

ing their services at the next meeting of the Institute.

On motion the Recording Secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this Institute for each of the county papers, and for the Pennsylvania School Journal, and to receive for his services an order of five dollars on the treasurer.

At three o'clock Prof. Burlingame was introduced to the teachers to deliver an address which occupied an hour.

This address will speak for itself; for at the close it was resolved that while we thank Prof. Burlingame for his interesting and pleasing address, we also solicit a copy for publication.

On motion the Institute adjourned to meet at Mansfield at the call of the Superintendent.

Abu Lincoln and Gen. Shields. The Chicago Press and Tribune relates the following anecdote of Abu Lincoln and General Shields. A good deal of fun was had by the jokers in Springfield, about an affair in which a long time ago, our good friend Lincoln, the candidate for Presidency, was engaged.

A young lady in that city, now the wife of a distinguished statesman, wrote a paragraph in a besetuous vein for the Sangamon Journal, in which Gen. Shields was good humoredly ridiculed for his connection with some public measure. The General was greatly incensed, and demanded of the editor the name of the offending party.

"Old Sim," put him off with a request for twenty-four hours to consider the matter, and shortly afterwards, meeting Lincoln, told him his perplexity. "Tell him I write it," said Lincoln; and tell him he did. After a deal of diplomacy to get a retraction of the offensive parts of the paragraph in question, Shields sent a challenge, which Lincoln accepted, named broadswords as the weapons, and an unfrequented well-wooded island in the Mississippi, just below Alton, as the place.

"Old Abe" was first on the ground, and when Shields arrived he found his antagonist, his sword in one hand and a hatchet in the other, with his coat off, clearing away the underbrush. Before the preliminary arrangements were completed, John J. Hardin, who somehow had got wind of what was afoot, appeared on the scene, and called them both down, and by his arguments, addressed to their common sense, and by his ridicule of the figure that they, two well grown, bearded men, were making there, each with a frog-sticker in his hand, broke up the fight. We do not know how Gen. Shields feels, but we have heard of Lincoln's saying that the acceptance of the challenge was the meanest thing he ever did in his life.

Terrible Tragedy.—A correspondent of the Newark Mercury gives the annexed account of a thrilling tragedy which occurred at Haverstraw, N. Y., on the 13th inst. "The victim was a lovely little girl of scarcely five summers, the only daughter of Rev. A. S. Freeman, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, Haverstraw. His nearest neighbor is Mr. Marcus Kirkpatrick, whose wife for some months past has been in a melancholy state of mind, and at times has betrayed a strong disposition to destroy herself. She loved little Carrie Freeman almost to idolatry, and on one occasion at least, was heard to say, "She is too good for earth—she must not, shall not live," and then turning her face to the wall she muttered to herself, "Must I do it—how can I do it?" But those who heard these remarks understood not their meaning at the time.

Last Monday, the gas-fitters being at work in the parsonage, Mrs. Freeman sent her little daughter over to Mrs. Kirkpatrick's, as she had often done before, to spend an hour or two in play with her children. While there the insane woman proceeded to execute her bloody purpose upon the unsuspecting child. She first cut her own daughter, a girl 14 or 15 years of age, on an errand to the store, and then taking a carving knife, cut the child's neck completely around, thus almost severing the head from the body. When her daughter returned the wretched woman said to her, "I have done it." "Done what?" asked her daughter. "Why, killed Carrie," was her cool reply. "Alas! it was too true; there lay the little innocent in her own gore, yet warm but lifeless.

Heenan and Sayers to Fight Again.—From "Bull's Life in London" of the 5th of May, just received, we learn that Heenan and Sayers are to fight again. That paper says: "Both men—but more especially Heenan—appear bent on fighting again." The referee had received official notice from the authorities that if an attempt was made to renew hostilities in any place which could be reached by a Secretary of State's warrant, they would be arrested, and their designs frustrated. "Bell's Life" further says "the referee has determined beyond the naming of a future day, to wash his hands of the business. On Friday we had a visit from Heenan, who, in company with Mr. Wilkes came to demand that a day should be fixed for the battle to be resumed. Both were aware of the notices alluded to in our last, and both suggested that the fight should take place out of England, and, as the authorities are determined we cannot see a way out of the difficulty unless Sayers waives the articles entirely, and goes abroad to continue the contest."

Warning to Young Ladies who Read Novels and Write Poetry.—The Henderson (Ky.) Reporter says:—"We understand that a young lady of Uniontown, a few days since, committed suicide under rather romantic circumstances. Miss Catharine Adams—for that was her name—formed an attachment for a young gentleman, which was not appreciated. She procured a gun, and placed the muzzle against her head and pulled the trigger with her toe, blowing out her brains and killing herself instantly. The unfortunate affair was the result of novel reading. The young lady was accomplished, and has written several literary pieces.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 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.

Not since 1844, we believe, and certainly not within our remembrance of political events, has the nomination of any National Convention been hailed with more satisfaction and enthusiasm than those presented on the 21st by the Republicans at Chicago. Never in the history of the world, and certainly never in the history of this country—save once, and once only—has any body of men constituting the representatives of the people put forth a platform of principles so liberal in its scope, so just to all classes and conditions of men, so comprehensive in its political philosophy, so conservative in its progressiveness, and so patriotic, as the Chicago Platform which we publish in another column. The exception referred to is the Declaration of Independence. We trust every reader of the AGITATOR, and particularly every Democrat will contrast the Platform herewith presented with that adopted at Charleston.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Editorial Correspondence of the Agitator.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1860.

A BIG GUN.

Last Thursday a train from Baltimore brought here one of the curiosities of the world of art and science. I refer to the monster gun cast at Knapp, Rudd & Co.'s foundry in Pittsburgh under the superintendence of Lieut. Rodman for the Government. Hundreds of people flocked to see it, among them the Prince de Joinville, son of King Louis Philippe, late of France, who is now on a visit here. Of course the Japanese had to see it also, but they did not appear to be at all surprised to see it. Indeed it appears as if they had ceased to be surprised to see anything, they have seen so many wonderful things. They seem to cultivate indifference, but one of them was just a little surprised when he first looked into a telescope. The gun is to be taken to Fort Monroe. Its total extreme length is fifteen feet ten inches; its length of bore is thirteen feet nine inches; the exact weight of the finished gun is 49,099 pounds. It is to carry a shell of three hundred and fifty pounds, and a solid shot of four hundred and twenty-five pounds weight. The calibre of the gun is fifteen inches in diameter. If this gun stands the tests required, which those best acquainted with metals pronounce to be beyond a doubt, it will supply a want which has been felt by the Engineer department for years—a class of ordnance of such size as will defend cities, harbors, and extensive sea-coasts from the near approach of the ships of an enemy. As this monster gun will carry a missile four or five miles with reasonable accuracy, vessels would be most cautious how they approached it.

"The boring of the gun has been so exactly done that accurate measurement shows that it does not vary the one thousandth part of an inch in the entire length."

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

The news from Chicago announcing the nomination of these gentlemen, was received with the greatest satisfaction and enthusiasm. The Washington House, where Mr. Hamlin resides, was illuminated "from turret to foundation" and the Republican Association marched from their rooms, preceded by the Marine Band, to serenade the future Vice President. He was introduced to the audience by B. B. French, the President of the Club, and responded most eloquently. He was then followed by Hon. Jas. H. Campbell of our own State, who pledged the old Keystone for a round and rousing majority, for "Honest Old Abe," the man who can split rails and maul the Democrats. During his remarks he was frequently interrupted by the rowdies of Washington, and not a policeman was to be seen. The procession then went to the residence of Senator Trumbull, who was called out and gave a brief history of Lincoln. He was followed by Mr. Washburne of Illinois. While he was speaking the rowdies threw stones and bricks into the crowd and the Marine Band thought "discretion the better part of valor" and took to their heels, a beautiful commentary upon the courage of Uncle Sam's hired cut-throats. The crowd of ruffians had now increased to about double the number of Republicans, and Mr. Washburne told his friends to rally and die in their tracks if necessary to preserve the right of Free Speech in the metropolis of the nation. A cheer followed this remark that showed the ruffians what they had to expect if their outrage was continued, and so they sneaked away or stood off at a distance. No policemen were in sight. Congress pays the City of Washington \$32,000 a year to support her policemen, and yesterday, on the passage of the Appropriation Bill, this item was struck out, so that, hereafter, Washington will have to pay her own policemen. A pretty summary lesson, but well-deserved.

Of course the friends of Mr. Seward and those of Mr. Cameron felt disappointed, but reflection convinced them that Mr. Lincoln was the best man for the times; at least they bowed to the wisdom of the Convention. Mr. Cameron assured me personally that he was proud

of the vote of his native State in the Chicago Convention, and that Mr. Lincoln was entirely satisfactory to him in every way—that he should support him with all his force and energy—and that he had not the least doubt but that he would be elected.

II. Y.

(Note.—We are obliged to omit the rest of Mr. Young's letter, as it got here too late.)

The Chicago Platform.

With a unanimity which indicates the sincerity of its framers, the Chicago Convention adopted a platform which we are sure will be accepted on all sides. It proclaims in language which cannot be misconstrued, that the great Republican party is opposed to the extension of slavery beyond its present limits—that it condemns, without qualification, the entire political and financial policy of the Buchanan administration—that it is now, as it always has been, on the side of the patriotic founders of the government, who regarded slavery as a local evil, which the progress of time and civilization would effectually extirpate. It also recognizes the great principle of protection to the industrial interests of the nation, and demands an honest and economical administration of the government. This is sound doctrine, and will be accepted by the people. The platform was adopted by a unanimous vote, and amidst the most intense enthusiasm. We copy it entire:

Resolved, That the delegates representing the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, and that the caucus called into existence are permanent in their nature, and now more than ever demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

First: That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the caucus called into existence are permanent in their nature, and now more than ever demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second: That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third: That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplation of the perpetration of a crime against an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth: That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of any State or Territory, and under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth: That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subservience to the execution of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate attempts to force infidelity, Loophole, and a Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in constructing the personal relation between master and servant to invade an unqualified property in persons—in its attempt to destroy the territorial legislature, and to suspend the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth: That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored parties; and that the necessary and proper measures, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh: That the new dogmas that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth: That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of the Territorial Legislature, or of any individual to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth: That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave-trade, under the cover of our national flag, as an insult to the senses of the American people; and we demand that the Government should take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth: That in the recent vetoes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislature of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting Slavery in the Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a denunciation of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh: That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth: That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these impost as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to merchants and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth: That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty, and we demand that Congress by the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth: That the National Republican party is opposed to any laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of the colored citizen are accorded to immigrants from foreign lands, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home or abroad.

Fifteenth: That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor Improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing Commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and are a just and proper use of the power to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sixteenth: That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that as preliminary thereto a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Seventeenth: Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the cooperation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

We ought not to judge a man by his great qualities, but by the use he makes of them.

A Letter from Mr. Seward.

From the Evening Post.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Seward to the gentlemen of the Central Republican Committee, who invited him to attend a meeting to be held for the ratification of the National Convention. It will be seen that Mr. Seward takes his defeat with the same calm dignity and self-respect which has always characterized his political conduct. In the reverse of fortune, as in success, he does not forget that his cause is greater than himself, and that the true patriot must look for his reward, not in personal triumphs, but in the triumphs of principle. He regrets that he will not be able to recompense his friends for their long and earnest fidelity; but he evidently looks forward to retirement with a feeling of relief and joy. Mr. Seward cordially approves of the doctrines presented by the Convention at Chicago, and bears his willing testimony to the ability, the character, and the zeal of the person placed in nomination. The graceful and becoming terms in which Mr. Seward expresses his sincere concurrence in the action of the Convention will only endear him the more to his friends, and to all others who prize true greatness of soul.

"AUGUST, May 21, 1860.

"GENTLEMEN: I will not affect to conceal the sensibility with which I have received the letters in which you and so many other respected friends have tendered to me expressions of renewed and enduring confidence. These letters will remain with me as assurances in future years that, although I was not unwilling to await even for another age, the vindication of my political principles, yet that they did nevertheless receive the generous support of many good, wise and patriotic men of my own time.

"Such assurances, however made, under the circumstances now existing, derive their priceless value largely from the fact that they steal upon me through the channels of private correspondence, and altogether unknown to the world. You will also perceive that such expressions would become painful to me, and justly offensive to the community, if they should be allowed to take on any public or conventional form of manifestation. For this reason, if it were respectful and consistent with your own public purposes, I would have delayed my reply to you until I could have had an opportunity of making it verbally next week on my way to Washington, after completing the arrangements for the repairs upon my dwelling here rendered necessary by a recent fire.

"The same reason determines me also to decline your kind invitation to attend the meeting in which you propose some demonstrations of respect to myself, while so justly considering the nominations which have been made by the recent National Convention at Chicago. At the same time, it is your right to have a frank and candid exposition of my own opinions and sentiments on that important subject.

"My friends know very well that, while they have always generously made my promotion to public trusts their own exclusive care, mine has only been to execute them faithfully, so as to be able, at the close of their assigned terms, to resign them into the hands of the people without forfeiture of the public confidence. The presentation of my name to the Chicago Convention was thus their act, not mine. The disappointment, therefore, is their disappointment, not mine. It may have found them unprepared. On the other hand, I have no sentiment either of disappointment or discontent; for who, in any possible case, could without presumption, claim that a great national party ought to choose him for its candidate for the first office in the gift of the American people? I find in the resolutions of the Convention a platform as satisfactory to me as if it had been framed with my own hands, and in the candidates adopted by it, eminent and able Republicans, with whom I have cordially cooperated in maintaining the principles embodied in that excellent creed. I cheerfully give them a sincere and earnest support.

"I trust, moreover, that those with whom I have labored so long that common service in a noble cause has created between them and myself relations of personal friendship and respect, which will be allowed by them to hinder or delay, or in any way embarrass, the progress of that cause to the consummation which is demanded by a patriotic regard to the safety and welfare of the country and the interests of mankind.

"I am, sincerely and respectfully,
"Your friend and obedient servant,
"WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
"To Messrs. Charles C. Nett, Wm. H. Bull, A. J. Williamson, C. S. Spencer, and F. W. Shepley, for the Republican Central Committee."

A BAD LOOKOUT FOR SUCKERS.—The Baltimore Patriot has been informed by one of the delegates to the late Chicago Convention that the committee were appointed to convey to Mr. Lincoln the official notice of his nomination as their candidate for President, repaired to Springfield, Ill., in the fulfillment of this duty. He states that Mr. Lincoln resides in a comfortable mansion in the suburbs of the city, and as the committee proceeded to his residence, they attracted much attention. His neighbors, knowing that Mr. Lincoln was a strictly temperate man, at once despatched their servants with water, covered with bottles of wine, brandy, whiskey, &c., to enable him to offer what they conceived was proper to these distinguished guests. Mr. Lincoln met the servant who had the charge of these refreshments, and requested them to say to his friends and neighbors that he duly appreciated their kindness, but he could not consent to violate a long established rule of conduct, and that he should treat his guests with plentiful draughts of delicious and pure ice water.

HALF VOTES.—The way half votes occur in National Conventions is this: Each Congressional district is represented by two delegates who may or may not vote together—that depends upon their instructions. Where the delegates vote together, it counts one for the candidate for whom they vote; but should they divide then each one of their votes is counted a half vote for the candidates receiving them. The same is the case with Senatorial representation.

De Lave, the rope-walker, and the rival of Blondin, expects to walk across the Passaic river, a short distance below the Paterson Falls. The river at the point selected is some five hundred feet wide, and the rope will be one hundred and fifty feet above the surface of the water. The feat will be performed in a week or two. Blondin will this spring repeat his rope-walking feats at Niagara, and "psanctric attitudes" may be expected from the illustrious Professor Sweek. There is every symptom of the rope-walking mania raging this season with renewed virulence.

A SENSIBLE OPINION.—The Boston Herald, a Democratic organ, speaks as follows of the work of the Republicans at Chicago:

"The nomination is a strong one, and will be difficult to defeat, and those who flatter themselves that the Democrats are to walk over the Presidential course with ease will find themselves mistaken. The Convention at Chicago has given evidence of shrewdness, no less in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln than in the platform adopted, which is progressive without being ultra, and unless it is met by a platform equally plain and intelligible, it will require no prophetic to interpret the handwriting on the wall."

A few days ago, a Mr. Cooper was run over and killed by a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad, at Carmansville. The accident having been unavoidable as far as the engineer is concerned, he was exonerated from all blame; but such a deep impression was made upon his mind by the mangled corpse, that the next day he did not run his locomotive, and the day following, upon passing the place of the accident, he swooned, and soon after died literally broken hearted.

Farm and Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm and Mills in Rutland for sale. The Farm contains 250 acres, with 200 acres improved, three good houses, three good framed barns, one new horse barn 30x40. Also one new Steam and Water Grist Mill, with three run of Burr Stone, all in good order, and a good run of custom. All of the above property will be sold on time to suit the purchaser, together or separate.

G. W. VAN ALLEN.
Rutland, Tioga Co. Pa., May 31, 1860.

WELLSBORO HOTEL.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

E. S. FARR, PROPRIETOR.
(Formerly of the United States Hotel.)
Having leased this well known and popular House, solicits the patronage of the public. With attentive and obliging waiters, together with the Proprietor's knowledge of the business, he hopes to make the stay of those who stop with him both pleasant and agreeable.
Wellsboro, May 31, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of James Stratton, late of Westfield township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber, at his residence in Westfield, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of June, 1860.—WATROUS SELBY, Administrator.

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. Dr. L. Smith's, where he will 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.
ADVISE as to the patentability of inventions given free of charge. Drawings from models neatly executed. Charges for obtaining patents moderate.
Hon. G. A. Crow, Pa. Hugh Young, Ed. Agitator.
Hon. G. W. Scrantom, Pa. H. H. Frazer, Ed. Republic.
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FASHIONABLE MILLINERY SHOP.

MAIN ST., WELLSBORO.
MISS PAULINA SMITH has just purchased her extensive stock of MILLINERY, consisting of Neapolitan, Straws, Crane 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.
229 BEECHING AND PRESSING done in a superior manner.
237 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.

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. Whitely Esq's, 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 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, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which of their offices in the behalf aforesaid to be done, and witnesses and other persons presenting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons, are required to be then and there attending, and not 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 and eight hundred and sixty. SIMEON I. POWER, Sheriff.

DISOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the book and stationery business 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 SMITH.
I. D. RICHARDS.
March 29, 1860.

CEGAR RUN HOTEL.

CEGAR RUN, LYCOMING COUNTY, PA.
THIS house has been lately refitted and opened for the accommodation of the public. Located at a central point; stages leaving every alternate day for Wellsboro and Jersey Shore, connecting with cars on the Tioga R. R. north and S. E. R. R. on the south. This House is situated on the Cedar Run Gait Mill pond—a safe and convenient landing for rafts in the rafting season. Good posts are firmly set on the left bank, and the beach is free from obstructions. Having been practically engaged in the river business for many years we feel confident we can anticipate the wants and requirements of this trade, and will endeavor to please. The table, bar, chambers and stables will always be attentively watched and well supplied. Call and see us, and we will part with you sure to see you again.
D. A. FISH, Proprietor.
Cedar Run, Feb. 16, 1860.

HILDRETH & LANDIS,

CASH DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.
One door below Holiday's Hotel, Wellsboro, Pa. Cash paid for Hides and all kinds of Grain.
C. HILDRETH,
S. H. LANDIS.
Wellsboro, Oct. 6th, 1859.

MERCANTILE APPRAISMENT FOR 1860

Table with columns for names, amounts, and locations. Includes entries for Brookfield, Wellsboro, and other local areas.

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.

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

W. Y. Campbell, Morris.

L. D. Donock, Brookfield.

Gates Bird, Jackson.

Ben. R. Hall, Daniel McVoy, Bloss.

Charles H. Rexford, Knoxville.

H. C. Vermilyea, Gaines.

J. H. Woodruff, Brookfield.

Morris Kelsey, Middlebury.

Henry H. Potter, Middlebury.

Thomas Graves, Covingtonboro.

W. H. Van Gorder, Nelson.

O. F. Woodruff, Mansfield.

May 10, 1860.

Writ of PARTITION.—Notice is hereby given to the

above parties, that by virtue of the aforesaid 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 H. White, Luke B. Maynard and Enoch Blackwell; on the south by the mill-race of Enoch Blackwell; and on the west by lands in possession of Artemus Lacey and John A. Smith—containing about ninety acres of land, with a dwelling house, and a 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 lands in the possession of Joseph S. Bolton and others; and on the west by lands in the possession of John Rathbone—containing about fifty acres, with allowance—where two tracts of land were the property of said Ira J. Jones, at his decease. On Monday, the 4th day of June, 1860, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making partition at valuation and appraisal of the said real estate, as in the said writ required, at which time and place each party is required to appear if they think proper. (403.) S. I. POWER, S.W.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.

To Fernon Lucas: You are hereby notified that Marinda D. Lucas, your wife, by her next friend Cornelius C. Bolton and others, and 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 Herrington in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper. (404.) 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 has 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. (404.) S. I. POWER, Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.

To Lydia Ann Tager: You are hereby notified that Ann Thayer, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County for a divorce from