There are a few greater annoyances to farmer, than what are ordinarily denominated Road Cattle. These animals are let out upon the highway by their owners every morning, and left to shift for themselves, which, like most vagrants, they generally manage to do, at the expense of other people. Their ingenuity in letting down fences and opening gates, and their activity in leaping almost every species of enclosure, are too well-known to require us to enlarge upon them. Almost every one has had woful experience upon his own crops. Not very many years ago a race of highwaymen set public justice at defiance, but were at last forced to vield to the determination of their fellow-citizens; these cattle however with no better character, have succeeded in setting us at utter defiance. Has not the time come when this should no longer be submitted to, and are there not enough public spirited citizens to put matop to it?

Our object in this article is to look a little into the law of the matter, and to suggest to those who are suffering from the depredations of these animals, their rights and remedies.

By the common law, a person had a double remody for any trespass committed by cattle upon his property—an action of trespass for damages-or taking up the animals doing the damage and impounding them until satisfaction was made. In so far as these remedies have not been restricted by act of Assembly they remain in full force. The action of trespass remains untouched; the right of distraining cattle has been regulated, extended, and would probably be held by the courts to have done away entirely with the old common law process, and that any one now taking up cattle proceed according to the act of Assembly. Fitzwater vo. Stout, 4. II. p. 22.

By the acts of 1700 and 1729, it is provided that fences shall be of sufficient rail or bars four feet and a half high, the distance from the ground to the bottom not to exceed nine inches; and "whoever not having their ground so enclosed shall hurt, kill, or do damage to any hire, kine, sheep, hogs or goats of any other persons, by hunting or driving them out of or from said grounds, shall be liable, to make good all damages sustained thereby, to the owner of the said cattle." By the act of April 13th, 1207, a mode of proceeding is pointed out which may be pursued where any trespass is committed upon improved and enclosed land.

Es that where a farmer finds cattle doing duringe upon his land, enclosed as directed by the act regulating fences, it is only necessary for him to pursue this act relative to strays .-But the question often arises, what remedy have I for trespass upon my unenclosed land, my hard not fenced according to act of Assembly, my grass on the side of the highway? You have the right of your action of trespass under the common law. Addison Reports, p. 253. That law recognizes no fences. It adopts the great principle "sic utere tuo ut alienum non bicdes"-so you use your own property as not to injure your neighbor. I am not bound to protect my land from his cattle; he must keep his cattle from my land. The man who kenps a cow, a dog, a horse, must so keep him that he injures not his neighbor. He is not to I t him loose upon the community and put every man to the expense of protecting himself against his incursions. He must keep him up, and if he does not, he is liable for the damage he commits. A man has the right of passage with his cattle over the highway. He has no right to turn them out to pasture along its aides; and if he does I can bring an action against him, for the damage done to my pro perty over which the highway passes.

The ewners of land on each side of a public highway, owns to the centre of the road. They have the exclusive right to the soil, subject to the right of passage in the public. They are entitled to all remedies for its injury. The tile to the soil, stone, wood, or grass, continues in the owner of the land. They may carry water or pipes underneath the highway, and make every use that is consistent with the easement over it. Kent's Commentaries, vol. 3d. p 432. Chambers vs. Furney, 1 Yeates, 167.

In the case of Lewis et. al. vs. Jones et. al., 1, Barr, 336, decided in 1847, these principles are referred to, and a party who deposited fence rails on a highway, was held guilty of trespass against the owner of the soil. The court holding "no principle more familiar or better set-"tled than the right to the soil of a highway resides in the proprietor of the land over "which it has been laid; and that a citizen has "no more than a license, to pass along it with "carriages and cattle, an abuse of which, like "the abuse of any other license given, not by "the party, but by the law makes him a tres-"passer against the proprietor from the begin-"ing." The highway is therefore merely an easement over the land of the owner, and his legal rights in relation thereto are the same as to any other part of his property. In fact they should be particularly favored, as the law prevents his protection of this property by a fence; even should be desire it.

Our remedies therefore for injuries by cattle to "improved and enclosed land," are distress or action at law: to uninclosed land, action at law alone. Neither of them sufficiently prompt or wevere for those who intentionally let their cattle loose upon the public, although very proper for cases of accidental damages. At the present day, there are no commons, at least in our locality, and the mere letting loose of any unimal upon the highway, except to drive it along it, should be visited with a severe penalty. In the city of Philadelphia, you are protected by ordinance, but in the rest of the Stata, the value of the grass caten would be the measure of punishment for the trespass. - Germantown Telegraph.

WHAT DID THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DIE OF? -The journals of the country are holding a post-mortem examination over the Democratic party. All sorts of opinions are expressed as to the cause of death. The verdict of the majority appears to be, "died of Douglas."— One journal, however, thinks that it died of the nineteenth century; another says it died of old age and generalimbecility. A very religious pa-persuggests that it died of visitation of God—for its manifold tine. A Yankee says "the Little Giant sot on it, and killed it." A wag insinuates that it tumbled off the platform and broke its neck. A Southerner says it was strangled while trying to swallow Squatter Sovereignty. A Northerner declares that its insides were burned out by an injudicious attempt at fireeating. A lawyer says it died of the Dred Scott Decision. A delegate to Charleston says it became insolvent, owing to the hotel extortions of that city, and concluded to commit a suicide. Another delegate says they went to Charleston with the motte, "Douglas or death," and as they could't get Donglas they had to kick the bucket, as a matter of course,

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1860.

REPUBLICAN KATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE. REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATION.

FOR COVERNOR ANDREW G. CURTIN. OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Editorial Correspondence of the Agitator. Washington, June 1, 1860. THE JAPANESE

Are still here, but the excitement in regard to fork lightning traversed the heavens for from them is dying out. They have been feasted and ten to one hundred degrees, and every flash was flattered and treatied and stared at and annoyed followed by a crack of thunder which rattled to their entire satisfaction, and the whole visit along the sky most deafeningly. The rain came is the nature of their philosophy, perhaps their nearly an hour the little steamer struggled along held all the wonders of our Patent office, all though there was no ranic among the passenthe collections of science and art in the Smith- gers, yet there were many faces white with fear. sonian Institution, all the complex and powernovelties. Unlike the Chinese they do not pro- and this brings me to speak of politics. ess a higher state of civilization than they possess. They are queer people, and I suppose they are not to be blamed or abused because ate's Slave Code Resolutions in the discussion they are not keenly alive to new sensations .- of which the "irrepressible conflict" was trans-The truth is, we as a people are too fond of ferred from Charleston to Washington, it was 'sensations," and if we can learn a lesson generally conceded by everybody that the breach from the imperturability of the Japanese, their between the sectional factions of the "harmonivisit will not have been made in vain. I ought, however, to except one sensation to which these observed, too, that there was a bitterness of heathen princes are not indifferent—a sensation which unfortunately precedes as well as follows our christian civilization, viz.: the sensation created by alcohol in its different shapes in the way of drink. I learn that champagne is a favorite drink with them, and that they have taken full notes of the process of its nanufacture. No doubt the New York Aldermen will vie with each other as the "old public functionaries" do here, in guzzling their dark skinned guests with it, at the public expense. But why speculate? Let us wait and see! They are to leave here for Philadelphia on the

MOUNT VERNON.

7th inst.

To visit Washington without going to Mount Vernon makes one feel as if the trip were not wholly completed. Aside from the fact that there repose the remains of the truest and greatest man of modern times, there are other associations which now add to the interest of a visit. The late effort of the ladies of the country to buy Mount Vernon, and their present effort to raise the wind to keep it in repair; the lectures and Bonner articles of Edward Everett in the Ledger; and the desire to see John A. Washington, the man who got one thousand dollars an acre for land not worth fifty, lead many to visit the spot who are prompted more by curiosity than veneration for the GREAT DEPARTED.

On Saturday morning last in company with made the occasion one of real delight to us. Passing Alexandria, an old Virginia city which | the Democrats, and voted for by every Repubhas stood still for fifty years, we at length reached our place of destination. A winding path through the forest brought us first to that Mecca of American hearts—the tomb of Washington. It is a plain brick vault at the entrance of which, inside of an iron railing gate, are two sarcophagi; one containing the remains of Washington, and the other those of his wife. Of the feelings which crowded themselves upon me during the short time I stood at the tomb, I need not now speak. The struggles through which the GREAT HERO passed, both of mind and body; the sufferings of the brave men who fought under him; the tyranny of the mother country which compelled the fearful warfare; the glorious cause of liberty for this country, and the bright example to all others which will be free; the glorious victories which followed his footsteps, his civil honors, and the eternal gratitude of a nation-these thoughts will pass rapidly through the patriot's mind as he stands at the sacred place, and he will leave it with feelings of sadness mingled with awe.

I need hardly describe the house which stands on the summit of the hill about fifty rods from the tomb. It is a plain wooden structure, substantially built, but at present in a very dilapidated, down-at-the-heel condition. All the rooms were locked up except the antichamber, and this was nearly filled with boxes of furniture belonging to John A. Washington, who, the public will be glad to hear, is going to move this week to some other place. The Ladies Association will then take possession and

ber we saw, among other relics of the great Chief, the key of the Bastile presented to him by La Fayette. That famous prison was built some five hundred years ago, but was destroyed during the revolution of July, 1789, in which La Fayette took part. The key resembles any other, except the end of the handle, which is square instead of round. There were about two hundred visitors there and about twenty in the room at one time. One of them inquired what that key was. On being told that it was the key of the Bastile she looked quite knowing, and said, "Ah! yes! just so; I would like to see the Bastile, but it is probably locked up in the next room!" Quite a number of people had a bad "coughing spell" about that time, and a large number of handkerchiefs were applied to very bad colds all aroutid the room; but nobody laughed.

In the afternoon we started on our trip up the river to Washington. The sun was very hot and the sky began to grow dark in the North West. For more than twenty-five minutes we watched the storm approaching us. Sheet and is getting to be a source of ridicule by the down in torrents, and the passengers gathered comic papers (and no wonder!) and to be together on the lower deck of the boat under laughed at by the whole nation. For people cover. The storm was still approaching us, and who call themselves Brothers of the Sun, they at length struck the boat causing her to careen, manage to keep exceedingly cool. Perhaps it which added no little to the consternation. For own nature which enables them to be so im- against storm and tide. We could not see farperturable. One thing is certain that they be- ther than five rods from the boat's side. Al-

I asked a woman who was standing near me, ful machinery of the Navy Yard without evin- what she thought of our situation. "Oh!" she cing in their looks, or expressing the least sur- replied, "isn't it grand? I never was out of prise. This cannot be attributed to stolid sight of land before !" But soon the tornado ignorance, as they are quite intelligent and take had passed over us, and in a few mintes we notes of everything which they see with great | landed on terra firma once more. The storm rapidity, and their artists take sketches to il- had blown down several large trees on Pennlustrate. Yet nothing surprises them, although sylvania Avenue, and had damaged consideranearly everything they see is new to them .- ble property. Among the rest it had taken the The steam engine and its thousand applications roof off Douglas's house, which his enemies to supercede manual labor, the printing press, | say is only prophetically ominous of the scalpthe photograph and even lucifer matches are ing he is to get at Baltimore on the 18th inst.;

> DOUGLAS AGAIN. At the conclusion of the Debate on the Senous Democracy" was wider than before. It was feeling engendered between Douglas, Pugh and Clingman representing the Popular Sovereignty faction on the one hand, and the Slave Code Democracy led by Jeff. Davis on the other hand, which no Baltimore Convention could heal, except by the nomination of a man not committed to either. The middle course of Toombs of Georgia who repudiated not only the slave code doctrine but also squatter sovereignty is the only hope affording a basis of compromise .-

Of one thing, however, we are quite certain, and that is this: that the adoption of the second of the series of resolutions referred to by the vote of every Democratic Sentor in Congress but also shows the aggressive spirit of modern Democracy upon the liberties of the people .-Here is the resolution :

Resolved. That negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen states of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitu-Union, in relation to this institution, can justify them or their citizens in open or covert attacks thereon, with a view to their overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the states respectively on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and a manifest breach of faith and a viglation of the most solemn ob

Now as a simple declaration of principles a few friends I embarked on a little steamer and there is nothing particularly surprising in this was soon gliding down the beautiful Potomac. as coming from the pro-slavery party; but The dense forests on either side, broken only when Mr. Harlan of Iowa offered to amend this by an occasional plantation; the white-sailed resolution by the proviso that the freedom of sloops and schooners above and below us on the press, and the freedom of speech in discusthe stream; a clear sky and a gentle breeze, sing the morality of slavery shall never be interfered with, it was voted down unanimously by lican—the vote, I think, standing thirty-six to twenty. If this does not prove conclusively that the Democratic party is essentially arrayed against the liberties of the people, what more is required? So far as the Southern States are concerned, everybody knows, who reads, that the freedom of speech and of the press is totally prohibited; and that those who seek to exercise these rights are subjected to all sorts of contumely and personal abuse even to the sacrifice of life. Yet notwithstanding these facts, here we see the Democratic party by its representation in Congress, instead of re-affirming these rights, voting them away, and shamefully repudiating the doctrine that the people have now or ever had such rights. In view of these facts does it make any difference whether the discordant elements of the Democracy get together at Baltimore or not? Will it make any particular difference who or who is not nominated there? Will the people sustain such a party with such a damning record as that? We think not. Honest Old Abe, backed by the party of the people, will take possession of the whole House, and inaugurate a new era in the history of the country, by restoring the government to the policy of its founders. In the course of his administration, we hope to be able to see the facts fully demonstrated, that United States Senators are the servants and not the masters of the people; and that Freedom is Nationaland Slavery Sectional. --H.Y.

More Disgrace.—Heenan has issued a perkeep things in better order. In the anti-cham- him for any sum from 5 cents to \$5,000,

Republican Club in Mainsburg.

The Republicans of Sullivan and Mainsburg Boro', met at the latter place on Saturday P. M., 26th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Republican Club.

On motion of R. K. Brundage, Dr. A. Robbins was elected temporary Chairman, who proceeded to state briefly, the object of such an organization. R. K. Brundage was elected President; Dr. A. Robbins, Vice-President; H. C. Johns, Secretary; A. J. Webster, Treasnrer; A. C. Witter, E. R. Maine, and A. J. Webster, Committee on "Campaign Docu-

The following gentlemen were elected a Vigilance Committee for sub-districts, viz:

D. M. Shaw, E. R. Maine, E. S. Rose, L. L. Smith, Lorenzo Doud, Ripley Doud, Forest Ashley, Cornice Mudge, Dexter Robbins, P. P. Smith, Lafayette Gray, Chas. Strange, Allen Rockwell, N. A. Taylor, Stephen Palmer, H. B. Card, Bateman Monroe, Garwood Hill, Cyrus Davenport, W. W. Welch, H. C. Johns, Clark Gardner, L. D. Seelye.

Moved and carried that the meetings of the Club be held once a month, on Saturday P. M. Moved and carried that the next meeting of the Club be held Saturday afternoon, the 23d of June next, and that we invite S. F. Wilson, Esq., and Judge A. Humphrey to address us. Moved and carried that the proceedings of

this meeting be published in the AGITATOR. On motion, adjourned to meet at Mainsburg, he 23d of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. K. BRUNDAGE, Pres't. H. C. Jonn's, Sec'y.

The Next Census.

As it will be the duty of the Marshal to ask the following questions, it will be advisable for each person to write out an answer to each question before the officer makes his visit, as such a course will save much time.

In the first place it is necessary to write down the name of every person whose usual place of abode on the 1st day of June, 1860, was in the

family: The age of each, sex and color, whether white, black, or mulatto.

Profession, occupation or trade of each male përson over fifteen years of age.

Value of real estate owned. Place of birth, naming the state, territory or

country.

Married within a year.

Attended school within the year. Persons over twenty years of age that cannot

read or write. Whether deaf or dumb, blind, insane or id-

iotic, pauper or convict. Name of owner, agent or manager of the

Number of improved and number of unimproved acres. Cash value of farm. Value of farming implements and machinery. Live stock on hands June 1st, 1860, viz: number of horses, mules, and asses, working oxen, milch cows. and other cattle, swine and sheep. Value of live stock. Value of animals slaughtered during the venr. Produce during the year ending June 1st, 1860, viz: number bushels of Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Beans and Peas, Buckwheat, Barley, Irish Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes; pounds of Wool and pounds of Tobacco. Value of Ore-land products in dollars. Gallons of wine, value of Produce of Market Garden, pounds of Butter, pounds of Cheese, tons of Hay, bushels of Clover-seed, and bushels of Grass-seed, pounds of Hops, pounds of Flax, bushels of Flax-seed, pounds of Maple sugar, gallons of Molasses, pounds of Honey and Beeswax, value of home made manufacturers. Name of Corporation, Company or Individual producing articles to the annual value of \$500. Name of business, manufacture or produce .-Capital invested in real estate and personal estate in the business. Raw material used including fuel, viz: quantities, kinds, values, kind of motive power, machinery, structure or resource. Average number of hands employed, viz: Male, Female, average monthly cost of Male labor, average monthly cost of Female labor. Annual product, viz : quantities, kinds. values. Name of every person who died dution, by which it is recognised as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the states; and that no change of opinion or feeling place of abode was in the family, the age, sex on the part of the portional states of the portion of the provider of the portion of the provider of the provide of the and color, whether white, or black or mulatto.

married or widowed, place of birth, naming the State, Territory or Country, the month in which the person died, profession, occupation or trade, disease or cause of death.

The Last Disgrace Avoided.

Some people will be glad to hear that the Democratic party was saved, by the Charleston Convention, from a disgrace which would have been overwhelming. For particulars read the following, from the New York Leader, a prominent Democratic journal in the city of New York, contained in its daguerrootype of the Charleston Convention:

"We congratulate our Democratic brethren of the Union on being saved from the last and worst disgrace which could have befallen our party. Amidst all the unpleasant, deplorable and tumultuous incidents which marked the conduct of certain parties within the walls of the Charleston Convention; amidst the many disingenuous, not to say dishonorable tricks, to which certain men (otherwise respectable) did not hesitate to stoop in their opposition to Judge Douglas; nevertheless, and in spite of all this, there was not to be found in the whole Convention one delegate with brass enough on his fore head, or federal gold enough in his fob, to stand up in his place and insult the moral rectitude of that body by even suggesting as the name of a candidate that of-James Buchanan! shows-as indeed all history teaches-that there is but one man in each age of a country who can touch bottom in the pit of political degra

More Corruption Uncovered .- The Covode Committee are bringing to light a mass of corruption which will astonish the Administration itself when it comes to be looked at anew,-Witnesses in New York have been subported to prove that twelve hundred men were transported from that State into Connecticut in March last to carry the election for the democrats. The committee expect to be able to prove who paid the money to defray their expenses and in what villages and cities the frauds were committed.

THE UNION TICKET .- The 'entire harmon' of the Republican nominations is curiously i Instrated in the names of the candidates, which are anogrammatically convertible, thus: ABRA-HAM LIN-COLN;

the Vice-Presidential name being a union link emptory challenge to John Morrissey, to fight on that of "Honest Old Abe." The letters also contain Mr. Hamlin's first name-Hannibal.

Lincoln as He Is.

[From the Chicago Press and Tribune, May 23-] Ten thousand inquiries will be made as to the looks, the habits, tastes, and other characteristics of Honest Abe. We anticipate a few of them.

Mr. Lincoln stands a x feet and four inches high in his stockings. His frame is not muscular, but gaunt and wiry; his arms are long, but not unreasonably so for a person of his height: his lower limbs are not disproportioned to his body. In walking, his gait, though firm, is never brisk. He steps slowly and deliberately, almost always with his head inclined forward and his hands clasped behind his back. In matters of dress he is by no means precise. Always clean, he is never fashionable; he is careless, but not slovenly. In manner he is remarkably cordial, and, at the same time, simple. His politeness is always sincere, but never elaborate and oppressive. A warm shake of the hand and a warmer smile of recognition are his methods of greeting his friends. At rest his features, though those of a man of mark, are not such as belong to a handsome man; but when his fine dark-gray eyes are lighted up by any emotion, and his features begin their play, he would be chosen from among a crowd as one who had in him not only the kind sentiments which women love, but the heavier metal of which full-grown mer and Presidents are made. His hair is black, and though thin, is wiry. His head sits well on his shoulders, but beyond that it defies description. It nearer resembles that of Clay than that of Webster; but it is unlike either. It is very large, and phrenologically well proportioned, betokening power in all its developments. A slightly Roman nose, a wide-cut treated her in a manner calculated to alienate mouth, and a dark complexion, with the appearance of having been weather-beaten, completes the description.

In his personal habits Mr. Lincoln is as sim-

ple as a child. He loves a good dinner, and eats with the appetite which goes with a great brain: but his food is plain and putritions -He never drinks intoxicating liquors of any sort—not even a glass of wine. He is not addicted to tobacco in any of its shapes. He never uses profane language. A friend says that once, when in a towering rage, in consequence of the efforts of certain parties to perpetrate a fraud upon the State, he was heard to say, "They shan't do it, d-n'em!" but beyond an expression of this kind his bitterest feelings never carry him. He never gambles; he never indulges in any games of chance. He is particularly cautious about incurring pecuniary obligations for any purpose whatever, and in debt he is never content until the score is discharged. We presume he owes no man dollar. He never speculates. The rage for the sudden acquisition of wealth never took hold of him. His gains from his profession have been moderate, but sufficient for his purposes. While others have dreamed of gold he has been in the pursuit of knowledge. In all his dealings he has the reputation of being generous, but exact, and above all, religiously honest.

He would be a bold man who would say that Abraham Lincoln ever wronged any one out of a cent, or ever spent a dollar that he had not honestly earned. His struggles in early life have made him careful of money; but his generosity with his own is proverbial. He is a regular attendant upon religious worship, and though not a communicant, is a pew-holder and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, to which Mrs. Lincoln belongs. He is a scrupulous teller of the truth-too exact in his notions to suit the atmosphere of Washington as it now is. His enemies may say that he tells Black Republican lies; but no man ever charged that, in a professional capacity, or as a citizen dealing with his neighbors, he would depart from the Scriptural command. At home he lives like a gentleman of moderate means and simple tastes. A goodsized house of wood, simply but tastefully furnished, surrounded by trees and flowers, is his own, and there he lives, at peace with himself, the idol of his family, and for his honesty, ability and patriotism, the admiration of his countrymen If Mr. Lincoln is elected President he will

carry but little that is ornamental to the White House. The country must accept his sincerity, his ability, and his honesty, in the mould in which they are cast. He make as polite a bow as Frank Pierce, but he will not commence anew the agitation of the slavery question by recommending to Congress any Kansas-Nebraska bills. He may not preside at the Presidential dinners with the ease and grace which distinguish the "venerable public functionary," Mr. Buchanan, but he will not create the necessity for a Covode Committee and the disgracuful revelations of Cornelius Wendell. He will take to the Presidential chair just the qualities which the country now demands to save it from impending destruction-ability that no man can question, firmness that nothing can overbear, honesty that never has been impeached, and patriotism that never despairs.

In a speech at a Republican ratification meeting at Harrisburg, on Friday evening, Schator Cameron, while declaring that he had hoped for the nomination of Mr. Seward, described Mr. Lincoln as "a candidate less known in public life, perhaps, but who, on all occasions, when demands have been made upon his zeal and patriotism, has borne himself bravely and honorably. In regard to the great interests of Pennsylvania, the subject of protection to labor, his record is clear, emphatic, and beyond suspicion. He will require no indorsement to convince the people of Pennsylvania that their interests will be perfectly secure in his hands. Himself a laborer in early life, he has struggled with adversity until he has reached the proud position he now occupies, by the single aid of a strong purpose, seconded by an unyielding will'; and it is not in the heart of Pennsylvania to doubt such a man. The laboring men of this State ever control the ballot-box when they State ever control the ballot-box when they arise in the majesty of their strength. Let them go to the election next Autumn, and, while ey are securing their own interests, let them elevate to the highest place in their elective gift, Abraham Lincoln, a workingman like

DUGLAS AND DIGNITY .-- Our neighbor of the Democrat, in an article upon the Presidential nominations tries to ridicule dignity. 'Tis all very natural. Those who admire Douglas have a contempt for dignity, and those who admire dignity have a contempt for Douglas .-Louisville Journal.

BAD LUCK IN THE FAMILY .- A nephew of Jehn Bell, of Tennessee, was recently robbed, at Hannibal, Mo., of six hundred and thirty dollars, which he had amassed at Pike's Peak. Both uncle and nephew are in hard luck, for the former has been nominated by the rump of Know-Nothingism for the Presidency.—Post. Death of Lady Byron

We learn by the Glasgow that on the 17th instant Lady Byron, the widow of the gray poet, died at London, in the sixty-sixth year of poet, died at London, in 1794, and was the her age. She was born in 1794, and was the only daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Milbank only daughter and hear to be really milbanta Noel, Baronet. In 1856 she succeeded to the Noel, Baronet. In 1000 one succeeded to the barony of Wentworth. She was married to Lord Byron in 1815—the union proving as well known, most unhappy to both husband an wife, and he lived with his wife only some thir teen days. Their only-child,

"Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart." was married to Earl Lovelace, and died eight

ears ago.
The marriage of Byron with Miss Milbank was one prompted by motives of interest

Lord Byron, in one of his letters, gives the following description of Lady Byron during the time of their engagement: "What an odd situatime of their engagements. Without one spark of love on either side, and produced by circumstances which, in general, lead to cold ness on one side and aversion on the other She is a very superior woman, and very little spoiled, which is strange in an heiress—a girl of twenty—a peeress that is to be in her own right an only child and a sarante who has always had her own way. She is a poetess, s mathematician, and, withal, very kind, generous and gentle, and with very little preten

It is unfortunate for the late Lady Byron that only by her union with Byron, and its unhappy results, is she known to the world at large. He private life has been ruthlessly invaded, and all her domestic troubles exposed to the gaze of the world. It should be remembered that Byron the affections of any woman, and that it was the public odium following his treatment of her which induced him to leave England and live in Italy.

Lady Byron took an active interest in philan thropic and benevolent movements and in 1856 she sent a gift of three hundred and fifty dollars to the New England Kansas Emigration Society. We can scarcely recal a lady of the present century whose name has been so often brought before the public, and in such a singular way, by her relations with others, rather than by any desire or effort on her part to obtain pulicity.

Heenan, in a private letter to America says that he was never married, and that the women who had claimed his name are all in postors.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS

AT THE NEW STOVE & TINSHOP. WELLSBORO, PA.

HE subscribers, having purchased the entire stock lately owned by D. P. Roberts, will hereafter carry on the business at the old stand. They hope by attention to business, and always keeping a fall stock of articles in their line, and selling them at less rates than any other establishment in Tioga County, to receive the patronage of the public.
We wish to call the attention of those desirous of

buying, to our stock of COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES, AND STOVE FURNITURE.

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware, Which will be sold so cheap that it will "astonish the

CUSTOM WORK OF ALL KINDS Done on short notice, and in a superior manner. All work warranted. Give us a call,

The Shop and Store opposite Roy's Drug Store G. HAZLETT & CO. Wellsboro, June 7, 1860.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS. AM now prepared to wholesale FLOUR FEED, MEAL and GRAIN cheaper than any man in the ounty. As

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