Mr. Grow. My answer to the gentleman is this: the State of Kansas would have no juriediction over that Indian country so long as the treaties continue as they are; and if they pass such a law, and it comes into the courts, they would be bound, in my judgment, to declare it a nullity, for the reason that it was in violation of a treaty, and in violation of the act of Congress which was accepted by the State of Kansas when she came into the Union. Mr. CLARK, of Missouri. Now I desire to

ask the gentleman one more question. Several Members objected.

Mr. Grow. I would yield with great pleasure if there was not an evident impatience upon

the part of the House. The only other point to which I wish to allude is the objection to the admission of the State, that the constitution of Kansas allows foreign-born residents, who have declared their intention to become citizens, to vote. Mr. Speaker, when these pioneers go forth into the wilderness from the old States, where they are permitted to vote, as they are in many of and nearly all the northern States if they shall have declared their intention to become citizens, although they have not been naturalized, they leave their home and all the associations of their early life; all the surroundings of a higher condition of civilization, and go out to build up new empires. They go to endure all the hardships and privations of frontier life in expelling the savage and the wild beast. It is scarcely six years since the whole of Kansas was an unoccupied waste, its solitude broken only by the war-whoop of the savage. Yet today the hum of busy industry goes up from a population of one hundred thousand freemen, o bring this great empire of industry and advancing civilization and lay it at the altar of our country. What justice would there be in denying to these men a voice in the formation of the institutions under which they are to live? Is it just to say that the men who have endured all the hardships of the wilderness to build up new empires shall live under institutions formed by those who have endured no greater privations, or perhaps none at all. Mr. Speaker, it is time that this record of

page of American history has been written in the last four years in the blood of her pioneers. It is a chapter of history that will be read by our children with shame for their ancestry. It is time to open a new volume in the history of Kansas. Let this strife be ended, and stanch the wounds of Kansas, inflicted with the acquiescence of the Government of the Republic. Give to this greatly wronged people a government of their own, and to the freemen of the nation the assurance of returning justice in the councils of the Republic, by adding this star to the constellation of the Union.

Kansas wrongs should be closed. The blackest

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION .- Sprague is elected and Padelfored defeated, in R. I., the latter having been supported by Republicans alone, and the former by a combination of Republicans, Democrats and Americans.

The history of the contest is briefly this : When the Republican State Convention was held, the more radical portion of the party having a majority, nominated the ticket headed by Padelford. Some, who were dissatisfied with this, called another Convention and put Sprague in nomination for Governor, and makfor State Offices. The Democrats and Americans, conscious of their inability to elect candidates of their own, endorsed this ticket, although Mr. Sprague was not, nor ever has been a Democrat. Some of the candidates for State officers were the same on both tickets

crats cannot run a candidate, and where success is only possible through Republican divisions. is safe enough, when the Republicans are united, as they will be, in the Nation Canvass .-Albany Journal.

An Irishman's Reasons for Quitting the DENOCRACY .- I attached myself to the socalled Democratic party, for the reason that that party professed to be the friend of the laboring man, and particularly those of foreign birth. I have been long enough in that party to know that their professions are false, and made only to delude the ignorant in order to secure their votes, and when secured their rights and interests are ignored, and the power thus created is used to oppress and degrade a large majority of those whose suffrages created it. The laboring and mechanical interests of our latitude require a positive tariff. Our country is depressed, times are hard, laborers are out of employment, or are compelled to work for a pittance hardly sufficient to support life, from the fact that there is no restriction upon foreign importagions, Our country is flooded with the labor of the Old World in exchange for the gold and silver required at home. This is the result of Democratic rule, and all the hardships and degradations the laboring Democrats of the North and West now suffer are the direct result of their votes .- Menasha Conservator.

A QUEER NOTION .- The Southern Confederacy has the following unkind cut at the new party, known as the "Constitutional Union par-Who will be the auctioneer selected at Baltimore? The Confederacy says :-

"There has another party sprung up with us, composed of fossil Whigs and Know Nothings, who have assumed the title of the "Union Party." They will not accomplish much good or harm, their principal object being to obtain possession of the balance of power in one or more States, and then sell out to the highest bidder-and as the Democratic party is the most liberal in its views, it can count on their votes in November."

The State of Viginia refused to pay the hotel expenses of Mr. Camp, their agent, sent to Iowa to arrest Coppie, he has been confined in jail at Rock Island, on a charge of being an absconding debtor. The Secretary of State replied to the hotel keeper that Camp was no longer an agent of the State, and even if he was, that fact did not render Virginia liable for his debts.

Wm. H. Dimmick, the sleeping member of Congress from the Tenth Legion has come but, in a letter in the Washington States, in favor of the nomination of Douglas at Charleston. If Mr. Dimmick has soared up energy enough to write a letter for publication, the friends of Douglas ought to feel encouraged.

#### THE AGITATOR. HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, April 26, 1860. Republican State Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR.

OF CENTRE COUNTY:

Arrangements for the accommodation of the Pennsylvania Delegation to the Chicago Convention have been made at the "Briggs House" in that City. All the Delegates are requested to put up at that House.

### An Address.

There is a paper published in McKean County called the Democrat, a weekly papervery weakly edited, and we should think from its appearance very weakly sustained. "For two years we have labored against desperate odds and almost against hope to establish and continue the publication of a democratic paper, once more, in Old McKean." We quote this sentence from an article in which the editor congratulates himself and his readers that he still lives; that although struggling against death by starvation, against "desperate odds" of truth and intellect and civilized public sentiment, and even "almost against hope," he is still able to come to time. To show what powerful struggle he had for the two years last past, he states it as a matter of hear-say at the time the Democrat recovered its legs, that there was not a dozen administration democrats in the county, and that the party was entirely disorganized. Tow how changed is everything in McKean! The paper has been sustained. The paper is established. Weakkneed democrats who did not like the Smethport cliques, "who should have been friends." were secret enemies. The latter predicted an early death. They refused assistance. They friends were exhibiting here yesterday be any gave "nary red" to its support. It lived. It breathed. It struggled. It blowed. It was fierce. Its consolation was in the thought, so it says, that it was "exerting an influence toward staying the tide of error and fanaticism which was engulphing the country!" The giant intellect of Mr. J. B. Oviatt, the perspiring editor who but a few weeks since disposed of W. H. Seward with one single paragraph from his mighty pen, might well stop a moment and wipe his shining brow at the contemplation of the fearful struggle through which he passed, and from which he emerged a conqueror. Let the unterrified of McKean county clap their hands for joy, and crown Oviatt with a chaplet of—leeks!

One of the results of Oviatt's labors (faintly alluded to in the article above,) was the establishment in Smethport of a democratic club. One of the results of this club was the unearthing of a fossil of the last half century known as W. Y. McCoy, M. D. Now Dr. McCoy, tired out and perhaps disgusted with the labor of tinkering up his patients, has taken to tinkering up the political carcass of ing one or two other changes in the candidates our ge-lorious Union. At a late meeting of the Smethport E Pluribus Unum Club-the audience consisting of six Republicans, two Douglasites, seven Democrats, one boy and a dog-Dr. McCoy reported his diagnosis of the case. We are sorry that we cannot give the While this division on States issues is to be doctor credit for originality in the ideas preregretted, the fact that it is the only shape a sented in better shape before. We do give him contest can take, is a gratifying evidence that credit, however, for the most original syntax Rhode Island is sure for the Republican Presi- ever before written. If we could only follow him into the labyrinth of the countless ideas covered up by-this syntax, we should be so lost in their beauty and splendor as to be unable to return. But we can't get in. Here is the way the doctor states the position of the Republicans, and we hope our renders will stop a momont to take breath before reaching the seventh line:

"If a majority of the people of the Northarn States, shall at any time think proper to elect an Executive, and Representatives to Congress, pledged to the execution of certain measures, which from the counsels cution of certain measures, which from the counsels of their Magi, or some imagined inspiration, unknown to our laws, they deem in accordance with their notions of true philanthropy, however in direct derogation of the rights of the South, and in violation of all State rights, most sacredly guaranteed in the Constitution, and this same South, now comprehending fifteen States of this confederacy, that has furnished so large a share of the venerable patriots, whose names and memory we so much revers, that contributed in so eminent a degree to the independence of these United Colonies, (now States,) that has even faithfully observed her constitutional obligations, (except in a single instance of an individual State,) that asks onthing at our hands, that she is unwilling to concede, and nothing but what the Constitution grants; cannot reasonably complain."

Now in all this rigmarole we should like to know what it is that "cannot reasonably complain." We have the verb, doctor, but where in the name of Lindley Murray is the noun and boluses, and pills and powders and plasters to fix up the Queen's English after such a murdering as you have given it in the quoted sentence. It may have warmed the patriotic bosom of editor Oviatt; it may have delighted Mr. Byron Hamlin and Mr. John Backus, both differ with him about it-all these when placed of whom spoke on that great occasion, but to the rest of the world it is lost; and as Phillips | show how contemptible he is. But here is said of Napoleon at Elba, "lost in the solitude of his (its) own originality."

But to be serious, we cannot remember having seen anything so ridiculously solemin and so solemnly ridiculous as this address of Dr. McCoy in the McKean Democrat. Because Dr. McCoy is an old and respectable citizen of Smethport and has led a harmless and for aught | Cabinet, then in session. The views which it we know to the contrary, an irreproachable life, the leaders of the forlorn hope of the unterrified of that borough, playing upon the man's weaknesses have got him into print to make political capital out of his name. They do not care whether the address may or may not be a laughing stock for every intelligent | the Constitution to the people of Kansas; and by school boy, if they can only make a single vote by such an exhibition of infirmity as is here

From Washington. Editorial Correspondence of the Agitator.

Washington, April 19, 1860. THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

There is a perceptible thinness in the House and even on the streets to-night in consequence of the exodus of politicians. It is a great relief to the city. For the past week nothing has been talked about but the approaching ANDREW G. CURTIN. has been talked about but the approximage to the probable action of that body. Nearly everybody who expressed any opinion was willing to back it by the offer of a bet, and if one tenth of the bets offered are taken, thousands of dollars will change hands, and it is morally certain that somebody must win and somebody lose. If there is one species of gambling which ought to be punished with greater rigor than any other it is ished with greater rigor than any other it is State is becoming better every day. We have that of betting on political results. Nothing not yet bad time to hear much from Mississippi. in the world can be more ridiculously uncertain. In almost every other game there is, if I would advise you to make the great principle one might say so, a mathematical limit to the of the submission of the Constitution to the chances of success or defeat; but not so in the game of politics. Like the views in the Kaleidoscope, it is always changing. Public sentiment is thousand-tongued, and the faintest whisper mby change the aspect of great events violating the principle of non interference at even in a single hour. There might be a comeven in a single hour. There might be a coinbination of circumstances to-day upon which one might bet with the certainty of success, and to-morrow a .telegram of a dozen words announcing a fact of which you were ignorant might make defeat inevitable. We say then to our friends, as well as to those who are not friends of Republicanism, do not bet on politics. Do not offer to bet, as such offer instead of making converts to your views has often a of slaveholders in Missouri and other States, contrary effect upon by-standers. Thus, during the past week every bet offered that Mr. Douglas would be the nominee at Charleston carried with it a doubt that he would not.

Douglas' Prospects.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Douglas stands a better chance than any other candidate at Charleston. If the figures which his thing near correct, his nomination is inevitable. But it is asserted by the Anti-Douglas men that all the Douglas furor has been aroused by an organized system of blowing among his own friends, and that his strength after the first ballot will be materially curtailed; in short, they say that he has not got the inside track any more than the least prominent man before the Convention. Bigler, who is looking for the Vice Presidency under Joe Lane is hard at work for the last named gentleman, and he asserted that on the passage from Philadelphia to Charleston he would make quite a number of Douglas men "cave in." Bigler is a great man, where great men are scarce. One thing is quite certain that Douglas is counting votes which he will never get. However if he should be nominated, he would be the vasiest man in America to whip in every other State but Pennsylvania. And in the old "Keystone State" he can easily be beaten by General Comeron. Everybody knows this, and this is why Douglas democrats are so bitterly opposed to Cameron's nomination. Every fair-minded man concedes to Mr. Cameron executive abilities of the highest order. All the opposition to Cameron among the Republicans comes from at set of desperate politicians who have their own axes to grind, and who desire to get them ground by such opposition; but notwithstanding all this there is not a doubt that if Douglas be the nominee at Charleston, Mr. Cameron will be nominated at Chicago. The eyes of the country are therefore directed to Charleston. Great events hinge upon its action, and there is no week more will tell all.

/ THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

No wonder that J. B. the "old public functionary" as he calls himself, should squirm, and wriggle, and protest at the impudence of Congress in appointing a committee to investigate his official conduct. On Wednesday last, Robert J. Walker, ex-Governor of Kansas was brought before the Covode Committee and testified in effect that Mr. Buchanan removed him from the office of Governor of Kansas for obeying the letter of instructions which he himself had given him. The letter appears in this afternoon's States, and will probably be in the New York papers to-morrow. It is the town talk to-night, and has raised such a storm of indignation among all shades of politicians as has been seldom heard. The letter proves conclusively that Buchanan himself was in favor of submitting the constitution to the bona fide people of Kansas, and that Gov. Walker in sticking to this principle was only obeying the instructions of his master at Washington. Yet for this he was dismissed, and in the eyes which "cannot reasonably complain?" Ah, of all true blue Democrats-disgraced! The doctor! it will take any quantity of blisters Forney Democrats are chuckling at this exhibition of Buchanan's inside character. The whole history of the Lecompton swindle and the part which J. B. played in it-the persecutions of those who opposed it, and the petty revenge with which he visited those who happened to side by side with this letter to Governor Walker,

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The following is a copy of Mr. Buchanan's celebrated letter to Robert J. Walker when Governor of Kansas:

Washington, July 12, 1857.

My DEAR SIR .- I duly received your letter of the 28th ult. on Fridady last, and read it to the contained were not calculated to assure us of your success, though we did not despond .-Hence you may judge with what satisfaction we received an account of the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, held at Lecompton on the 3d inst. The point on which your own success depends is the submission of the people I mean, and I have no doubt you displayed. No wonder, after such addresses, themselves with its fate. The Legislature de-

dence to entitle individuals to vote for members of the Convention, and if the Convention should think proper to adopt the same period to entitle individuals to vote for or against the Constitution, it appears to me this would be reasonable On the question of submitting the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. It is the principle of the Kunsas-Nebraska bill, the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed, the stronger it will become. Should the Convention of Kansas adopt this principle. all will be settled harmoniously; and, with the blessing of Providence, you will return trium phantly from your arduous, important, and responsible station. The strictures of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions will then pass

away, and be speedily forgotten. In regard to Georgia, our news from that Should you answer the resolution of the letter. bona fide residents of Kansas conspicuously prominent. On this you will be irresistible .-With the auestion of climate every person is acquainted, and the more you insist upon this, more will our opponents arge that we are bill. It is strange that people at a distance, who have no practical acquaintance with the condition of Kansas, should undertake to be wiser than those on the spot. It is beyond all question the true policy to build up a great Democratic party there to maintain the Constitution and the laws, composed of Pro-Slavery and Free-State Democrats, and if the majority should be against Slavery, to obtain such constitutional provisions as will secure the rights and maintain all the laws guarding the just rights of the South.

You are right in your conjectures as to the cause of Judge William's appointment. We supposed it would be peculiarly acceptable to yourself, and that he might aid in carrying out

your policy.

Col. Cumming has been appointed Governor of Utah. This will cause his place to be vacant after the brief period required for settling up his business, and I certainly shall be disposed to fill it by the appointment of Mr. Ste-

Gen. Harney has been ordered to command the expedition to Utah, but we must continue to have him with you, at least until you are out of the woods. Kansas is vastly more important at the present moment than Utah. The pressure upon me continues without intersessi I pray that Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously preserve my life and my health until the end of my term. But God's will be done, in any event.

With every sentiment of esteem, I remain always sincerely your friend. BUCHANAN. To Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.

CONGRESS.

But little of importance has been done for a week past. Fifty thousand dollars have been appropriated to pay the expenses of the delegation of Japanese who have come to visit our shores. They have already landed at San Francisco, and are now on their way to this city by steamer .-They will no doubt be wonderfully impressed with the greatness and glory of our nation as well as of their own importance. I shall doubtless see them, and if so, will try to describe them to you.

On Tuesday Hon. Roscoe Conkling of N. Y. delivered one of the finest legal arguments against the binding power of the Dred Scott decision ever yet made either in or out of Congress. He is quite a young man and this is his maiden speech in Congress. It is worthy of many an older statesman.

The Deficiency Bill was up yesterday and some progress was made. Quite an interesting knowing what a day may bring forth. One debate sprang up between Olin of New York, and Hamilton and Reagan of Texas on the Senate Bill creating the frontier regiments. Tie Senate has agreed to adjourn ten days from todry for the Charleston Convention, but the House has thus far refused.

> A secret conspiracy is stated to existed among the slave-holders, to secure the Indian territory to the slave power. A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing under date of Chickasaw Nation, March 21, speaking particularly

of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, says: "There is a secret political association formed in the south for the purpose of securing all the available territory to the slave power. Their efforts are just now directed to this vast and fertile country, known as the Indian territory. Their plan is to induce the several nations to sectionalize their respective domains, retaining a section for every man, woman and child, and reserving the surplus for sale, with the understanding that no land is to be sold to northern emigrants, and that none but those who are sound on the goose are to be allowd to settle in the country thus dedicated to slavery. secret society of propagandists already have active agents and emissaries among the civilized Indians, zealously laboring to carry out

The Vicksburg (Miss) Sun says that a few days since a negro man on Mr. Woolfolk's plantation, near there, while working in the field, stabbed a fellow servant, a woman, to the heart, without any provocation. Upon prepetrating I was during the delivery of Lovejoy's speech, this bloody deed he fled to the woods, not, none but the office-holders would remain inside however, before giving several other negroes to understand that their time would come next, and after them two white man living hard by. Dogs were put on track, and after a chase sereral hours he was captured, though not without a.desperate struggle-the pursuers being put to all they knew to take him a live. Having securely bound him they took him back to the nlantation to consider what was best to be done in this case. Several highly respetable gentleman were presented at the council, who decided to burn him at the stake, which waas done in the presence of all the negroes on that and several of the adjoining plantations, wretch died cursing all around him. The

In 1858 in the great struggle to return Douglas to the United States Senate, though Douglas had a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot and of course accomplished his great object, the popular vote for members of Congress showed that the State was essentially mean, the netual bona fide residents, who have Republican, the Republican candidates for Conbeen long enough in the Territory to identify gress having on the aggregate a majority of 3,481 over the Democratic. In 1856 Buchanthat Oviate has to "struggle" against hope I | termined three months as the period of resi- an's majority over Fremont was 9,348.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

For the Agitator Measures vs. Men.

No party ever did succeed for a great length of-time, which made principles subservient to party. The love of spoils killed the (11 Whig party, it has utterly demoralized the present Democratic party, and if the Republican party would reach the point of desfulness which it should, it must keep inviolate the great principles upon which it professed to be founded .-The principles which underlie the Republican party, are as old as truth, yet the present orginization was born only five years ago. It was founded upon the great truths enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. Acting in accordance with these sentiments it has already become a tower of strength.

It now has practical control of one house of Congress, and has twenty-five members of the them to other. And it is conceded by Democratic politicians, that by judicious management the Republicans will elect their man in November next. But should they forget the great principles of Right in scrambling for place, they will, and ought to be defeated. And when we hear politicians talking constantly of MENwhen we see the air swarming with office seekers, in my judgment, it is a bad symptom; when place stands higher in the hearts of a party than principle there is something wrong somewhere. Of course, every man has a right to seek any office he chooses. Thus far this is a free country. But men always should be held secondary to measures. To be sure, to give effect to our principles, we are driven to the organization of parties .-Standard bearers are necessary. But in their choice, humanity should not be forgotten. The MANHOOD of candidates should be considered as well as their availability. From past struggles we may learn many valuable lessons. A timid, temporizing policy never yet secured a perma-The policy of running unknown men for office because they have not been identified with great national issues may well be questioned.

From present indications, it appears that we shall have a warm time here in Tioga County. Local excitement, undoubtedly will run high .-And in order that our home affairs may not interfere with the great fight of November, I would suggest that our County Convention be held as early as July at most; but when the nominations are made, our eyes will be turned from local matters to national politics. The sooner the convention is held, the less personal strife there will be, and the better will we be prepared to battle "Democracie." Renders of the Actrator, what say you. Shall we not have our County Convention at an early hour? Think this matter over, revolve it in your minds, and you will, I think, come to the conclusion, that the sooner held, the better.

The other day I heard a prominent Democrat

say the only hope for his party in this county, was to get up a quarrel among the Republicans. And he was right. They are not fools. They understand perfectly well that our dissensions are their only salvation. They are very polite and suggestive now-adays. Selecting our candidates, and making themselves useful generfly. Napoleon always occupied the position contrary to the one selected for him by his enemies. And any measure that pleases a Demorrar, I am suspicious of when it tends to divide real distance the Revolution party.

OMES, late of Clymer, decid. an persons innecessed to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to ZACCHEUS MALLOROY, Westfield, April 5, 1800.

Administrator. and distract the Republican party.

In conclusion, let us have our convention early, let good and true men be nominated, and Tioga is all right. Let us be united. Let us not do just what our enemies wish us to do.— Family difficulties are often the most violent. Let us show by our lacks to the world that we are laboring for measures not men, principles, not party. That we are laboring for truth and justice, for which we had much rather suffer defeat than triumph in the ranks of outrage and

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR .- The regularly quarterly meeting of the State Agricultural Society met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday March 28th,-James Gowen, Esq. of Philadelphia, ex-president, in the chair. The business before it was the election of certain officers -A. O. Hiester, of Dauphin, was again chosen recording secretary, and George II. Bucher, of Cumberland, treasurer. After a full discussion, the Society selected Wyoming, in Luzerne county as the place for holding the next State Fair, and fixed upon the 24th, 25th, 25th and 27th of September as the time. Wyoming is situated in the beautiful valley of that name. and is six miles north of the thriving town of

Wilkesbarre, and eight miles south of Scranton. There is, at Wyoming, one of the finest courses for exercising horses that is to be found anywhere, and the grounds of the Luzerne County Society number seventy acres, surrounded by fence eight feet high, and are said to be admirably adapted for their purpose. The object in selecting a rural district instead of a large city for holding the exhibition, is to encourage the agriculturists of the Commonwealth, and not merely to make money out of the operation .-Wyoming is in one of the richest agricultural and thickly-settled regions in the State, and is, besides, accessible on all sides by railroads.-The executive committee are to meet on the second Tuesday of June, in Wilkesbarre, to arrange for the Fair.

Speaking of the scene in the House on the delivery of Lovejoy's anti-slavery speech, the Washington correspondent of the New York Post says: Its effect upon the country will be excellent. Said a northern democrat now visiting Washington, who witnessed the scene, "I'll never vote a pro-slavery ticket again, and I venture the assertion that if the intelligent described and Rooms in private families runshed at reasonable prices. Students withing to board them selves may also obtain Rooms in private families. The success that has attended the efforts of Prot. 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 Wellstone Academy.

Bills of Tuition are to be paid at or before the middle of each Term. By order of Trustees, never vote a pro-slavery ticket again, and I ven-ture the assertion that if the intelligent democrats of the free states could have been where the democratic party." During the outrage the northern democrats said nothing. There sat John Cochrane and other gentlemanly democrats, with their heads bowed with shame, but none but the office-holders would remain inside not one of them had the courage to call their party friends to order. Little Sam. Cox, of Roy's Drug Store, as he has just receited a large Ohio did get up and call Mr. Lovejoy to order, for speaking away from his seat, while he was totally oblivious of the appearance of the ap southern brethren.

MARRIED

In Wellsboro, on the 18th inst., by Rev. L. Stone, Mr. ORANGE HOTCHKISS of Farmington, and Miss ALVIRA COLGROVE of Middlebury.

In Farmington, on the 25th of March, by Renben T. Hall, Esq., WILLIAM PERRY of Tioga, to Miss LOISA ROBERTS of Farmington.

In Wellsboro, April 21, at L. D. Taylor's Hotel, by J. Emery Eq., Mr. CHARLES McCONNEL of Charleston Pa., to Miss OLIVE ANN NICHOLS of Brown Township, Lycoming County Pa.

SEEDS.—Fresh and reliable Garden and Field Seeds, the largest stock of Seeeds in the county will be found at Roy's Drug Store. Farmers who use Field Seeds will remember Roy's Drug Store and the large packages of Field Seeds.

BROTHER Jonathan's Furniture Polish. Price Seems. For sale at Roy's Drug Store.

100 PIECES VELVET RIBBON, just received HARDEN'S

FRESH lot of FLOUR and CHOP for sale chesp at HILDRETH & LANDIS.

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

#### BINDING.

Pooks, Magazines and Newspapers bound in Sa.
perior Styles. Universal facilities enable us to
please all. Call and see at the BOOK STORE. NOTICE

#### To Collectors and Others.

A IL Collectors of taxes previous to 1860, who have
A 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
made. By order of Commissioners.

#### Executof's Notice.

OTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Wilfham Taylor, late of Chatham, dec'd., are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the rame to present them to JAMES BURRELL, April 19, 1860. ROSWELL ACLY, Er'r.

### Auditor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have ing been appointed an Auditor to audit and settle the necounts of the Admir's, of the estate of Jerse Locke dec'd, will altend to the duties of sand appointment at his office in the Borough of Wellsboro' on the 30th day of April inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. Wellsboro, April 5, 1860. H. W. WILLIAMS.

LOST. O N or about the 1st of March, 1860, a Road Order, on Delmar township, No. 207, drawn Nov. 22d, 1858, to James Steele for \$40,00.

April 5th, 1860.\*

ROBERT STEELE.

#### Administrator's Notice.

ETTERS 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 Admir Delmar, April 12, 1860.

#### WOOL, WOOL.

THE subscriber gives notice that he has taken the Woolen Factory of J. I. Jackson, near Wellsbors, where he will do all custom carding and cloth dressing where he will no are custom carring and cloth dressing that may be entrusted to him the coming season. The works have been put in thorough repair, and all work 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 weel to those the wish to sell.

R. W. JACKSON. who wish to sell. Wellsboro, April 12th, 1860,3m.

#### PICTURE FRAMING.

TOILET GLASSES, Portraits, Pictures, Certificates Engravings, Needle Work. &c., &c., framed to Ingravings, receive nors, ac, ac, itsness in the neasest manner, in plain and ornamented Git. Rose Wood, Black Walnut, Oak, Mahogany, &c. Per-sons leaving any article for framing, can receive them next day framed in any style they wish and hung for them. Specimens at the Book Store.

WALL PAPER WALL PAPER WALL PAPER

WALL PAPER
WALL PAPER
WALL PAPER
WALL PAPER
WALL PAPER
WALL PAPER
Latest styles and largest associated of will paper
ever brought in Wellsboro.' In connection with the
above can be found Window Shades of all kinds. Call
soon at F. F. Paperysoc. soon at E. E. ROBINSON Wellshoro, April 5th, 1860.

#### Administrator's Notice.

ETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of ANDREW OMES, late of Clymer, dec'd.. all persons indebted DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership here to force existing between the subscribers in the Book and Stationery business under the firm of L. & W. H. Smith, at Wellsboro, P.a., is this day dissolved by mutual cous int. The businers of said firm will be continued at the old stand by E. E. Robinson, and the accounts, notes &c., of the late firm have been transferred to him. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle immediately.

LEWIS SMITH.

Wellsboro, April 5th, 1860. WM. H. SMITH.

## DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the book and stationery business under the firm of Smith and Richards at Wellsbore, is this day dissolved by mu'nal consent. The business of said firm will be continued at the old stand by Lewis & William H. Smith, and the accounts, notes &c, of the late firm

LEWIS SMITH.

I. D. RICHARDS.

March 29, 1860.

### For Sale.

THE undersigned wishes to sell in order to enlarge his Mercantile business, his farm (wijn personal property, stock and farming toole) situated in Uysees, Potter Co. Pa., consisting of 100 acres S0 cleared, good buildings thereon, situated on a good road and near a good market, a Warrantee Deed given to the purchaser. Price \$3000, one third down, four years for the halpage in annual narments. Address for the balance in annual payments. Address THOMAS E. GRIDLEY.

#### Brookfield, Tioga Co. Pa., March 15, 1860. WELLSBORO' ACADEMY. Wellsboro', Tioga County, Penna.

MARINUS N. ALLEN, A. M.; - - Principal. MISS CENTHIA FARMER, - - - Preceptress
MISS L. LUCINDA ALLEN, - - Assistant. MISS JUSEPHINE M. TODD, - - Music Teucher. The Academic year will be divided into three Torms of 14 weeks each. Spring Term commences Monday, April 2: closs Tuesday July 3.

Tuitiou.

Primary Department, Common Branches, Higher English, Languages, Languages, 10,000 Instrumental music (extra) Term of 12 weeks 10,000

Wellsboro, March, S, 1860.

FARRIERS POWDER is now extensively used for

# totally oblivious of the annoying conduct of his SPRING FASHIONS.

1860. CENTLEMEN'S wear of Silk Hats, at the NEW HAT STORE in Arcade Block, opposite the Dickinson House.

Corning, Feb. 23, 1860.

S. P. QUICK, Hatter.

#### TO MUSICIANS. CHOICE LOT of the best imported Italian sap

VIOLIN STRINGS.

Bass Viol strings, Guitar strings, Tuning Ferks
Bridges &c., just received and for sale at
ROYS DRUG STORE.