

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE.

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR, ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

THE NOMINEES.

We have nailed the colors to our mast-head which are to carry us safely through the coming "irrepressible conflict."

With ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine, for our standard-bearers, we may write upon our banners that "Victory is certain."

"Honest Abe," was, on Friday last, nominated for President of the United States, by the Chicago Convention—receiving on third ballot three hundred and fifty-four votes.

Mr. HAMLIN, a few hours later, was nominated for Vice-President. Great excitement prevailed in the Convention when the nomination was announced, and the enthusiasm manifested everywhere is most intense.

Guns were fired and speeches were made in the principal cities, ratifying the nominations.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, and is now 51 years old.

He is very probably of the race of the Massachusetts Lincolns, says the Tribune, though his parents were of Quaker stock, that migrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia, whence his grandfather removed in 1781-2 to Kentucky, and was there surprised and killed by Indians while at work on his clearing.

Like most pioneers, he left his family poor; and his son also died prematurely, leaving a widow and several children, including Abraham, then six years old.

The family removed soon after to Southern Indiana, where Abraham grew to the stature of six feet and some inches, but enjoyed scarcely better opportunities for instruction than in Kentucky.

Probably six months in all of the rudest sort of schooling comprehended the whole of his technical education. He was in turn a farm laborer, a common workman in a sawmill, and a boatman on the Wabash and Mississippi rivers.

Thus hard work and plenty of it, the rugged experiences of aspiring poverty, the wild sports and rude games of a newly and thinly peopled forest region—the education born of the log-cabin, the rifle, the ax, and the plow, combined with the reflections of an original and rigorous mind, eager in the pursuit of knowledge by every available means, and developing a character of equal resource and firmness—made him the man he has since proved himself.

At 21, he pushed further West into Illinois, which has for the last thirty years been his home, living always near and for some years past in Springfield, the State Capital.

He worked on a farm as hired man his first year in Illinois; the next year he was a clerk in a store; then volunteered for the Black Hawk war, and was chosen a captain by his company; the next year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature; he was chosen the next, and served four sessions with eminent usefulness and steadily increasing reputation; studied law, meantime, and took his place at the bar; was early recognized as a most effective and convincing advocate before the People of Whig principles and the Protective policy, and of their illustrious embodiment, Henry Clay; was a Whig candidate for Elector in nearly or quite every Presidential contest from 1836 to 1852 inclusive; was chosen to the XXXth Congress from the Central District of Illinois in 1846, and served to its close, but was not a candidate for re-election; and in 1849 measurably withdrew from politics and devoted himself to the practice of his profession until the Nebraska Iniquity of 1854 called him again into the political arena. He was the candidate of the Whigs for U. S. Senator before the Legislature chosen that year; but they were not a majority of the body; so he declined and urged his friends to support Judge Trumbull, the candidate of the anti-Nebraska Democrats, who was thus elected.

In the gallant and memorable Presidential contest of 1856, Mr. LINCOLN's name headed the Fremont Electoral Ticket of Illinois. In 1858, he was unanimously designated by the Republican State Convention to succeed Mr. Douglas in the Senate, and thereupon canvassed the State against Mr. D. with an ability in which logic, art, eloquence, and thorough good nature were alike conspicuous, and which gave him a national reputation. Mr. Douglas secured a predominance in the Legislature and was elected, though Mr. LINCOLN had the larger popular vote, so that if the question had been decided by the majority of the people, the champion of Squatter Sovereignty and of indifference as regards Slavery extension would not now be a Senator from Illinois.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, who was nominated on Friday evening last, by the Republican Convention at Chicago for Vice-President, was born in Paris, Oxford County, Maine, in August, 1809, and is now in the 51st year of his age.

He is by profession a lawyer, but for the last twenty-four years has been, for much of the time, in political life. From 1836 to 1840 he was a member of the Legislature of Maine, and for three of these years he was the Speaker of its House of Representatives. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress, and re-elected for the following term. In 1847 he was a mem-

ber of the State Legislature, and the next year was chosen to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the death of John Fairchild, in the United States Senate. In 1851 he was re-elected for the full term in the same body, but resigned on being chosen Governor of Maine in 1857. In the same month he was again elected to the United States Senate for six years, which office he accepted, resigning the Governorship. He is still a member of the Senate. This record is an evidence of the confidence with which he has always been regarded by his fellow-citizens in Maine.

Up to the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854, Mr. Hamlin was a member of the Democratic party. That act he regarded as a proof that the party, with which he had been all his life connected, no longer deserved the name of Democratic, and was treacherous to the principles he had so long cherished. Thenceforward he gave his support to the Republican party, of which he has ever since continued a faithful and distinguished leader.

Mr. Hamlin is a man of dignified presence, of solid abilities, of unflinching integrity, and great executive talent. Familiar with the business of legislation, he is peculiarly adapted, by the possession of all these qualities, to fill beneficially for the country, and to his own and his party's honor, the high post for which he has been nominated. The name of HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine is a fit second to that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Editorial Correspondence of the Agitator. WASHINGTON, May 17, 1860.

THE JAPANESE.

Monday last was quite a gala day here. At noon the Japanese Commissioners arrived at the Navy Yard, and were received by the officers of our Government with more than ordinary display.

There were salutes, and speeches, and martial music, and military parade, and processions and other displays, calculated to impress the Brothers of the Sun with the grandeur and glory of the country. They are quartered at Willard's Hotel, where they will be well taken care of. They have with them a copy of the treaty made with their nation, and signed at Jeddo by Commodore Perry. They are, in personal appearance, quite unlike any other race of men I have yet seen: They are not tall, averaging about five and a half feet. They are quite sallow-skinned, with a very slight tinge of copper color, and are much darker than a majority of the negro race now in this country. Their features are regular and plain. Their eyes are dark brown and very expressive. They shave their heads from the forehead back to the crown, leaving the hair to grow long at the sides and back, which is gathered into a kind of knot at the top. They do not wear hats. Their clothes are quite plain, being made of cotton and silk, purple being the prominent color. When the steamer came to the wharf, one of them began at once to take a picture of the scene. It was suggested by a bystander that he was the Frank Leslie of that country. On the wharf the Japanese flag was flying side by side with the stars and stripes, upon seeing which, one of the ambassadors wept. They wear two swords each, but do not look very warlike or dangerous.

As I looked at these dark skinned men, I could not help reflecting upon the inconsistency of this Government in recognizing them. We see every day, men born on our own soil, a great deal whiter than the Japanese, who are refused the protection of our laws. Why is this? The reason is plainly this, that the Negro race has been trampled down by the strong arm of power, in violation of every principle of humanity and justice. Circumstances over which the slave-trader has had no control, have saved the Japanese from this cruel fate. The modern Democratic creed is, that when we find a poor and despised race of men, instead of helping them out of their degradation by the civilizing influences of freedom, we must make slaves of them, kick them down lower, and oppress them the more. It was just this feeling which caused Mr. Keitt to say in the hearing of a friend on seeing the Japanese, "Oh! its all right to treat these yellow fellows well now, but bye and bye, we will buy and sell them for slaves!" In the eyes of a slave-driver, might always make right.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Of course you will have heard that the Union Convention which met at Baltimore last week nominated for Presidential honors, Mr. John Bell of Tennessee, and Edward Everett of Massachusetts, upon the Platform of "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." Neither the ticket nor the platform excite any peculiar enthusiasm, both having been "played out" long ago. The Republicans regard it as being very harmless, as they believe that the people of Pennsylvania will not be gulled by it as they were in 1856. The fact recently brought to light by the Corvode Committee, that the Fillmore and Donelson ticket of 1856 was brought into the field and sustained by money from the Democratic Contingent Fund will not help it any. A reporter who went down to Baltimore to attend the Convention asked one of the delegates why they did not nominate Rufus Choate. "Why!" said the astonished delegate, "Choate is dead!" "Yes, I know he has been dead a year," said the reporter dryly, "but Everett has been dead for twelve years past, and went wrong half so well!" People here speak of the Union ticket with a smile. It is called the "fossil ticket" the "old gent's ticket" and "the Bell(e) to Everett's ticket," which last is a punning allusion to Everett's letters to Bonner's Ledger. It is also called the "Kangaroo ticket" as its strength is believed to be mostly in its hind legs. It is believed, however, that owing to the "harmony" which pervades the Southern Democracy on the slavery question, the Union ticket will carry four or five of the Slave States.

If the Democracy should get together at Baltimore, which is hardly probable, then Messrs. Bell and Everett will carry but three of the Slave States—Maryland, Tennessee and Kentucky. The friends of Douglas are quite certain of his nomination at Baltimore. His enemies (including Buchanan and his office-holders) are quite as certain of defeating him, if not in the Convention, at least at the polls in November by giving the seceding States to Bell, if no nomination is made at Richmond, which is probable.

Before this letter gets into type you will have had the result of the Chicago National Republican Convention. It is hardly necessary therefore to record here any of the speculations of the politicians here. It is generally believed here now by members of all parties that the nominee of the Chicago Convention will be the next President of the United States. Hence, to-day, (Thursday) telegraphic dispatches from Chicago are eagerly sought after by everybody.

CONGRESS.

The House passed the Morrill Tariff Bill by forty-one majority. Prominent among those who labored assiduously and earnestly for this measure was Hon. James T. Hale of the 15th District. Judge Hale, although an excellent speaker himself, left that part of the work to such men as Campbell of Pottsville, Grow of our District, Moorhead of Pittsburg and others, and confined himself with Col. Scranton and others to the work of pressing it through, and warding off the inimical amendments of the filibustering Slave Democracy who fought it inch by inch. Mr. Hale has proved himself to be a very industrious and efficient Member, and has by his uprightness of character and courteous demeanor to his opponents, as well as by his fidelity to the interests of Freedom, acquired an influence here which the people of his District would be unwise to throw away by selecting any other man. I trust therefore that the people will insist upon his return as I have no doubt they will.

On Friday the House considered the contested election case of Howard and Cooper of Michigan, the latter holding the certificate as the sitting member. The House ousted him by a majority of twenty-one, and gave his seat to Howard, a Republican. Mr. Howard is an excellent lawyer, was the chairman of the Kansas investigating committee in 1856, and was defeated by the importation of Irish votes into Detroit from Canada the day before the election. The other cases will be taken up soon, and disposed of. The usurpers will all be ousted except Sickles, whose opponent did not comply with the law regulating contested elections. There will then be a clean working majority on the Republican side.

The Senate has been engaged for the most part during the week in listening to the discussion between Davis and Douglas on the Slavery Resolutions. As I predicted in my last, the "irrepressible conflict" has been transferred from the Charleston Convention to the United States Senate. The speeches have greatly disappointed the followers of both, as they are mere rehearsals of former appearances in the same character by both of them. There are no new points.

THE NEW YORK P. O. DEFAUCATIONS.—Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster of New York, and Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, last week fled from public justice as a defaulter to a large amount.

Rumors of a similar nature had before been put in circulation, and had found their way into the press; but no proof had ever been adduced to support them, and they had always failed to obtain public credence or to shake the social and political standing of Mr. Fowler, who has been personally popular among all parties as a genial, gentlemanly, and liberal-minded man. Now, however, the facts are placed beyond dispute.

The defalcation, which is stated to be \$155,000, is of long standing, some of it dating back as far as 1856. With the assistance of his friends, Mr. Fowler has, until recently, kept pretty well up in his accounts, but the load was constantly increasing and could no longer be carried. His bondsmen are George Law and Gustavus A. Conover, who guaranteed \$75,000; but it is probable that they may escape, as the Government knew of the deficit long ago.

The place made vacant by the sudden departure of Mr. Fowler has been tendered to Mr. John A. Dix. He is amply qualified, both by character and capacity, for so responsible a post. Mr. Dix has had, moreover, no little experience in public affairs; he has been in the legislature and in Congress; is an intelligent lawyer; a man of business habits and pecuniary responsibility, and his integrity is beyond all doubt.

The Chipleston papers satisfy us on a point which has heretofore not been clear, viz: that the preamble and resolution of the minority report, referring to the difference of opinion as to the power of Territorial legislation, etc., and pledging the Democracy to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court, were voted down.

Mr. Everett declines.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveler states that it is reported in Washington, on the authority of a relative of Mr. Everett, that he will not accept the position assigned to him upon the Baltimore ticket. His engagements to write for the Ledger are understood to be in the way.

Prontice says he has heard of but one old woman who kissed her cow, but he knows of many thousand young ones who have kissed very great calves.

The Republicans of Washington held an enthusiastic ratification meeting on Saturday evening, which was addressed by Mr. Hamlin, who gracefully accepted the nomination tendered him by the Chicago Convention; and by other gentlemen, who pledged their several States for large majorities for the Republican ticket. The harmony of the occasion was interrupted for a few moments by the disgraceful behavior of a mob; instigated and headed, it is said, by the son of an officeholder. This demonstration of the rowdy element in the Federal Capital was met, however, with proper spirit by the Republicans, and speedily quelled. It amounted to nothing more than a proof of the rage with which the tools of Democratic corruption anticipate the incoming of a new order of things.—New York Tribune.

No Compromise.—We copy the following from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger:

"We have very decided evidence of the fact that the whole South is more determined now than ever to insist, at the adjourned Baltimore Convention, upon a plain and explicit and unequivocal declaration that they have an equal right to go into the territories with their property, and that the right shall be protected, when necessary, by all the branches of the general government. There can be no trilling, and indeed, no compromise on this subject between the south and the northern democracy."

A GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.—A wonderful cave has been discovered and explored in Kentucky, now known as the "Hundred Dome Cave." It is said to be fully equal in attractiveness to the celebrated Mammoth Cave, not many miles from which it is located.

The greatest joke of the day is the fact that the ship which bore from Charleston the super-duper Democratic Delegates from Massachusetts, bore also two runaway slaves! One of them was discovered and sent by a ship to Baltimore, but the other escaped to Canada.

D. BACON, M. D., Graduate of Buffalo Medical College.

HAS established himself in the practice of Medicine and Surgery in the village of Tioga, and will promptly attend all professional calls. Office at L. Smith's, where he will always be found except when absent on professional business.

Particular attention paid to the diseases of women and children.

Tioga, May 24, 1860.

N. DU BOIS, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADVICE as to the patentability of inventions given free of charge. Drawings from models neatly executed. Charges for obtaining patents moderate.

Hon. G. W. Crown, Pa. Hugh Young, Esq. Agitator. Hon. G. W. Crown, Pa. H. H. Frazer, Esq. Republic.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY SHOP, MAIN ST., WELLSBORO.

MISS PAULINA SMITH has just purchased her SUMMER STOCK OF MILLINERY, consisting of Neapolitan, Straws, Crêpe Bonnets, Head Dresses, Young Ladies' Riding Hats, Little Girls' Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, and in fact ALL KINDS OF TRIMMINGS.

She solicits a call from the ladies of Wellsboro and vicinity, feeling confident that HER GOODS WILL BEAR INSPECTION, and compare favorably with those of any establishment in the county in regard to price.

BLANCHING AND PRESSING done in a superior manner. Cash Young, Esq. Agitator. Room Opposite Empire Store, up-stairs. May 24, 1860.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD DEMOCRAT WAGON to be sold on credit, and at a great bargain. Enquire at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

EVENING Edition of the DAILY TRIBUNE for sixty cents a month at ROBINSON'S BOOK STORE.

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

SEEDS.—Fresh and reliable Garden and Field Seeds, the largest stock of Seeds 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.

TIOPA 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, Esqs., Associate Judges in Tioga County, have issued their precept, bearing date the 18th day of February, A. D. 1860, and do direct, for the holding of an Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas 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 Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables in and for the County of Tioga, to appear in their own proper persons, with their records, inquiries, examinations and other memoranda, to do those things which of their offices and in their behalf appertain to be done, and all witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons, are required to be then and there attending, and not to depart to their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time, respectively to notice.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office, in Wellsboro, the 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty.

SIMEON I. POWER, Sheriff.

DISSOLUTION. NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in and for the County of Tioga, under the firm of Smith and Richards at Wellsboro, is this day dissolved by mutual 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 have been transferred to them.

LEWIS & WILLIAM H. SMITH, I. D. RICHARDS.

March 29, 1860.

Executor's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of William Taylor, late of Chatham, Pa., are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to JAMES BURELL, Executor.

April 19, 1860. ROSWELL A. CLYDE, Ex'r.

CEDAR RUN HOTEL. CEDAR RUN, LYCOMING COUNTY, PA. Brown, of North Carolina, warned the Northern men that the adoption of this would destroy the party, and like sheep they changed their votes, abandoned their own chosen ground, and the obnoxious resolution only received 21 votes, 8 of which came from the two States of Kentucky and Tennessee. Such skulking on the part of the Popular Sovereignty men, deserves all the contempt the Southern men have bestowed upon it.

MR. EVERETT DECLINES.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveler states that it is reported in Washington, on the authority of a relative of Mr. Everett, that he will not accept the position assigned to him upon the Baltimore ticket. His engagements to write for the Ledger are understood to be in the way.

Prontice says he has heard of but one old woman who kissed her cow, but he knows of many thousand young ones who have kissed very great calves.

MERCANTILE APPRAISMENT FOR 1860.

BROOKFIELD. Clear. The John Fox, Mar. 14 700. T. B. Grady, Mar. 14 700. Wm. Simmons, Mar. 14 700.

BLOSS. Quilck & Taylor, Mar. 12 250. Charles Evans, Mar. 12 250. D. O. Caldwell, Mar. 12 250.

CHALLENGER. J. W. Elliot, Mar. 14 700. Nelson Whitney, Mar. 14 700.

CHATHAM. Sydney Beach, Mar. 14 700. John Short, Mar. 14 700. James Wiley, Mar. 14 700.

CLYMER. J. O. Thompson, Mar. 14 700. Wm. O. Bristol, Mar. 14 700.

COVINGTON. T. C. Howell, Mar. 14 700. N. Rockwell, Mar. 14 700.

COVINGTON BORO. Packard & Ben. Mar. 14 700. F. A. Fisher, Mar. 14 700.

DELMAR. W. B. Rich, Mar. 14 700. J. Stoddard, Mar. 14 700.

ELKLAND BORO. J. E. G. Fisher, Mar. 14 700. F. D. Loveland, Mar. 14 700.

GAINES. S. X. Billings, Mar. 14 700. T. Miller, Mar. 14 700.

KNOXVILLE BORO. J. G. Howell, Mar. 14 700. A. J. Dearman, Mar. 14 700.

LIBERTY. W. H. Miller, Mar. 14 700. J. G. Albeck, Mar. 14 700.

NICHOLS. Keyes & Wells, Mar. 14 700. P. Packhurst, Mar. 14 700.

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, on the 15th 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 objection before me. D. T. ARNOLD, Wellsboro, May 10, 1860.

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.

J. D. Taylor, Rufus Farr, E. S. Farr, Joseph W. Bigony, Wellsboro.

W. Campbell, Morris, " L. D. Dimock, Brookfield. Gates Bird, Jackson. Benj. R. Hall, Daniel McVey, Diosa, Charles H. Rexford, Knoxville. H. C. Vermilyea, " J. H. Woodruff, Liberty. Morris Kelsey, Middlebury. Henry H. Potter, Middlebury. Thomas Graves, Covington Boro. W. H. Van Gorder, Nelson. O. P. Jones, Mansfield. May 10, 1860.

Calvin Baxter and George H. Baxter vs. Deasy Baxter, widow 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 Wellsboro, 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 Artemus Deacy 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 Wellsboro 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 Rabjohn—containing about fifty acres of land, with a mill, two tracts of land with 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, and also an appraisal of the said real estate, as in the said writ required, at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper. (403) S. I. POWER, Sh'ff.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed propositions 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's. April 27, 1860.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Farman Lucas: You are hereby notified that Mariana 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 Mariana D. Lucas in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper. S. I. POWER, Sheriff's Office.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Paul N. Harrington: You are hereby notified that Susan C. Harrington, 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 has appointed Monday, the 4th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for hearing the said Susan Harrington in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper. S. I. POWER, Sheriff's Office.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Lydia Ann Frazier: You are hereby notified that Asa Thayer, your husband, 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 Asa Thayer in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper. S. I. POWER, Sheriff's Office.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Philetus Church: You are hereby notified that Theophilus Church, your husband, 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 Philetus Church in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper. S. I. POWER, Sheriff's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Poormasters of Delmar township that we have a number of children to find out, and in case of any such children will please apply to us. WM. ENGLISH, ROLAND REED. May 17, 1860-3t.

A PREDICTION FULFILLED.—In the Illinois contest of 1856, Mr. Douglas had much to say about the sectionalism of the Republican party. In reply to one of these tirades, Hon. Abraham Lincoln used the following terms: "I ask his attention, also to the fact that by the rule of nationality he is himself fast becoming sectional. I ask his attention to the fact that his speeches would not go as current now South of the Ohio river as they have formerly gone there. I ask his attention to the fact that he felicitates himself to-day that all the Democrats of the Free States are agreeing with him. If he has not thought of this I commend to his consideration the evidence of his own declaration on this day, of his becoming sectional too. I see it rapidly approaching. Whatever may be the result of this ephemeral contest between Judge Douglas and myself, I see the day rapidly approaching when his bill of sectionalism, which he has been thrusting down the throats of Republicans for years past, will be crowded down his own throat."

The Census Takers will enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first of the coming month. They will visit every house and family within their limits, and will have innumerable questions to ask. These will in part cover the numbers, names, ages and sexes of every family, as well as the products of every farm; and the number of acres under cultivation, and the number of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs upon it. These questions should be answered promptly, and as nearly as possible correctly, and in order to do so it would be advisable for every head of a family to write down the answers in advance. Farmers especially should in their leisure moments prepare accurate statements of the number of acres of land they may have under cultivation, the number of bushels of different kinds of grain, the quantity of hay, fruit, &c., they produced last year, together with the number of horses, cattle and stock they feed. This would greatly facilitate the labors of the Census-taker, and also render the information Government is seeking more valuable and reliable.

SECRET to a TRAGEDY.—Our readers will generally remember the Mercer and Heberton tragedy that occurred in Philadelphia many years since. A man of some wealth and social position named Heberton had seduced Miss Mercer, a young woman of seventeen, and refused to repair the matter by marriage. A brother took vengeance in to his own hands, lay in wait for the seducer in a ferry-boat, and shot him dead. For this he was tried for murder and acquitted. Since that period he led a wild career, and finally about two years since, was shot in a restaurant in Philadelphia. The sister was married a few years subsequent to the death of Heberton, lived unhappily with her husband, was drowned and we find her death recorded in an exchange. The whole family have now passed away.

A young man who is serving out a term in the Michigan State Prison, has written a long letter to his friends, dwelling upon the causes which led him into crime, and summing up the conditions of "tip-top life," as understood by rapid young gentlemen. He says:—"You may not comprehend this term, but let me explain. By living a tip-top life, is meant first to be idle; second, to drink whiskey, or anything else, (and of course get drunk); third, to frequent all places of coarse fun, such as cock-fights, boxing matches, negro-shows, &c.; fourth to keep a concubine or two; and fifth, to steal all they can lay their hands upon. This, then, is living a tip-top life. Thus have I fallen, and thus will thousands of young men fall."

COMPLIMENTARY—VERY!—The New York News, Democratic organ, thus speaks of the "Little Giant":

"Douglas is, beyond all question, the most dangerous man in this Republic, more so than Seward, a thousand times, because he has elements of popularity with the vulgar herd which Seward does not possess. When a man is introduced to Seward, for example, he will blend his dignity with his suavity, and affect the Senatorial gravity! But, introduce a man to Douglas, and he feels thrust at once, and proposes a drink! We are not more surprised than the Administration men are to find that Mr. Buchanan has been made the instrument, unwittingly, of placing Douglas in a position to peril the interests of the Democratic party!"

THE SPLIT AT CHARLESTON.—The split in the Democratic party at Charleston is an event of very marked importance. It makes a step in the history of the country decidedly in advance of any taken hitherto, and from which there is not likely to be any retreat hereafter. It shows conclusively that the political power of the Confederacy must pass to the North—that the numerical majority, the preponderant wealth and population of the Union—is about to assert its rightful authority over the political institutions of the country also. For a long time past we have had a United South—we are about to have a United North also.

STAND YOUR GROUND.—When you meet three astonishingly full dressed ladies on an ordinary side-walk, young man, don't get into the middle of the street to let them pass all abreast and in full swing. Stick to your position, at all hazards. It may make them put a little or look deliciously sour if one of them has to fall back in passing; but you mustn't yield your "right of way" one single inch. Are not your polished boots as tidy as the bottoms of their trailing dresses? Why, then, step into the gutter from a false sentiment of gallantry for which you'll get no thanks?

REMEDY FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—A Saxon forester, named Gastell, now of the venerable age of eighty-two, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of so much importance, he has made public in the Leipzig Journal, the means he has used for fifty years, and where-with he affirms he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take immediately warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith and then dry it; then pour upon the wound a few drops of hydrochloric acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva.

Here is a queer, yet startling calculation, made by Judge Capron, of New York. In New York City there are 15,000 dram shops, 300,000 drinkers, each drinking two gills of liquor, being 600,000 gills, or 805 barrels per day—300,000 barrels per year. This would fill a reservoir 900 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 63 feet deep, and could float four large ships in full sail. At \$30 per