Crop Prospects.

The Clermont (O.) *Courier* says: There are various conflicting opinions in regard to the yield of wheat in this vicinity. On bottom lands, and some of the flat lands, the prospect is pretty fair; but there are many fields that it is thought will not pay for harvesting. The hard freezing in the winter, and the dry weather in March, have left many fields completely bare in spots. This is more especially the case on the little knolls and "points," as they are exposed to wind and weather. The drilled wheat has stood the drouth and freezing much better than that sown broadcast; but still it has not entirely escaped.

We have never seen a better prospect for fruit in this county than the prasent—with the exception of the peach crop. The trees are remarkably full of blossoms—so full that if two-thirds of them should produce apples, there will be great danger of the trees breaking down with their loads. The prospect of cherries and pears is equaly fine. As for peaches, we understand that they are all killed in Clermont, except in the southern part of the county, near the river, where a partial crop may be expected.

The Hillsborough (O.) *News* says: The prospects of the growing wheat crop in this county, as far as we can learn, are encouraging at this time. The frequent and copious rains of the last three or four weeks have entirely changed the appearance of the fields, and where a month ago the prospect was most gloomy, there is now a fair promise of a good crop. "Croaking" has almost ceased, and we trust the present anticipations of a bountiful harvest will be realized.

Fruits of all kinds except peaches and cherries, bids fair to be abundant this year. The apple trees are heavy laden with blossoms, and in some localities even peaches will be plenty. Currants, strawberries and other small fruits, give promise also of unusual abundance and fine quality.

The Dubuque *Herald* of the 21st says: It is too early to be able to say anything very definitely about the growing wheat crop, especially in the section where it is mostly of the spring variety. There are some pieces of winter wheat sown in this reigon, all of which appear well at the present time, so far as we have observed or heard.

The spring wheat, of which a large breadth has been sown this season, has had to encounter an extraordinary dry season. This crop is badly in need of rain. The seed which was plowed down or well harrowed in, has produced a healthy looking growth, but that which was not so well covered with earth, has not yet sprouted, owing to the want of rain.

A correspondent near the center of Iowa, writes to us that in his vicinity there has been an unusual breadth of wheat sown and is coming up beautifully. A good deal of rain has fallen there recently, at least enough for the crop. Our correspondent thinks that unless wheat brings a good price next fall, farmers will lose money, even if the wheat turns out well, in consequence of the expenses they have incurred.

Our own conclusions are, that if the season is favorable and the wheat crop throughout the country turns out as it now promises, we will have a return of better times ere long.

The Peoria *Transcript* says: If any portion of our Western country can brag of glorious prospects for the coming harvest it is the country around Peoria. Wheat, oats and all other spring crops, look like painting—and as for the hay prospect, it is magnificent.

If the present appearances are only half fulfilled, Illinois will come out of the long kinks with flying colors—the short ones have long since disappeared.

A passenger on the Vanderbilt, who witnessed the fight, gives the following account of the closing scenes:

"On the last call of time, Heenan came up promptly, and the referee left. Sayers was not up to the time, but was sitting on the knee of his second. Heenan, after waiting for him, walked up to him, with his second behind him, and said; 'Give me this fight!' To this there was no reply. 'Give me this fight, I say!' repeated Heenan; but still there was no reply, and the sponge was not thrown up. Heenan then drew back and slapped Sayers in the face with the palm of his hand, knocking him down, when out siders rushed in and ended the fight."

The same passenger states that when the English rushed in to break up the fight, Mr. Wilkes called upon the Americans to see fair play, whereupon the later rushed in and cleared the ring of the English in a moment, striking from the shoulder.

There are various rumors afloat, among others that Morrissey, who had heavy bets on Sayers, was the first man to break through the ring.

Fome one to two thousand persons, according to *Bell's Life in London*, witnessed the fight—among them, tolerably disguised, several of the nobility, members of Parliament, all grades of the people, from the aristocracy down, including a few of the clerical order!

WOMAN COWHIDES A MAN—SHE IS ARRESTED.—The St Louis *Republican* of May 2d thus states doings of an offended Amazon: Yesterday Mrs. Catharine Wansganz sent her little girl out with her doll, which was a very fine one, to play on the sidewalk. While she was playing there Morris Garragam, who resides at No. 309 South Fourth street, came along with his little child, and asked Mrs. Wansganz's daughter to let his little girl play with her doll a while, which she did. While his girl was playing with it she let it drop on the pavement, breaking its head to pieces. Mrs. Wansganz asked Mr. Garagam if he would not pay for it. He said he would, but upon hearing the price ($2 50) declined. It seemes he then took special pains to ridicule her about asking $2 50 for the doll. Mrs. Wansganz stood those taunts for some time, but at last getting *desperate* she went away and procured a cowhide. Then returning, she asked if he did not intend to pay for the broken doll. Upon receiving a reply in the negative, she laid on his back the cowhide with all her might. *He went to Justice Allen* and got a warrant for her arrest, and she was yesterday fined $1 and costs, in all mounting to $12 85. It was quite an amusing scene in the Court room to see how she pleaded her own case, and addressed the jury in an eloquent manner.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.—The Iron City College has removed to the splended halls in the new College Building, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, opposite the St. Clair Hotel. Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M. for the past three years the principal teacher in the College, is now associate Principal and proprietor with F. W. Jenkins in the Institution, and Mr. A. Cowley is engaged as the permanent teacher of penmanship. The College now occupies the largest and best rooms in the city.—*Pittsburg Chron.*

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.,
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1860.

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

From Washington.

Editorial Correspondence of the Agitator.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1860.

SLAVOCRATIC "HARMONY."

Up to the date of our last letter, the friends of Douglas in the Charleston Democratic Convention had every reasonable hope not only that their man would be the nominee but that he would be placed on a platform not obnoxious to Northern Democrats:—that, in short, the candidate and platform would unite all factions of the Democracy in the "bonds of harmony." As late as Saturday these hopes were still entertained, but clouds were gathering in the Southern sky which betokened a storm. On Monday of the second week the storm broke, and the old hulk of Sham Democracy is now being tossed upon the merciless breakers of sectionalism. A majority of the Committee on Principles recommended a Platform containing planks obnoxious to the Northern Democracy; and the latter reported a creed quite obnoxious to the South. The Northern Platform, (which Heaven knows was cringing and dirt-eating and dough-face enough to satisfy any reasonable demands of slavery) was finally adopted, to the great disgust of the South; whereupon, to show their contempt for those who had always heretofore licked the dust off their boots, but who now for the first time refused obedience, nine States withdrew and set up a Convention on their own account. This occurred last Tuesday. Tennessee, Maryland and Virginia threatened to follow the seceding Gulf States unless the Convention would compromise matters by eating a little more dirt, which was agreed to in the adoption of the Tennessee Resolution. This doctrine is, that no rights of property in slaves can be impaired by the legislation of Congress or by any Territorial Legislature. It will be at once seen that this is entirely inconsistent with Douglas's doctrine of squatter sovereignty. It does not go to the extent of the majority platform wished for by the seceders, which would make protection to slavery in the territories and elsewhere the imperative duty of all branches of the government. So the three-fourths of the Convention which was left (one-fourth only having seceded) commenced balloting for a candidate. On the first ballot, Mr. Douglas received 145 votes, Hunter, 42; Guthrie, 37; Johnson, 12; Dickinson, 7; Lane, 6; and Jeff. Davis, 1—in all 250. A resolution had already passed that 202 votes or two-thirds of all the electoral votes was necessary to a choice. On the Fifty-Seventh ballot—the last which was taken—Mr. Douglas had 152 votes, Hunter, 16; Guthrie, 66; Dickinson, 2; and the rest scattering. Finally, on Thursday, May 3d, after a session of ten days, the Convention adjourned, without making any nomination, to meet at Baltimore, on the 18th June next; and the seceders following their pious example adjourned to meet at Richmond on the same day. Such, in brief, is the history of the most extraordinary Convention which ever gathered together in this country for political purposes.

In 1856, the Republican party then in its infancy, was called a sectional party, because it affirmed that Freedom was more desirable than Slavery. In 1860, the Republican party is a great National party, while Democracy is shivered to atoms by sectionalism!

THE FIGHT.

I did not before suppose that a fight between two brutalized men in England would have attracted so much of public interest as the late encounter between Heenan and Sayers for the Championship of the Prize Ring. Yet during the past week nothing else, or but little else has been talked about. True, the politicians and others directly interested have given Charleston and its National Convention a good deal of attention and concern; but the fight—"the international mill"—overshadowed that, and it seemed for a time to have been left entirely to the wire-pullers. The sympathy of the crowd was with Heenan, though there was some apprehension that he would come off second best. But when the news came that Heenan was victorious although not formally declared the victor, and that he had been cheated out of the triumph by the foul play of an English mob, there was no end to the exultation over the result, and no end to the indignation at the backers of the Champion for trying to save their money in this way. No other solution can be given of their conduct than that they saw their champion was going to be whipped in about three minutes, more time. Heenan was treated unfairly from the time he landed in England to the last round of the fight. He was hunted from county to county by policemen, bound over to keep the peace (which was right enough if the bonds had been large enough and Sayers bound also,) and belittled by the sporting press. For two hours and six minutes, and through thirty-seven rounds, these men struggled with each other, each trying to commit murder upon the other in the shortest possible period of time and in the most scientific manner. These two men had no cause of quarrel with each other; there was no spite or bad blood between them. Yet to gratify the vitiated tastes of a few scoundrelly lords and other aristocratic nabobs; and to gratify the passions of a class of society which society could very well dispense with in any country known as "the fancy,"—a class which is, in fact, a disgusting old seed wart upon the body politic—these two men meet and maul each other into masses of mince meat. What can be said of the christianity and civilization of the country where such a spectacle is permitted? We shall have something to say on this subject on a future occasion.

CONGRESS.

The absentees at Charleston not having returned, the House did not enter into the transaction of business, but continued to debate the great questions now before the people of the country. Mr. Moore of Alabama made the only speech this session against the tariff bill, denouncing it as a Black Republican measure, to the great annoyance of old TOM FLORENCE, who wants the people of Pennsylvania to believe that protection to home industry is a Democratic measure. Mr. Allay of Massachusetts showed up slavery as an agricultural curse, by comparing the resources of several States where the two systems of labor obtain. Mr. Wade of Ohio, (a brother of the Senator.) defended his indorsement of the Helper Book, and did not, like Sherman, excuse himself on the ground that he did not know what was in it. But the great speech of the week was that of John Hickman of Pennsylvania. He looked much better in health than the last time he spoke. He stood among the Republicans and addressed himself to the Democratic side. It was a speech of great power and eloquence on the subject of Southern Aggressions. As soon as he commenced speaking men of all parties gathered around him to hear him more distinctly. Several Senators came, in the word having gone out that he was speaking to the House. He reviewed the history of sectionalism, and said that it had been nursed and animated until it has become the fruitful parent of all our afflictions. It is not the sectionalism of the North but of the South—not springing from the few who understand the Constitution in all its bearings, but from the many, who, feeling their weakness, have united for strength—a sectionalism not created in the atmosphere which cools the laborious brow, but in the fetid air of rice swamps and cotton fields—a sectionalism now mild and persuasive, now fierce and persistent. He wished to impress this truth on the public mind, namely, that it is the determination of the South to extend rather than to reduce the limits of slavery. This arrays the different parts of the country in hostility, and in this connection he spoke of the cringing and dirt eating Buchanan in contrast with the manly and inflexible Jackson. The North will endeavor not to dissolve the Union themselves, and they were fast forming the determination to *prevent others from dissolving it.* As he said this he threw a glance of scorn at the Democratic side where sat Gartrell of Georgia and Singleton of Mississippi, Keitt and others who had threatened to send us all to general and eternal smash, if the pro-slavery party get beaten next Fall. He spoke of the humiliating concessions to the South in the compromise of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave Law which cempels men to leave their fields and workshops to run after the panting negro while we are denied equality in the Union. The present Executive—James Buchanan—has not rendered himself more notorious by his partiality than he has by the disgusting subserviency of his rule. His deception as a candidate was equaled only by his cynical demeanor to his true friends. He ("J. B.") and his followers had abandoned the popular sovereignty doctrine of 1856 because it failed to give Kansas to Slavery.—Those who opposed the President's demands had been branded with treason and trodden down under the iron heel of a fierce, petty and malignant tyranny. Certain members of the 33d Congress had sowed the seeds the fruit of which has been now reaped at Charleston. In all the bloody history of Kansas the people found the President could be as false as any other man. He spoke of the absurdity of the South in their efforts to preserve the territory they now possess, but to acquire Mexico, Cuba, and Central America, as they say, for an outlet to their surplus labor. The South want and strive for unlimited slavery extension and the subjugation of the North. They would fire this Capitol, but the North had the ability and power to save both it and them. In conclusion he said, he proved the accuser guilty, and sectionalism the accusation. I hope this speech will be placed in the hands of every intelligent democrat in the country.

FIVE NEW TERRITORIES.

I spoke in my last letter of the proposed annihilation of Utah by the House Committee on Territories. Through the kindness of Mr. Grow, the Chairman, I am enabled to give the boundaries of those proposed, which will be better understood if the reader has before him a map of the United States. Arizona includes all that portion of territory obtained from Mexico east of the Colerado and its northerly affluent (Virgin river) and west of the 108th meridian. Its southern boundary will be the Mexican border, and its northern the parallel of 36° 30′, separating it from Utah. Arizona will thus form a block nearly square, including most of New Mexico west of the Rocky Mountains, and containing nearly two hundred thousand square miles.

Nevada will comprise all that part of Utah west of the 114th meridian, besides a small triangle between Virgin river and the California state line, and a narrow strip of what was formerly Oregon territory (now Washington) between the eastern border of that state and Green river. It will thus contain about 175,000 square miles, and include the now famous Washeo Mineral region.

Idaho, signifying "Gem of the Mountains," is the name proposed for the Pike's Peak territory. Its eastern boundary will be the 102d meridian; its western Green river; its southern the 37th, and its northern the 43d parallel of latitude. The Rocky Mountains will form a sort of back-bone, passing nearly along its centre. Its extent will be about 150,000 square miles. By thus clipping the wings of Utah on both the east and west sides, the latter will be left with scarcely one-fourth of its present extent. A narrow strip east of Green river will be added to Nebraska.

Dacotah will include all the territory west of Minnesota, lying between the 46th parallel on the north, and the Missouri river on the south, with its tributary, the Niobrarah, and thence the 43d parallel to the 105d meridian, which will be its western limit. The Missouri river will thus divide it into two sections, nearly equal in extent. The territory will contain 135,000 square miles.

The remaining country lying between Nebraska, Dacotah, the Rocky Mountains and the British Possessions, is to be called Chippewa, making an area of 130,000 square miles.

REPUBLICANISM SOUTH.

I mentioned in my letter last week that the Republicans of the State of Maryland were about to hold a Convention to elect delegates to Chicago. They met in Rechabite Hall, in the city of Baltimore, on Thursday last, about thirty delegates being in attendance. Montgomery Blair (Son of F. P. Blair, Sen'r.) was elected President, and addressed the Convention in a neat speech, explaining Republican principles and congratulating the people upon the increase in the number of delegates. While speaking, the Hall began to be filled up with "Plug Uglies" and other rowdies and blackguards who are always anxious to volunteer into the service of the Slave drivers, who frequently interrupted the speaker. A row then took place between the rowdies and the police, none of the Republicans "mixing in" though all were amply prepared to defend themselves. The business Committees were all appointed before the row had begun. When the rioters prevented the further transaction of business, the delegates retired to the office of one of the delegates, a banker named Coale where the following delegates were chosen: *At large*—F. P. Blair, Sen'r. of Silver Springs, Judge Marshal, Dr. Wise and Dr. Harris of Baltimore. Two delegates were elected from each of the six Congressional Districts in the State, making sixteen in all.

A resolution was adopted recommending the delegation in the National Convention to cast the vote as a unit; and another resolution was adopted instructing the delegation to advocate the passage of a resolution, as a part of the platform of the Republican party, forming the Jeffersonian plan of colonizing the free negroes to some neighboring country, where, under the protection of the United States, they may establish a free and independent government.

The following persons were elected as a State Executive Committee:—William E. Coale, Dr. George E. Wise, E. Smith, John H. Gould, of Baltimore city; Chas. L. Armor, of Fredrick, and Wm. P. Ewing, of Cecil.

A resolution of thanks was passed to the police board, for their offer of protection, and to Marshal Herring and the police for the protection afforded during the morning session; after which the Convention adjourned.

It is creditable to the newspapers of Baltimore, that not one of them justified the ruffianly proceedings of the rowdies. Indeed they all denounce this attempt to stifle free speech in unmeasured terms. Even the *Sun*, the Democratic organ, while it is shocked at the idea that there are Republicans in Maryland, takes occasion to say of the riot, among other things, as follows: "The lawless demonstration in open day, by which a flagrant branch of the peace was committed, and citizens in the exercise of their rights, brutally assailed and driven from their hall of assembly, is but an added item to the long catalogue of similar atrocities which have so seriously compromised the reputation of our city. But it is one committed in defiance of better order and condition of society, and is not likely to pass without signal punishment."

Intelligent men know very well that persecution is the most effective mode of propagating truth or error. Every good citizen of Baltimore, however obnoxious may be the principles of the Republican party to him politically, will sympathize personally with his fellow-men lawlessly and violently assailed in the exercise of undoubted rights.

Surely the time is at hand when these things shall cease—cease by the strong arm of authority and the withering rebuke of the offended laws." H. Y.

☞ The venerable George Griffin, LL. D., died in New York on Sunday last, aged 83 years.

☞ MR. L. JOHNSON, the eminent Type Founder of Philadelphia, died of paralysis in that city on Thursday last. In the death of Mr. J. the "Art" loses one of its most useful members, and the type founders one who has done more for the promotion of their trade than any living man.

The Chicago *Herald* utters the following howl over the Charleston proceedings. Pity its sorrows:

"We confess that we have but little heart to detail the sad scenes that are being presented in the Charleston Convention. We can only say that our fondest hopes are being blighted, and that in all human probability, before we reach another issue, the only organized link that now binds the Union together, will be severed forever."

We are glad to state that at last accounts the Union was in excellent condition, and doing as well as could be expected.

A Connecticut paper has a paragraph which gives one a curious idea of the Yankee integrity prevalent there. It appears that a "poor but honest" man was offered $15 for his vote, at the recent election, but the bribe was spurned. No sooner did this strange selfdenial come to the knowledge of the man's friends than they "sent him a barrel of flour, 100 pounds of meal, a bushel of rye, with perhaps some other things, with the additional assurance that he or his will never know want while there beats a heart that honors noble deeds among his townsmen." Such demonstrative admiration is suspicious.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

For the Agitator.

Teachers' Institute.

UNION ACADEMY, April 27, 1860.

As the coming session of the Tioga County Teachers' Institute is to be held at this place, commencing May 15th, we have only to say to all who contemplate attending that ample accommodations will be made by the Committee of Arrangements, for the comfort and convenience of teachers and friends from a distance.

Board can be obtained at reasonable rates, and at convenient places.

It is not yet definitely settled who will be our foreign aid,—but whatever assistance may be obtained, let the *teachers themselves* not come with the idea of being merely passive spectators. Let this be emphatically a *working session.* Let us have such a representation of teaching talent as is seldom seen in Tioga County.

We would be especially gratified to greet as many of our patrons from our own, and surrounding townships as can make it convenient to be with us. Come and let us *reason* together.

A. R. WIGHTMAN.

An Extensive Saw Mill.

The following, in relation to a saw mill at Bell Ewart, C. W., we copy from the Barrie *Advance.* A. J. FISK, the manager of the immense establishment, was formerly from this county, and is known as one of those active, energetic men, who will succeed wherever placed:

We confess we are not a little indebted to American enterprise in the development of our resourses, and especially along the line of the Northern Railroad. The manufacture of lumber at Bell Ewart has been carried on very extensively for years past at the mill of Messrs. Sage & Grant, (gentlemen whose hed quarters are at New York) under the efficient management of Mr. A. J. Fisk, from Tioga, Pa., to whom we are indebted for the subjoined statement of business done for the year ending March, 1860. The facilities possessed by Messrs. Sage & Grant for supplying the foreign market, render their business entirely independent of local trade, which, indeed, they do not pretend to cultivate. The lumber is conveyed directly to the Railroad wharf in Toronto, from thence shipped by sailing vesse's to Oswego, and again by rail to Albany. It will thus be seen that the forests of Lake Simcoe are brought into requisition in the large cities of New York and contiguous States, and to a considerable extent in the metropolitan city itself. In the article of lumber alone, the consumption by our near neighbors is almost indefinite; and taking into consideration the always increasing demand, and the unlimited resources of our northern country, the facilities for transportation by water and rail, the trade as yet is but commenced, and must in a few years assume important dimensions. It is astonishing to witness how much of business and industry such an establishment as that of Messrs. Sage & Grant creates; the employees make a considerable community in themselves, and when controlled by such order and system as is practiced at Bell Ewart, cannot fail to make the impress that all good settlers do. The results for a year foot up *thirteen millions, two hundred and twenty-five thousand, four hundred and sixteen* feet of lumber, or an average of *fifty thousand, two hundred and eighty-six* feet a day—the number of running days being only 263. Here is the statement:—

Statement showing number of days the Mill run, how many in each month, and the amount of lumber cut:—

			NO. OF FT. CUT.
From 26th March to April 30, 1859, run 31 days.			1,598,583
Month of May, 1859,	Mill run	22 days,	1,125,088
" June	"	25 "	1,408,713
" July	"	24 "	1,307,874
" August	"	25 "	1,351,335
" Sept.	"	26 "	1,489,372
" Oct.	"	25 "	1,355,878
" Nov.	"	25 "	1,123,052
" Dec.	"	3 "	90,984
" Jan. 1860.	"	23 "	1,058,995
" February	"	25 "	951,388
" March	"	9 "	363,654
		263	13,225,416

Rev. Jacob S. Harden, the Wife Poisoner.

This unhappy man, who poisoned his wife some time ago, was a few days since declared guilty of the crime. Appended are the remarks of the Judge, whose duty it was to pronounce the doom of the convicted man. When the order was issued to place him at the bar he came into court leaning upon the arm of the Sheriff, looking pale and haggard. After he was called by name he stood up to hear the sentence of the court, which is as follows:

"Jacob S. Harden, I am about to proceed to the discharge of the most solemn duty which a mortal can be called to perform. This trial, which for the last two weeks has been the object of so much interest is closed. The humane maxim of the law that you were to be considered innocent until you were proven guilty, no longer applies to you. A jury of your peers, selected by yourself, of unprejudiced, intelligent, conscientious men, after a full investigation of your case in all its length and breadth, after hearing all the arguments of your counsel, pressed upon them with untiring energy, with an eloquence rarely equalled, with a pathos which drew tears from the stoutest heart, and with a force and power which could not have failed to break the chain of the evidence of your guilt, had it not have been of adamantine strength, have proved that there was no doubt of your guilt, that the evidence could not be true and you be guiltless of the agony and blood of your wife: that she was foully murdered by you in a manner almost too horrible for conception.

"With the verdict of that jury, it is almost needless to say, this Court is entirely satisfied. It could have been no other without a disregard of the duties which they owe to the society of which they are members, without disregarding their oaths. If human testimony can demonstrate the perpetration of a murmer, it has demonstrated that you are the perpetrator of this. Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against you? If you have now is the time to say it.

The Court here paused for an answer. The prisoner deliberately raised his head and said: "I have nothing to say on that subject. I refer you to my counsel." Mr. Shipman arose in his place and said: "I have nothing to say, may it please your honor."

The Judge resumed: "It remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the Court, which is hereby by the Court considered and adjudged, that you, Jacob S. Harden, for the felony and murder in the first degree of Hannah Louise Harden, of which you have been convicted, in manner and form as charged in the indictment, be taken to the jail of this county of Warren, whence you have been brought, and there safely kept until Thursday, the 28th day of June next, and that on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon within the prison of the county of Warren, where you shall be confined, or in an enclosed yard of said prison, or within an enclosure erected for that purpoce adjoining such prison, at the discretion of the Sheriff, you be hanged by the neck until you be dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

After the sentence was concluded the prisoner sat down and wept. His counsel also, and many others, were bathed in tears.

MERCANTILE APPRAISMENT FOR 1860.

	Class.	Tax.
BROOKFIELD.		
T E. Gridley, M'ch'd	14	$7 00
Wm. Simmons "	14	7 00
BLOSS.		
Gulick & Taylor Mch'd	12	12 50
Charles Evans "	14	7 00
D C & M Camfield "	14	7 00
D O Beddos, Groceries	14	7 00
Stephen Bowen "	14	7 00
John O'Halian "	14	7 00
CHARLESTON.		
J W Elliott, M'ch'd	14	7 00
Nelson Whitney "	14	7 00
CHATHAM.		
Sydney Beach, M'ch'd	14	7 00
John Short, Groc's	14	7 00
James Wiley, "	14	7 00
CLYMER.		
J O Thompson, M'ch'd	14	7 00
Beach & Rushmore "	14	7 00
Wm. O Bristol "	14	7 00
COVINGTON.		
T C Howes, M'ch'd	14	7 00
N Rockwell, Groc's,	14	7 00
COVINGTON BORO'.		
Packard & Ben'tt Mer	14	7 00
T Putnam & son, "	14	7 00
G F Baker, Groc's,	14	7 00
S Hoagland, "	14	7 00
DERFIELD.		
W B Rich, M'ch'd,	14	7 00
J Stoddard, "	14	7 00
DELMAR.		
H S Hastings, Mer.	14	7 00
S S Packard, "	14	7 00
ELKLAND BORO'.		
J & J G P'khurst, Mer,	13	10 00
F D Loveland "	14	7 00
J Atherton, Groc's,	14	7 00
L Davenport, Flouring Mill,	14	7 00
GAINES.		
S X Billings, Mer.	14	7 00
JACKSON.		
H Miller, Mer.	14	7 00
O B Wells, "	14	7 00
C Titlingharst Groc's,	14	7 00
John Shieves, "	14	7 00
KNOXVILLE BORO'.		
J Goodspeed, Mer.	14	7 00
A & J Dearman, "	14	7 00
Henry Seely, "	14	7 00
L D Reynolds, "	14	7 00
Victor Case, "	14	7 00
Stuffs & Mirium "	14	7 00
C Goldsmith, Groc's	14	7 00
J Morgan, F'ring M.	14	7 00
LIBERTY.		
Werline & Miller, Mer.	14	7 00
Sebring & Nesbor, "	14	7 00
J G Albeck, "	14	7 00
J Hartsock, "	14	7 00
James Merrill, "	14	7 00
B Seeleman, "	14	7 00
Geo. Sheffer, Groc's,	14	7 00
MANSFIELD BORO'.		
Ross & Williams, Mer.	12	12 50
D C Holden "	13	10 00
D H Spurr, "	14	7 00
C W Nesbit, Drugs,	14	7 00
RICHMOND.		
Keyes & Wells, Mer.	14	7 00
SULLIVAN.		
P Packhurst, Mer.	14	7 00
John Fox, Mer.	14	7 00
N Smith, "	14	7 00
R K Brundage, Flouring Mill,	14	7 00
LAWRENCEVILLE.		
Stanton & Geer, Mer.	12	12 50
John Hill, "	12	12 50
Johnson & Benn, Gro.	14	7 00
L C Griswold, "	14	7 00
W G Miller, Drugs,	14	7 00
C Parkhurst, "	14	7 00
J Adams, Boots & sh's	14	7 00
E D Wells, Furniture,	14	7 00
C Ford, Flouring M.	14	7 00
LAWRENCE.		
Tubbs, Ransom & Co., Merchandise,	14	7 00
MIDDLEBURY.		
Ben'tt & Sandall, Mer.	14	7 00
John Riddington, "	14	7 00
E Sherwood, "	14	7 00
V B Holliday, Groc's	14	7 00
NELSON.		
Seeley & Lugg, Mer.	14	7 00
L Tyler, "	14	7 00
D C Phelps, "	14	7 00
OCEOLA.		
P Crandal & Co. Mer.	13	10 00
H C Bosworth, "	14	7 00
H & J Tubbs, "	14	7 00
B & J Tubbs, Flouring Mill,	14	7 00
TIOGA.		
A & C G Humphey, Flouring Mill,	14	7 00
E Bayre, "	14	7 00
J N Wood, M'ch'd,	14	7 00
Lewis Dagget, "	14	7 00
Baldw'n, Lo'll & Co. "	13	10 00
P S Tuttle, "	14	7 00
Wm. H Mitchell, "	14	7 00
Wm. T Urell, Groc's,	14	7 00
Sly & Alferd, "	14	7 00
H H Borden, Drugs,	14	7 00
A Humphry, "	14	7 00
UNION.		
John Irvin, Mer.	14	7 00
WARD.		
D S Magee, Mer.	13	10 00
WESTFIELD.		
R Krewson, Mer.	14	7 00
C Goodspeed, "	14	7 00
D Close & Son, "	14	7 00
Close & Leach, Groc's,	14	7 00
WELLSBORO'.		
C & J L Rob's'n, Mer.	12	12 50
Thos. Hardeo, "	12	12 50
J R Bowen & Co. "	12	12 50
W A Roe & Co. "	13	10 00
C'G Osgood, "	12	12 50
M M Converse, "	14	7 00
Hildreth & Landis, Groceries,	14	7 00
C L Wilcox, Groc's,	14	7 00
O Bullard, "	14	7 00
Roberts & Richards "	14	7 00
Wesley Pitts, "	14	7 00
J A Roy, Drugs,	14	7 00
P R Williams, ag't, Drugs,	14	7 00
A Foley, Jewelry,	14	7 00
W Roberts, Hardware	14	7 00
D P Roberts, "	14	7 00
E E Robinson, Books,	14	7 00
Jacob Stickley, Gro.	14	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office in Wellsboro', on the 12th day of June next, and at my office in Westfield until the 16th day of June next, at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisment will be heard and such abatements made as are deemed proper and just; and all persons failing to appear at said times and places, will be barred from making any defence before me. D. T. GARDNER,

Wellsboro, May 10, 1860. Mercantile App't.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following named persons have filed their petitions in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter sessions of Tioga county, for licenses to keep public houses in their respective townships and boroughs, and that they will be heard on Wednesday, the 6th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Rufus Farr, E. S. Farr, Joseph W. Bigony, Wellsboro.
W. Y. Campbell, Morris.*
L. D. Dimock, Brookfield.
Gates Bird, Jackson.
Benj. R. Hall, Daniel McVoy, Bloss.*
Charles H. Rexford, Knoxville.
H. C. Vermilyea, Gaines.
J. H. Woodruff, Liberty.*
Morris Kelsey, Middlebury.
May 10, 1860.

Calvin Baxter and George H. Baxter *vs.* Betsey Baxter, widow of Ira Baxter, dec'd, and Aaron Baxter, Abbey Eliza Alby, Sally Amanda Taft, Calvin Baxter, George H. Baxter, Charlotte P. Hoyt, Susan Bottom and Ira C. Baxter, *Heirs at law of Ira Baxter, dec'd.* — In the Orphans' Court of Tioga County.

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 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 lot 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 Seely; 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—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 1 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 place 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.—The plans and specifications will be in the Commissioners' Office, for inspection, from the 7th of May up to the day of letting. *Per Order of Com'rs.*
April 27, 1860. 40:3

APPLICATION 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 premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper.
April 23, 1860, Wellsboro', Sheriff's Office. } S. I. POWER, Sheriff.

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 divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court have appointed Monday, the 4th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for hearing the said Susan Herrington in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper. (40:4)
April 23, 1860, Wellsboro', Sheriff's Office. } S. I. POWER, Sheriff.

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Wellsboro, April 5th, 1860.

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