. J. Glancy Jones, and Mr. Tom Florence. And the disposition of the plunder was made in accordance with a tacit understanding between Mr. Wendell and the President, the latter having this huge "take" of patronage to bestow. Mr. Wendell testifies further, that he proposed to Mr. Buchanan to take away the stipends paid to the Pennsylvania and Argus of Philadelphia, and apply the sums to the elections in Pennsylvania—in the districts where Jones, Landy, and Florence were candidates for re-election to Congress, to which proposition Mr. Buchanan did not dissent, and the money was so applied. This was in 1858—some two months prior to the writing of the celebrated Du Quesne letter by the President.

Mr. Wendell testifies further, that the Executive Printing ranges from \$75,000 to \$100,000 annually, and that of this patronage not less than fifty per cent., as now dispensed by the President, is clear profit; and further, that he had an understanding with both Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan, that out of these profits, the Constitution or Union organ was to be supported. Sometime last March, Wendell found that he could not support the Constitution, Pennsylvania, and Argus, out of the profits, and live; and therefore he proposed to pay these three papers \$200,000 per year, in consideration of being continued in office as Public printer. In pursuance of this arrangement he paid Geo. Washington Bowman \$5000 to take the Government organ off his hands.

It further appears from the testimony of Mr. Wendell, that the President himself is the supreme power in his private organ; not that he writes the articles, but that he finishes editors who write under his supervision. And this fully accounts for the inexplicable meanness of that organ, even in contrast with others of like stripe.

But the testimony of Gen. Bowman before the Committee disclosed one or two rather suspicious circumstances. Mr. Bowman is supposed to be the Senate printer. But he testifies, after much wriggling and dodging, that he never had done the work himself, but had contracted with Mr. Rives, to do the work for the sum of 665 cents on the dollar—Mr. Rives furnishing all the type, presses, labor and paper and paying Bowman 33 1/2 on the dollar for the privilege of doing the work. And after being thoroughly cornered by the Committee, Bowman was constrained to admit that he had not a dollar invested in the public printing. (The fact, then, seems to be, that Gen. Bowman, editor of the President's organ, receives upward of \$60,000 per year, for doing nothing at all; out of which stipend he supports the Pennsylvania and Argus of Philadelphia, together with sundry donations to certain doubtful districts in Pennsylvania, just before the general elections.

DEFINING HIS POSITION.—The editor of the Ringold (Ga.) Express, thus pithily sets forth his views and relations with regard to the Charleston Convention:

If Stephens, Cobb, Hunter, Wise, or any prominent man, whose record has identified him with the interests of the South, should be chosen as the standard bearers of Democracy, we expect to support him with all the zeal of a "scaly-bark" Democrat. If Douglas should be the nominee, with no matter how good a platform, we cannot, and will not support him, under any set of circumstances.

Douglas will go into the Convention with more votes than any other man, and enough to prevent the nomination of any other man. If these friends are firm and true, it will therefore be Douglas or nobody. His opponents, however, will be strong enough, at first to prevent his nomination. And we hope they will continue so, but we greatly fear they will not. If they hold out, a compromise may be effected, by which some man never heard of outside of the county of his residence, will be brought forth and a hundred thousand words will be waived aloft, and a hundred thousand "Dimmicrats" will make the welkin ring with their huzzas, while from Main to California the hills send back the echo, "Hooray for Dulin and McFagan." If that is the game, we are not in.

CHILLS AND FEVER! Chills and Fever!—One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest eulogiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. HOSLETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the tortures arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills alternately when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger under a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

MARRIED.
On the 8th inst., by the Rev. L. Barber, Mr. EDWIN S. SEARS of Wellsboro to Miss ELEN C. LITTLE of Delmar.

FRESH LOT OF FLOUR AND CHOP for sale at HILDBRETH & LANDIS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received for all the Magazines and papers, either in clubs, or by the single copy at the NEWS ROOM.

NOTICE
To Collectors and Others.
ALL Collectors of taxes under 1860, who have not settled their Duplicates, must do so by or before, Summer Court. Also all persons indebted to Tioga Co. by Notes or judgments, or costs will be made up to a By order of Commissioners.

LOST.
On or about the 1st of March, 1860, a Road Order on Delmar township, No. 207, drawn No. 211, 1858, to James Steele for \$40.00.
April 5th, 1860. ROBERT STEELE.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of SALLY HARDY, late of Delmar, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them to JOHN B. HARDY, RUSSEL LAWTON, Adm'r. Delmar, April 12, 1860.

VERMILYEA'S HOTEL.
H. C. VERMILYEA, PROPRIETOR.
Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.
THIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pa. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public.
April 12, 1860.

WOOL, WOOL.
The subscriber gives notice that he has taken the Woolsen Factory of J. I. Jackson, on Wellsboro, where he will do all custom carding and dyeing that may be entrusted to him on the coming season. The wools have been put in through repair, and all wool will be warranted if the wool is brought in proper condition.
The terms are pay down in all cases.
The highest cash price will be paid for wool in those who wish to sell.
R. W. JACKSON,
Wellsboro, April 12th, 1860, 3m.

PICTURE FRAMING.
TOILET GLASSES, Portraits, Pictures, Cast-iron Engravings, Needle Work, &c., &c., framed in the neatest manner, in plain and ornamental Gold, Rose Wood, Black Walnut, Oak, Mahogany, &c. Persons leaving any article for framing, can hang them next day framed in any style they wish, and receive them free. Specimens at the Book Store.

For Sale.
THE undersigned wishes to sell or to enlarge his Mercantile business, his firm with personal property, stock and farming tools situated in Upper Potter Co. Pa., consisting of 100 acres 90 cleared, good buildings thereon, situated on a good road and near a good market, a Warranty Deed given to the purchaser. Price \$3000, on third down, four years for the balance in annual payments. Address THOMAS E. GUILDLEY, Brookfield, Tioga Co. Pa., March 15, 1860.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, Pa. Quarter ending, March 31, 1860.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.
Non-interference with the whole question of Slavery as not being a subject for Congressional Legislation.

The maintenance of the Constitution, as expanded by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the enforcement of all laws enacted by Congress.

Protection to the industrial interests of the whole country, and prudent economy and purity in the administration of public affairs.

Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to political factions and sectional issues, who are desirous of removing the causes which have endangered the Union of the States, and restoring harmony amongst the Union people, by forming a Party, based upon the above principles, are requested to send delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Lancaster, on the 25th of April, 1860, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention, to be convened at Baltimore, on the 17th of May, 1860, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

By order of the Executive Committee, Chairman, CHARLES LANCASTER, Secretary, Philadelphia, April 12, 1860.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale at a low figure, a farm situated in Delmar township, containing one hundred and fifty acres, with a very fertile soil, a good state of improvement, with a large frame barn upon it; a convenient house; two good orchards of choice fruit; with good fences, and a good quality of timber and wood upon it. The quality of the soil is excellent, and the distance to the village of Wellsboro, situated upon a good public highway. This farm can be bought at a bargain.—Apply to Henry Sherwood in Wellsboro, or to the subscriber in Charleston. SELBY SATTERLIFE, Feb. 16, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Maria SULLIVAN, late of Union township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them to IRA LOVER, Adm'r. Feb. 6, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration were granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Noah KUMSEY, late of Sullivan, dec'd.; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned, on the 19th of Feb., 1860. F. W. BITTIGHELL, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of SILAS A. TREMAIN, late of Delmar dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to E. J. ZABETH H. TREMAIN, Adm'r. D. A. FISH, Adm'r. Jan. 5, 1860.

FARRIS POWDER is now extensively used for horse distemper, colds and coughs in horses, to increase the appetite, regulate the digestive and to improve the condition of the animal, and also as a preventative for horn distemper in cattle. For sale at Roy's Drug Store.

DETLERS will find it to their advantage to call at Roy's Drug Store, as he has just received a large supply of Essential Oils and essences of all kinds which he is selling very cheap for cash.