The Murder of Elijah Lovejoy.

The speech of Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, in the II are of Representatives last week, stirred up the fire enters tremendously. Had not the Rapublicans stood firmly by Mr. Lovejoy, he would have undoubtedly been struck down by THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1860, the Southern chivalry.

It was hardly to have been expected that a man whose brother had been mobbed and murdered for believing that slavery is wrong should speak of that institution with any great degree of deliberation and forbearance; and it is probably owing to this fact that Mr. Lovejoy spoke in such plain and cutting terms of the evils of the system. He is reported to have said: "You murdered my brother, on the banks of the Mississippi, more than twenty years ago, and I am hene to vindicate his blood and speak my mind." The history of the cruel murder alluded to may serve not only to show the assertion to be true, but also to refresh the memory of those southern Congressmen who, not long since, pronounced Mr. Van Wyck to be a liar and scoundrel, for asserting that negroes are burned in the South.

The New York Evening Post gives the follawing sketch of the murder of the brother of Mr. Lovejoya

"Ellijah P. Lovejoy, the brother of Owen Lovejoy, was a native of Maine, and was gradnated at Waterville College in 1828. He practised law sometime in St. Louis, but subsequent ly entered the Church, became an agent of the Sunday School Union, and was finally selected to conduct a religious journal in St. Louis. In his editorial capacity he maintained the right of an American citizen to free discussion; and when a free solored man was burked to death near St. Louis, he rebuked the savage outrage in such terms as it deserved. And for this he was driven out of the State of Missouri.

"He next established himself at Alton, Ill., and began the publication of a paper called the Alton Observer. In this journal he avowed his opposition to the system of Slavery, and published a long exposition of his views on the subject. Being on the border of a Slave State, his words raised a storm of popular fury, and three times his office was demolished, and his friends promptly came to his assistance, and replaced the property of which his enemies had robbed him, in violence of law and justice.-The publication of the Observer was therefore resumed.

"In November, 1837, Mr. Lovejoy's press having been recently destroyed and a new one ordered, a meeting was called ostensibly for the purpose of alloying excitement, but really to intimidate the bold advocate of free speech. Mr. Lovejoy appeared at this meeting, and in a brilliant and manly speech defended the freedom of conscience and the liberty of the press. Soon after his press arrived, and on the 7th of first; and the candidate afterwards. It is rather November, 1837, it was lodged in a stone warehouse, where Mr. Lovejoy and some of his friends took shelter, ready to defend it against an expected attack. The mob assembled the same night and fired upon the building, but failing to dislodge the occupants, they attempted to set fire to the warehouse. Mr. Lovejoy went out to prevent them, when he was shot dead, pierced with three buckshot.

"Mr Lovejoy left a wife and three children. Mrs. Lovejoy stood by him nobly in his trials, and particularly during a brutal assault upon him previous to the fatal affray at Alton. When Lovejuy's mother learned the tidings of his at Charleston will let them nominate whom death, she exclaimed: 'It is well. I had rather | they please, upon any platform they please. he should fall a martyr to his cause than prove recreant to his principles."

What is He?

What is Gen. Foster? Is he Lecompton or Anti-Lecompton? One portion of the Democracy claim him to be the former, while the other portion say he is the latter. But Gen. Foster dare not come out and say which faction he belongs to. He dare not openly express his opinion on this critical question. He is not in possession of sufficient moral courage enough to do so. It is true that he is either, as it suits his interest, but to come out openly and take an independent position, he dare not .- Miners Journal.

How can we better answer our Potsville cotemporary's question than by giving Deputy Secretary Diffenbach's opinion of Gen. Foster in his paper of Jan. 9, 1857. Diffenbach then

"He (Foster) is a lawyer, has served two or three terms in Congress, and is now a member of the Legislature. He did not distinguish bimself in either of these positions, and he may not be as able as his friends represent him to be, for they have a fashion of making great men of rather scanty material in the western part of the State."

This was said when Henry D. Foster was a candidate against Forney, for U. S. Senator. A few days later, Mr. Diffenbach, said in the columns of his paper, the Clinton Democrat:

"As to Foster himself we know but little about him. We spoke of him before the Senatorial election as one who had served in Congress and the Legislature, but had wholly failed to distinguish himself. We might have added, that he had not succeeded in making known to the people of the State that such a man lived. We said that he had friends in the western part of the State, who spoke of him in high terms, but as they had a fashion of making great men out of small material in that quarter, we did not know whether he was all that he was represented to be. But he has now succeeded in making himself known, and no one will now have much difficulty in measuring his calibre, his patriotism, or his love for the Democratic party. His selfishness, his factiousness, his weakness and purility stand out conspicuously to the gaze of the public. He has voluntarily placed himself beyond the pale of the Demoeratic fold, and there let him stand, or fall, or wallow, as best suits his tastes. We admire an independent man, but despise a puerile factionist. That littleness of soul, that stubborness for independence, characterizes selfishness under all circumstances, and we have never seen a more thorough exhibition of these traits than has been exhibited by Henry D. Foster throughout the recent Senatorial struggle."

DEATH OF WM. C. A. LAWRENCE-It is with feelings of regret that we learn that this gentleman, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, closed his earthly existence, at his residence in Harisburg, on Saturday night last .-Mr. Lawrence was a gentleman possessed of more than ordinary talents. He was elected three times to represent Dauphin county in the Legislature, and was twice elected Speaker .-At the opening of the last session he was elected Speaker, but his health failing he retired for a few days, as he and his friends supposed but from the day of his retirement until his death, he was never able to leave his residence. His death is universally regretted by the citizens of Harrisburg.

THE AGITATOR

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA.,

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

From Washington. Editorial Correspondence of the Agitator.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1860. THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Before these words shall have been put in type, many, if not all of the readers of the AGITATOR will have heard of the result of the Charleston Convention. The utmost anxiety prevails here among all classes of politicians in regard to its probable action, and every telegram is looked at and commented upon with earnestness by the knowing ones, and the speculations vary according to the prejudices of those who offer them, Up to this time (Thursday noon) there is quite as much uncertainty as there was one week ago as to who should be the nominee. Betting,-the only and best argument of fools-runs high. The telegraphic despatches seem to take their tone from the papers which publish them. Thus, the States, which is Douglas' organ here, contains telegrams, which, if true, place his nomination beyond the shadow of a doubt; whilst the Constitution's despatches say there is not the least chance for him. When such conflicting truths come from such veracious journals, is it not the part of wisdom to wait until we hear the truth as it is?

It is known that the Convention organized

permanently by the election of Caleb Cushing

of Massachusetts, an anti-Douglas man for President, with one Vice-President and one Secretary from each State. A Committee of one from each State, (except New York and Illinois, which send two setts of delegates |each,) was appointed on organization, and also a Committee of one from each State on Credentials. The ultra Southern delegates are fierce against Douglas, and intend to insist on a Slave Code Platform. By superior tactics they have obtained a decision in the Convention that the Platform, whatever it may be, will be made amusing to the Republicans here, and must be humiliating to the Douglas Democrats all over the North, that the violent and treasonable harangues which the Slave-drivers delivered against the Republicans during the organization of the House, early last winter, without rebuke from the Douglas democratic members. will now be-are now being-hurled against the Douglasites at Charleston. The South will, as a last resort, threaten the demise of the Union, and the dough faces of the North now Wigfall-the Solon from Texas-said the other day in the Senate in speaking of the Northern masses, that the South had but to threaten the dissolution of the Union, and they-the Northern masses,-would whine around the legs of their Southern lords like puppies, and lick the very dust at their feet. Wigfall was honest enough to say just what every slave-driver thinks, and the history of the country for ten vears shows the estimate of Northern subserviency to be pretty nearly true so far as the Democratic masses are concerned; but Mr. Wigfall and the other lords are beginning to discover that the Republican masses have boncs in their noses as well as their backs, and that the latter cannot be bent nor the former twisted. Indeed the "lords" understanding so well the nature of the animal known as the Northern dough face have already commenced this system at Charleston by threatening to bolt if they cannot have their own way. Of course this will at once cool the ardour of the valiant Douglasites, and they will submit as heretofore .-The Douglasites want Douglas and the Cincinnati Platform. The Slave-drivers want the Slave Code and a Southern man. Neither can be accommodated as they desire, and so they will have to compromise. This appears to be the position of things this morning. I presume that during the day the Platform will be may be it will be swallowed by the entire "unterrified" North and South. That is my indi-

vidual opinion. REPUBLICANISM SOUTH. To-day the Republican State Convention of Maryland meets at Baltimore, for the purpose of electing delegates to Chicago. This is the first State Convention of the Republican Party ever held in Maryland, I believe, and its action is looked to with some concern. The Republicans of Baltimore say that their city, like St. Louis, will be in a few years a Republican city; and they already have a good Republican daily newspaper-the Patriot-doing bat-

tle for them. There will be delegates at Chicago from near ly every district in Virginia. A State Convention to choose them is to assemble at Wheeling on the 2d of May. A Republican County Convention met on Saturday, the 14th inst., at Occoquan, Prince William County, Virginia, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Wheeling Convention. Strong resolutions were passed in favor of the Republican party, protesting against the censorship of the press at the South, and demanding freedom of speech. After enumerating several of the absurd and burdensome provisions of slave legislation. they come out with the following resolution:

"And all this must be borne without a murmur on our part, or we are charged as abolitionists and dis-loyal to Virginia. Thus after a careful review of the politics of the country, we are forced to the conclusion that in the coming contest we are to make choice between the Democratic and Republican parties, as we are convinced that every other party will be swept away by the issues of 1860."

THE HOUSE. there was no quorum present. It was agreed | ted upon them.

no vote should be taken on any question involving a party issue, and that the week should be spent in debate on the Tariff and other important measures then pending in the House. Hence, during the week, if no business has been done, we have had some of the finest speeches of the session. Messrs. Campbell and Morris of Pennsylvania, Mr. Morill of Vermont and Mr. Rice of Massachusetts all made strong speeches for protection. Mr. Bingham of Ohio made one of the finest arguments against the Dred Scott decision which I have yet heard or read. While he was speaking of the growth of anti-slavery sentiment in led by Mr. Pier of Corning, were present and the South, a little incident occurred which contributed greatly to the interest of the enshows the determination on the part of North- tertainment. ern men to maintain, in the House at least, the right of free speech. Mr. Extra Billy Smith of Virginia who is always trying to fell upon Mr. Jewett. This, however, proved show how long his ears are, interrupted Mr. to be no disadvantage to him, and it gave him Bingham, rather rudely denying the truth of a full opportunity to illustrate his method of Mr. B.'s statement. Mr. Bingham immedi- teaching vocal music. What the class thought ately turned upon Extra Egg Nog Billy with of it appears from the following resolutions, the following language: "Sir, you deny that passed unanimously at their afternoon session Virginia feels in the very fiber of her existence think, by all others who had an opportunity to that she must either throw off, gradually, by form an opinion: emancipation, this giant wrong, or perish by reason of its continuance. I was speaking of the patience, energy and skill of Prof. Jewett, as the politicians of a past generation; but I say to you, Sir, that the South had then, has had since, and has now, men far superior to all such narrow, bigoted, selfish, mercenary prejudices, but unhappily the gentleman from Vir-

Nog Billy Smith immediately subsided. To-day we had a nice treat in listening to speech from Tom Corwin of Ohio on the Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850. It will be remembered that Mr. Corwin was a member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet when the latter gentleman signed the Bill. Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts had just been delivering a most eloquent argument against the constitutionality of the law referred to. This was what called out Mr. Corwin, when Messrs. Carter of New York and Dawes and Eliot of Massachusetts had him fairly cornered, he got down gracefully with good humor and pleasant irony of which he is a perfect master. There is not, in my opinion, journed. a more graceful speaker in America than Mr. Corwin. He has a wonderful face. His features seem to change with every thought, and you can almost tell what he is going to say, before he says if. A slight shake of the head, or a nod, or a twist of his eye-brows, or a smile, or a scowl on his brow, each by itself speaks an | Massachusetts, and lived with him since that entire sentence. No one can have the least iden of the beauty, grace, force, or effect, of a speech of Corwin from reading it in the papers. It must be heard-and more-the speaker must be seen. Several other excellent speeches which I cannot now notice were delivered, and on the whole I think the week so far as Congress is concerned, has been a profitable one for the country. The Senate is not in session.

THE MORNONS.

ican body politic, is about to be removed in some way. The passage of the law making polygamy a penal offence will not be half so effective as the scheme now on foot in the Committee on Territories of which Mr. Grow is Chairman .--It is known that Arizona, Nevada, Jefferson (or Pike's Peak,) Dakotah and Chippewa have asked Congress for laws organizing them as Territories. The House Committee propose to give each of these a slice of Utah, and in this way annihilate the territorial existence of the latter. In each of the regions of country to be advertised beforehand, and all the laws to named, white women are very scarce, while in Utah there is a superabundance. The Pike's Peakers have no objection to any little arrangement by which Brigham Young can be made to divide his surplussage of the fair sex. But se. riously, this move will be made, notwithstanding the existence of another project which is stated as follows: Mr. Morris of Illinois will urge the passage of a joint resolution appointing Mr. Orr of South Carolina, Gen. Doniphan of Missouri, and Gov. Wood of Illinois, all good Democrats, of course, as Commissioners to nepossessions, on the express condition that they county, and if there be not two newspapers remove within a reasonable time from the limits and jurisdiction of the United States. The Commissioners are to make their report to the adopted, and that no matter how infamous it | President by the next Session of Congress .-The ground for this movement is to prevent a recurrence of war and bloodshed, as the history of the Mormons in Missouri and Illinois shows that they cannot, owing to their peculiarities, live on terms of peace and good-neighborhood with contiguous settlements. It is also treated as a question of economy to the Treasury.

week, much more so than it was a month ago. Н. У.

We can speak only speculatively as yet with regard to the result of the Charleston Convention. The fight is yet upon the platformthe South demanding a Slave Code for the Territories. A Slave-Code Platform once adopted, Douglas is the deadest of all possible candidates. His strength is in his position; that lost, he is the worst candidate that can be nominsted. It certainly looks now as if there were a chance for his defeat.

Senator Wigfall, of Texas, used the following language, a few days since, in Congress :--"These Northern people, of all parties, are a mean, despicable set of starvelings, unable to see beyond a dollar, and caring for no consideration except money. Threaten them, and they will crouch at your feet like hounds .-Only swear that you are going to dissolve the Union, and the timid creatures will get down on all fours, bite the dust, and kiss the rod raised to chastise them." The Senator applied this language to Northren Republicans and Democrats indiscriminately. As if to show that it is no piece of empty bravado, the Charleston papers declars that the house of that city will never be so closely secured and watch- for the United States early in the coming sumed as when the Democratis Convention shall be mer. They will bring much wealth with them, When the House met on Monday morning in session, with its hosts of retainers precipita- and what is better, they will bring confirmed

between the Democrats and Republicans that | FROM THE PEOPLE.

For the Agitator.

The Musical Convention lately advertised in your paper to be held in Tioga, came off at the time appointed and was a decided success from beginning to end, as well as remunerative to the gentlemen who conducted it. It was held at a busy season, and many were prevented from attending by unavailable business engagements; yet the class of singers numbered over forty, and the M. E. Church, (where the Convention was held,) the largest in the village, was completely filled on the evening of the Concert.

The singers acquitted themselves admirably. and the Tioga and Lawrenceville Brass Bands,

Mr. Barber was prevented, by ill health, from taking an active part in training the singers; and the burden of nearly the whole work on the fourth day, and fully concurred in, I

Resolved, That we express our gratification with shown in conducting the exercises of this Convention. Resolved, That we approve of his system of Teaching, and especially his method of cultivating the

voice.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend him to the public as highly skilled in music, and well qualified to hold Musical Conventions. Near the close of the Concert another sett

ginian is not one of them!" Mr. Extra Egg of resolutions were passed unanimously by the class and the audience, as follows: Resolved, That we express our heartfelt thanks and

gratitude for the energy and skill, which Prof's Bar-ber and Jewett have shown in conducting the exercises of this Convention.

Resolved, That we highly approve of their system of Teaching-especially in the cultivation of the

nce.
Resolved, That we cordially commend them to the public as men of high ability in teaching music, and ell qualified to conduct Musical Conventions. Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Lawrenceville and Tioga Brass Bands for the able man ner in which each has assisted in the exercises of this evening.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in

the Tioga County Agitator, the Tioga County Demo crat, the Corning Journal and the Elmira Daily Press After speeches from Rev. S. J. McCullough,

F. E. Smith and others, the Convention ad-

Poor Heenan .- The Pittsburg Post says 'A female signing herself Josephine Heenan, writes from New Orleans to Mr. A. J. Menkin one of Ada Isaacs Menkin's husbands, and says she—the said Josephine—was married to John C. Heenan, November 14th, 1859, in Boston, time until his departure for Europe. Josephine says Ada Isaacs never made Heenan's acquaintance until last fall, although Ada had been writing letters to him, saying in one of them that "a loving sister might write to a beloved brother," Josephine says:

My husband, as soon as he learns of this woman's audacity, will, through the medium of the press, refute her lies, and make known Mormonism, that festering ulcer on the Amer- not unbounded faith in his honor, I should indeed be wretched.

The "Beniki Boy," is to be pitied. Two women insist with a pertinacity peculiar to their sex, on being married to him, and without his knowledge or consent; so far as the public, or, indeed his most intimate friends know .-This thing is getting rich?

Isn't there another Mrs. Heenan? Where is Mrs. Heenan the third? Trot her out.

AN IMPORTANT LAW .-- A bill passed the Pennsvlvania House of Representatives during the last session, requiring all proposed legislation be published in at least two papers in each county. The Senate struck out all that part about the publication of the laws, retaining only the first section, in a modified form. The House concurred; and as the law is an important one to all who intend to ask for legislation hereafter. we append it in full:

"That from and after the passage of this act it shall be required that every application to the Legislature, for any act of incorporation, shall be preceded by a public notice or advertisement of the same, in two newspapers in the city or county for which the legislation is demanded, published therein, then in one, which said public notice or advertisment shall set forth the names of all the parties, commissioners or corporators to the bill or proposed legislation, and the same shall be published or advertised in said papers, before the bill or proposed law shall be presented to either branch of the Legislature."

IMPRISONED FOR SELLING HELPER'S BOOK-BURNING THE VOLUMES .- The Greenville (S. C. Patriot has the following:

"On Thursday afternoon last, in the interval between the morning and evening session of The weather has been quite cold for the past our courts, several incendiary documents were committed to the flames, in the presence of a large crowd in front of the court-house door .-These objectionable works, consisting principally of the 'Impending Crisis,' had been put in circulation in this district by Harold Wyllys, who has been convicted of the offence, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The pile of fuel was placed in order by an intelligent colored boy, Bob, who seemed to be as earnest in the matter as any one present. Contributions to the pile were made by citizens of Laurens. Pickens, and Spartenburgh. The match being applied by Bob, and the combustible matter having been made a little more combustible by a good sprinkling of alcohol, the books were consigned to the flames by the chief marshal of the town, and were soon destroyed." :

> Kansas, they say at Washington, is coming into the Union. When she enters the Union there will be thirty-four States. The Senate of the United States will contain sixty-eight members, and the House of Representatives, two hundred and thirty-eight. There will be nineteen Free States to fifteen Slavy States ; the Free State Senators will number thirtyeight, and the Slave State Senators thirty.

Twenty thousand Swedes and Norwegians are reported to be getting in rendiness to embark habits of morality, industry and economy.

A Develish Plot.

A conspiracy of the most horrible character. as to its aim, has just been revealed in Detroit, Mich. The plot revealed by one of the projectors, was, in substance, a deliberately formed plan to destroy the railroad bridge at Mount Clemens, on the Grand Trunk Railway, and allow the regular passenger train to precipitate itself into the river. The object of this fiendish attempt was plunder alone, the perpetrators intending to conceal themselves in the vicinity. and watch for the catastrophe, and then pounce upon the victims on pretence of assisting them from the wreck.

The projectors and partial executioners of and Reed Bowmen. They went so far as to commence work on the bridge, removing, by the use of the wrench, a number of nuts from the long bolts which support the trestle-work. The latter is a Howe's truss bridge, of three Elias Snell, Isaac Squires, Levi B. Sheire, spans, of sixty feat each, and is about thirtyfive feet above the water. The peculiar construction of these bridges is such, as every engineer knows, that the bolts constitute its strength. They are fifteen or twenty feet in length, and are placed in such a position as to bind the upper and lower girders together, and press the diagonal frame-work "into a solid mass of timbers, which no ordinary weight can break down. The moment they are withdrawn, the bridge will fall of its own weight, and the removal of a small portion of them contributes greatly to decrease its power of resistance to an immense moving weight. In the present instance, the bridge was strengthened by iron Staple, Thomas Skelly, Jefferson Sherman, S. girders, which extended from one abutment to Legar, John Stewart, George Seely, Herrick the other, and the danger was less, but no Smith, Phillip Taylor, Samuel F. Wood, Ansel amount of girding would have rendered the Wright, George Westbrook. bridge safe for any length of time after the bolts were rendered ineffective by the removal of the retaining power.

The plot was frustrated by the same influences which gave it an existence. The restless villainy of the projectors would not allow them to wait for the slow consumation which they were aiming at, and one of them broke into a house with a loaded gun, in the night time, J. Coats, J. W. Guernser, and attempted to shoot and rob the proprietor; and the other was caught in the commission of some petty offense. Both of them were placed in the custody of the law and convicted. Smith, the one who committed the burglary and attempted murder, was sentenced last week to State Prison for life, and Bowman went to the same institution for three years. After sentence, Smith revealed the pldt in reference to the railroad bridge; and, upon examination, the fruits J. Beach's Adm'rs, of their nefarious labor were found to be exactly as described.

THE FIGHT. The steamer Vanderbilt arrived at this port on Saturday morning with three days' later European intelligence, her dates being to the 18th inst. The main feature of the news is the great prize-fight between Heenan and Sayers, which took place on the 17th inst, in a meadow on the borders of Hampshire and Surry. The fight lasted two hours and six and to me directed, for the holding of an Opphans' minutes; during which forty-two rounds were had, when there was such an intense pressure upon the combatants by the crowd that it was deemed necessary by the referce to stop the fight. Sayers's right arm was disabled soon after the fight commenced, and Heenan was knocked nearly blind. The accounts of the fight his marriage with myself. It has marred my are conflicting, as to who would have come off happiness not a little to hear his name spoken of in connection with this worthan, and had I Heaven who may all all witnesses and other persons prosecuting in boths! Heenan, who was clearly much the strongest man, would have made a finish of it, and, perhaps, of Sayers's life, too had not the ropes been cut, and the crowd rushed in upon the men.-The decision of the referee makes the affair a drawn battle, with no day fixed for its resumption. The general news is of very little importance .- New York Tribune.

> A SHORT time since the Postmaster at Bunker Hill, Ohio, received a letter from Mr. Vallandigham M. C. from that State, requesting of him a list of the names, of all the Democrats and the leaders, or influential men of the same; the names of all the Opposition, and also the names of the doubtful, in the bounds of the delivery of his office, so that he might be enabled to send documents to said persons. The Postmaster replied that he would perform the labor on the receipt of \$25. Mr. Vallandigham then responded as follows:

> WASHINGTON D. C. April 9th, 1860. Str:—Instead of the \$25 you improdently write for, I will send you notice of your removal from office, as soon as the papers can be made out, which is now being done.
>
> C. L. YALLANDIGHAM.
>
> To the Postmaster, Bunker Hill, Butler Co. Ohio.

The Postmaster states that the annual income of the office amounts to \$23, and that the discharge of its duties was imposed upon him by or in which the parties applying for it reside, if his neighbors, who, justice requires him to say, gotiate with the Mormons for the sale of their two newspapers are published in said city or voted unanimously in favor of his appointment, and against either of themselves taking it .- N. Y. Tribune.

> FACTS WORTHY OF NOTICE. -The Abolitionists thrive on Democratic ascendency. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in his Boston "Liberator," (the organ of the disunion Abolitionists,) deprecates the election of a Republican, because it would silence agithtion and thereby weaken abolitionism.

Wendell Phillips, the great abolition orator, in his lecture; last week, in Brooklyn-(his subject being "A Plea for the Dissolution of the Union")-took the same view of the matter, and declared that he would rather see a Democrat elected Prescident, for if a Republican is elected, he says, "agitation will be lulled." but if Douglas or any Democrat is elected, "we shall have greater anti-slavery progress in four years than in forty under such a programme as that of Seward's administration.

Yes-such are the hopes of the disunion abolitionists from the election of the Democrat for President. We have no doubt that the election of another slavery-extending, Cubastealing, fillibustering, treasury-robbing-administration, like the present, would continue to embitter sectional feeling, and produce more real danger to the Union than the election of the most ultra anti-slavery Republican politician,

Houston stock seems to be rising in certain localities. The editor of a Galveston paper

"We conversed with a number of reliable gentlemen on our trip, and were assured that they were satisfied with Houston's course so far, and some who had offered \$50 to have him shot would not give a cent, and had nothing to say. One man told us that a few weeks since he had several hundred dollars made up for him to go to Austin and shoot Gov. Houston's head off, but now he could not raise 'two bits' for the same purpose.

Brigham Young has established a mint of his own, where coin is manufactured and forced into oirculation, and is said to be 30 per cent below the national standard.

Jurors Drawn for June Term, 1860 GRAND JURORS.

William W. Bentley, Robert B. Bailey, An. drew K. Bosard, Orson Cole, Victor Case, Eli Dartt, Layfaette Gray, William M. Inscho, Jo. seph James, Edwin, Klock, William Merrit, Alanson E. Niles, Levi I. Nichols, Joshua Rushmore, Albert Richmund; Chas. G. Smith, Julius G. Seely, Henry G. Short, D. Brain Shoff, William G. Seely, Hoyt Tubbs, Benjamin T. Vanhorn, Daniel Watson.

TRAVERSE JURORS!

John Abbott, Thomas Baldwin, Jacob Briggs, Ard H. Bacon, Seth Daggett, Jesse B. Doan, Harry Ellis, Oliver V. Elliott, Wm. Fulkerson, The projectors and partial executions of William G. Gilkey, Leroy Glenson, A. Griffin, William Holland, Richard Krusen, Austin La. throp, Henry Monroe, Charles Mascho, George Potter, Erastus W. Phelps, Samuel Rogers; J. E. Robbins, Harris Soper, Norman Strait, Robert Steele, Clark Cole, John Dickinson, Richard Childs, James Tubbs, Henry S. Sheffer, Alexander S. Turner, Peter V. Vanuess, Royal Wheeler Benjamin C. Wickham,

SECOND WEEK Almon Allen, Rufus Butler, Hiram Brooks, Buel Baldwin, Charles Comstock, Robert C. Cox, William French, jr., John Gibson, Hiran S. Hastings, James A. Hathaway, George Ilildreth, John Hazlett, Obadiah Inscho, Thomas Inscho, Silas Johnson, Ambrose Keeler, Jesse Keeney, G. Lamb, Levi Mills, Moses H. Metcalf, Danfreth K. Marsh, Isaac Owens, Charlton Phillips, Horace Roff, Elliott S. Rose, Silas

Trial List, June Term, 1860.

PIRST WEEK. B. Dailey, et al vs. W. Elisworth. vs. E. D. Tinuey. vs. E. R. Binley. vs. J. Black's Ex'rs. Xavier Hawser, SECOND WEEK. vs. Se'l Directors of Clymer. vs. W. T. Humphry. vs. D. Churcher, et al.

J. B. Benn, A. W. Wilson, M. S. Baldwin, vs. E. Dyer. vs. W. B. Middaugh. Henry Sarle, H. W. Caulkings, H. G. Martin.

vs. E. Dyer. vs. C. J. Whitcomb. vs. Covington township. vs. J. Tremain, vs. E. H. Smith. vs. H. A. Guorhsey, et al. vs. Erastus Niles. vs. R. K. Brundage. vs. Wm. Johnson. J. P. Ring, Elmira W. M. Co.,

vs. Geo. Harrey. W. A. Bailey, vs. Wm. Allen. Tioga Co., vs. Tilly Marvin, et al. Commonwealth, vs. John Pierson. vs. Spencer & Jewell. N. A. Roe for Berry, A. C. Bush, Wells & Larrison, vs. Johns & Dewitt. vs. Baker & Orcutt.

TIOGA COUNTY COURT PROCLAMATION .-Whereas, the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge for the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and A. Humphrey and J. C. Whitaker, Esq's., Associ-Court, Court of Common Plens and General Quarter Sessions, at Wellsboro', for the County of Tioga, on the first Monday of June, (being the 4th day,) 1860 and to continue two weeks. Notice is therefore hereby given, to the Coroner,

Justices of the Peace and Constables in and for the County of Tioga, to appear in their own proper persons, with their rocords, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which of their offices and in their behalf apportain to be done, and to depart at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time, agreeably to notice.
Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office,

in Wellsboro', the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight undered and sixty.

40tc SIMEON I. POWER, Shefiff.

Calvin Baxter and George H. Baxter vs. Betsey Baxter, widow of Ira Baxter, dec'd, and Aaron Baxter, Abboy Eliza Alby, Kally Amanla Taft, Calvin Baxter, George H. Baxter, Charlotte P. Hoyt, Susan Bottom and Ira C. Baxter,

In the Orphans' Court of Tio ga County.

Heirs at law of Ira Baxter, dec'd.

WRIT OF PARTITION.—Notice is hereby given to the above parties, that, by virtue of the above mentioned writ of partition, an inquest will be held and taken and the state of the above mentioned write of partition, an inquest will be held and taken the state of the stat upon the premises described in the petition, situated in the township of Nelson, Tioga County, Pa., consisting of two tracts of land, the first of which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands in possession of Albert Fowler and wife; on the east by lands in possession of Joseph M. White, Luke B. Maynard and Enoch Blackwell; on the south by the mill-race of Enoch Blackwell; on the west by lands in possession of Artemas Locey and John A. Smith-containing about ninety acres of land,

with a dwelling house, a frame barn, &c., upon it.
Also—Another let of land in said Nelson township. and bounded on the north by the New York State line; on the east by lands in the possession of Morgan Scely; on the south by land in the possession of Joseph S. Bottom and others; and on the west by lands in the possession of John Rathbone-containand in the possession of John Rathbone—containing about fifty acres, with allowance;—which two tracks of land were the property of said Ira Baxter, at his decease. On Monday, the 11th day of June, 1860, at I o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making partition at valuation and appraisement of the said real estate, as in the said writ required, at which time and plate said parties can attend if they think proper. (40:3) S. I. POWER, Sh'ff.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—
Sealed proposals will be received up to the 21st day of May for the building of a new County Jail.—

11 ha in the Commis-The plans and specifications will be in the Commissioners' Office, for inspection, from the 7th of May up to the day of letting.

April 27, 1860.

40:3 up to the day of letting.
April 27, 1860.

A PPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—
To Furmon Lucas: You are hereby notified that Marinda D. Lucas, your wife, by her next friend Cornelius C. Daggett, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 4th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for hearing the said Marinda L. Lucas in the property of the in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper. April 23, 1860, Wellsboro', SAI. POWER,

Sheriff's Office. APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.

To Paul N. Herrington: You are hereby notified that Susan C. Herrington, by her next friend John Little; has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County for a direct from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court have appointed Monday, the 4th day of June poxt, at 20 clock P. M. for here were that the said Court from the bonds of Monday, the 1th day of June poxt, at here were the said Court for the said Court 2 o'clock P. M., for hearing the said Susan Herringto in the premises, at which time and place you can special from the premises, at which time and place you can special from think proper.

April 23, 1860, Wellsboro', S. I. POWER, Sheriff's Office.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.

To Lydia Ann Thayer:
You are hereby notified that Asa Thayer, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of band, has applied to the Court of Common of matrices and that the said Court has appointed Monday, mony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 4th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for hearing the said Asy Thayer in the premises, at which ing the said Asy Thayer in the promises, at which in the property of the property of the said of the said Asy Thayer in the property of the said of the said Asy Thayer in the property of the said of the said Asy Thayer in the property of the said of the said Asy Thayer in the property of the said of the said Asy Thayer in the property of the said of the said Asy Thayer in the property of the said of the said Asy Thayer in the property of the said of the said Asy Thayer in the property of the said of th ime and place you can appear if you think proper.
April 30, 1860. 40.4 S. I. POWER, Shift.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.

You are hereby notified that Theophilus Church, You are hereby notified that Theophilus Church, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common your husband, has applied to the Court have appointed of matrimony, and that the said Court have appointed of Monday, the 4th day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Monday, the 4th day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., for hearing the said Theophilus Church in the premises, hearing the said Theophilus Church in the premises, the which time and place you can appear if you think proper.

B. I. POWER, Sheriff.

April 50, 1850.