on han botale including a

Douglas at Mis old House.
Quincy III. Monday Oct 9, 1864.
On Saturday last we were lavored with the presence and speech of the "Little Giant."
His coming had been heralded through the country, and his friends had been very industrious. Large posters with large capitals, both in German and English; had been passed up on every corner, and at every turn of the road through the country, commanding the "falthful" to be on hand on that day. Urgent appeals were sent to his sym-pathizers in Missouri, to attend and do honor Urgent appeals were sent to his symto the peculiar champion of their " peculiar institution." A programme of bands of music, military companies, fire company, &c., &, was published and circulated. A

band of music was sent thirty miles into the interior to wake up the sleepy suckers, and draw them by the magic of music to the Douglas gathering; and every device that ingenious but drooping "Locofocoism" could invent, was out into operation to gather an immense crowd to greet heir "much-loved and much-abused" Douglas.

Here was the home of Douglas before he married and went South-here he made his successful entree in the field of politics .-This is the district that once and again, by large majorities, sent Stephen to attend to their interests in Congress, and here came Stephen after his late rebuffs and lukewarm greetings of the North,-expecting that here, on his old stumping-ground, the scene of his earlier triumphs, the reception would be as warm and enthusiastic as his greatness seemed to demand.

But, alas! "How are the mighty fallen!" What a pity! We had no circus in our town on that day. After all the determined effort and hard work and free beer of a few office holders, the (was to be) great process. ion was formed, and, as The Patriot says, no man in all this stronghold of Douglasism was found mean enough to "blow a note or sport a feather" in such a cause. The whole procession numbered one hundred and twentý-six men and boys-and this in a city of twelve thousand. There is hardly a day that we do not have a funeral procession of twice ils size.

But Douglas was to speak; so we went to the stand to here what could be said in vindication of his course. There were not to exceed a thousand men there at any time; and when he mounted the platform no token of welcome or gladness greeted his ears, but an ominous silence that must have been painful to him. By his side stood Richardson, looking intently into the faces of the assembly; and knowing the men as he did, 'tis no wonder that his extended visage denoted that he had seen "the "writing on the

The harangue of Douglas was listened to attentively and silently, except an occasional groan, but not interrupted by a single " cheer." He gave us a re-hash of his Chicago, Rock Island and Geneva speeches-not a word for harbor and river improvements. and barely touching the all-absorbing question-the Kansas Nebraska seemed to trouble him like a nightmare, and "nigger" "abolntionist," "Black Republicans," "Know-Nothings," came from his mouth with a of his case.

But, poor little man! he was in the wrong crowd, and after all his violent gesticulation and base appeal to the baser passions and prejudices of human nature, he sat down amid the united and loud call for 'Squire Jonas, a firm and unflinching Anti-Nebraska braska bill and of the course of Doug las and Richardson, and after some pertinent remarks they were put to vote and passed by at least four to one, and then the crowd gave three times three cheers-good, lusty ones-for Richardson's competitor for "that seat in Congress"-Archi, Williams, who, by-the-way, will be elected from this district next month, in spite of that "corruption fund" at Washington.

On the whole, the "demonstration" was a sad one to Douglas and his friends, and made the "heart glad" of those who hope to see truth and justice prevail. Look our for us dn the 7th of November .- N. Y. Tribune. A LOOKER-ON

A Woman Apparently White Sur-rendered to Slavery—Fourth Dis-

A rather singular case came before this court yesterday. Some days since a woman named Pelasgie, was arrested as a fugirive slave, who had lived for more than twelve years in this city as a free woman. She was so nearly white that few could detect any traces of her African descent. She was arregted at the instance of a man named Raby, who claimed her as belonging to an estate of which he is heir at law. She was conveyed to the first district guard house for safe keep. ing, and while there she stated to the acting Recorder Filleul that she was free, had never belonged to Raby, and had been in the full and unquestionable enjoyment of her Treedom in this city for the above mentioned period, She also stated that she had a house well furnished, which she was in the habit of letting out in rooms. About this time a lawyer appeared before the Recorder and stated that belonged to a man in Mississippi.

He produced a bill of sale which corroborated his assertion; and which stated that in a schree of its influence to hide their baseness, certain unimber of years she was to be set free. A wrotch murders your wife and children, and certain unmber of years she was to be set free. This being a sort of triangular fight, the woman, Raby and the lawyer forming the corners, the Recorder found himself at a loss what to do, and as Raby pressed 'his claim, the Recorder advised him to apply to one of a name, a pretense, conciliate your outraged the districts courts. Accordingly he applied to the Fourth District Court and took a rule on Acting Recorder Filleul, to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued, compelling him to deliver up the woman Mr. Fileut tion so monstroms a wrong.

The country owes a debt of gratit cumstances mentioned. Judge Reynolds decided, however that Raby was the owner, of

44

ever, has been given to ther to prove her libedom, and also to the lawyer to prove the palidity of the bill of sale.—IV, O. Pacagnae.

THE AGITATOR

WELLSBOROUGH PA.

Thursday Merning, Oct. 26, 1854. The Result of Fullon, and the Duty of Preemen.

The sunguinary triumphs of the ancients were made the occasions of great feasts, illuminations, and other noisy demonstrations. These were generally succeeded by a season of indolent repose; but it sometimes happened that the too careless vic-tors were surprised by the vanquished, and cut off in the midst of their rejoicing, or bound hand and foot during their unwise and untimely sleep.

The world, unfortunately, is not given to profit by experience. With an example of overthrow in the immediate past, it shuts its eyes and drives madly

on to split again and again upon the same rock. Just so it is with parties. The power of to-day, is too often the unconscious parent of the weakness of to-morrow. Victory is a fine thing-a glorious thing; but above all, it is a dangerous thing when it crowns the efforts of unreasoning men. Defeat, however ingiorious, is a thousand times better than victory unappreciated.

The PROPER of Pennsylvania have achieved a glorions victory—a victory in which the Good, triumphed over a Bad principle. It was not a victory over a party, except so far as party became identified with manifest error. The threatening shadow of a great social and moral wrong had fallen full upon the cheerful hearths of free men, and they arose to repel the substance. Thank God, they were suc-

The people have triumphed. How did they triumph? By striking, as one man. They did not go out in the harness of party under the surveillance of party leaders; they became not whigs and democrais, but "MEN! HIGH-MINDED MEN!"-helping to gird up each other's loins with the harness of Principle. They had grown weary of fighting for party, and now, nobly disdaining such petty distinctions they struck a manly blow for Right. Had they madly persisted in plodding along the heaten paths heretofore unworthily trodden, defeat must have folowed, and at its heels a train of agressions upon the domain of Freedom by a powerful and despotic influence, such as every freeman must tremble to think of.

We rejoice that it was a victory which neither of the great parties can justly claim as its own; and we sincerely hope that it is of such a nature as to preclude forever the distinctive existence of either. As men, invested with the rights and dignities of Manhood, we all have worshipped names and shadowy nothings too long. In unreasoning children, this blind reverence might be pardoned; but in MEN, there is no apology for it. If we have turned away from these idols now, it is in evidence of the uncrushed manhood within us. The immutability of principles alone, has rescued America for to-day, principle, and as such, his course on that question r forever-as her children will it.

If any think that the insolent and agressive spirit of the South is thoroughly discomfitted by reason of its rebake, they are probably deceived. Not one, or two victories of equal brilliance, can thoroughly subdue such a terrible power. If it is ever driven back to blacken and curse its own fields alone, it will not be by the prowess of an undisciplined body of men, but the untiring vigilance and united action of the entire North. Numerical strength without effivenom and bitterness that told the desperation loient organization, or the watchfulness of a few true men-neither, can accomplish it. The destinies of this republic are (instrumentally) in the hands of the people. All are deck hands for the time being, and only by the strictest unanimity in thought and action, can the good old Ship of State be guided into

safe harbor. If this day of Success is to be succeeded by Whig, who mounted the stand amid cheers | Year of apathetic indolence, it would be far better that made "Nebrascals" tremble, and offer- for Freedom had it never dawned upon us. If men ed a series of resolutions condemnatory of are to fold their arms and commit themselves to leep now, they deserve to awake bound and helpless. They will so awake, unless they are active and viglant. There is no hope of success in the future except in a more perfect fusion. The interests of freedom must not be perilled by a return-no, not even for a day, to the worship of idle distinctions.

There are but two political elements now-Freedom and Slavory. Let them be arrayed against each other till Freedom is declared victor, and the hateful growth of Slavery is forever checked. It is high time that the Philistian Dagon of politics-Party for Party's sake-was hurled from its proud elevation, for it is but common dust, clothed with kingly garments by reckless and unprincipled men to awe the ignorant and mislead the unsuspecting.

Why shold man do reverence to it longer? Does it ennoble them? No! it degrades them. Point to one lovely or attractive feature in the whole scheme! There is none-the worship of party is devoid of anything that can render Manhood heir to other than contempt and scorn. Had men been required to worship simply the name-Jesus CHRIST-without reference to the sublime character of him who bore it, or to the precepts that fell from his line, what man with the soul of a man, would be found in this enlightened day, base enough to seek to per-

petuate such a degrading idolatry? The only virtue in reverencing a being or a prinsiple, seems to be, that thereby a better approximation to the essential good of either, is obtained; therefore, as names have no inherent goodness, and no signification except as the representatives of acnalities, it follows that any homage paid them is

not only idle-but criminal.
"Let us call tyrents, Traunts!"—all things by their right names. If Democracy and Slavery are enemies, when men professing democratic principles connive at the wider diffusion of Slavery, and insist that the principle is democratic, let them be disrobed of their assumed garments, and stand revealed in their true characters—the liveried servants of the woman was born in slavery, and now a merciless despot. The magic of a name should never be permitted to attract public attention away from the rotten-heartedness of those who avail them-

> attempts to screen himself from the penalty of the law and the loathing of his fellow-men, by saying-41 am a Christian!" Is Justice satisfied, or does the world receive him as guiltless, or will the magfeelings? 'Oh, no! Murder is not a Christian virthe-Christianity revolts at the contemplation of auch a crime. So Slavery is not a democratic virthe, and democracy can in nowise be made to sance

The country owes a debt of gratitude to Pennsyl. vania for the noble stand she has taken. Whigh democrats, free-soilers and hosparty men are squal creditors. If any are so ignorant as to claim it as the woman, and ordered the rule to be made a whig victory, they are to be pitied. For had the absolute, and a writ of mandamus to be is compaign been madeon strict party issues. Judge sued upon Acting Recorder Filleut for the sur- Pollock and the Republican Congressional delegacumpaign been madeion strict party issues, Judge render of the slave. The issuing of the writ: tion would have been signally defeated. We are however was rendered unnecessary by the not the first to utter the plain truth embodied in this declaration of Mr. Filleul that the order of the short sentence. The Whig party as a party is decourt was sufficient, and that he would at fund! There are a few who build upon the hope once order the woman's release. Time, how- of its future sesurrection. They build upon noth-

ing, and their castle, will assured fall. The tra-son of its master spirit dissolved if Had Webster been by al to the higher law," in disorganization would have been intarded. But it would have come eventually, for its constituents were fast becoming imbued with a progressive spirit, which simed a fatal blow at its nationality. The Fugitive Slave law destroyed the backbone of the Whig party, and the Nebraska bill has done the same good thing for the De party When the treason of Northern men removed the landmarks of Freedom, it swept with them the strong wall of party; and if freemen physician to heal them. Let them go. There is a better day dawning for Humanity

This State was enabled to make its repent demonstration in favor of Freedom by means of Fusion. Louk at Ohio: there, the fusion was perfect, and the majority for free men is about 90,000! Pennsylvania gave less than half of that, Why? becatten whige and free soilers went through the motions of calling separate Conventions. Had they called a general Convention, composed of the disaffected of all parties, the anti-Douglas majority must baye reached 100,000.

Here is a lesson for future profit. Unless the Republicans effect an immediate and thorough organization, there is little hope of future success. They should organize new. It is madness to put it off till the eye of an exciting campaign. There must be no folding of arms because of victory. Every district should have its organization, for Tiogs must not lag behind her sister counties. It is not too early. The enemy is ever at work-shall men fighting for a great principle be less active?

Our Next U. S. Senator.

Soon after the passage of the Nebraska bill the Administration papers graw insolent with success. and chuckled amazingly over the idea that, as Senators were chosen for a term of six years, and as a large majority of the Senate were friendly to the aforesaid infamous bill, the chances for its repeal were "nowhere" for the next six years. Perhaps the results of the Northern elections will convince those editors that it is not always safe to add insult to injury, especially when the people are the injured party.

The Legislature of this State is anti-Nebraska in both branches by a fair majority. The House stands 74 known anti-Nebraska men to 59-some opposed and some favorable. As an United States Senator is to be chosen next winter, we hope the most efficient anti-Nebraska man in the State will be the unanimous choice of that body. The national Senate has been a retuge of the worst kind of fogyism too long, and it is high time that it was thoroughly renovated. These are the times that try men's principles-peculiar times, and peculiar men are wanted to represent them. Pennsylvania needs to be represented by her best and bravest spirit. She needs and must have a man of strong points and deep-set free-soil sympathies to represent her. He must be candid and fearless; imbued with a deep leve of Truth, Justice and Humanity. He must have proved himself an anti-Nebraska man from and kindred ones, must have been straitforward in the past, under all circumstances. He must be nelther a slave to a venal ambition, nor a cringing worshipper at the shrine of public opinion. He must be a true MAN, warm with noble impulses, shaping his actions by Reason and Intuition no less than by the experience of the past. Such a man would confer distinguished honor upon the judgments of his electors, and add another name to the list of able statesmen which Pennsylvanians will remember with pride and pleasure. Such a man, and such only, can help reform the abuses in our legislative depart. ment, and roll back the tide of Southern influence which threatens to wholly corrupt the channels of legislation. Pennsylvania has but one such spiritactive in the Present and provident for the Futurethat man is DAVID WILMOT.

Prohibition.

Sad are we while we write it, and not only sad but filled with sorrowful indignation-Rum, is for a requisites to a volume of History. victor over Right, and Justice and Good Or der. We have hoped against hope for a long week past, determined not to give up until the last ray of light should be officially snuffed out. It has come at last, like a cloud dyed in Egyptian darkness, chilling to the marrow of the bone, like the east wind of November. We are left to grope in its midst, how long we know not,-perhaps until the great woe of our widows and orphans shall go out in one mighty sob, rending the cloud upward to the blessed and eternal smalight. Perhaps but a few months-probably two years. Take heart, philanthropic rumsellers! The glorious old Commonwealth holds herself ready to receive proposals for filling her jails, poor-houses, penitentiaries and Potters' fields for a few years longer! She stands ready to charter you anew to stab her Morality to the heart! Again she condescends to arm you like so many subordinate deaths, and despatch you with a "God-Speed" upon your honorable missions! Cheer up, noble, self-sacrificing men! Your right to debase and demoralize your brother man, to rob women and children of respectability and bread, to convert smiling fields into barren sands-your right to do all these, and more, is not to be ruthlessly taken from you; but you may thank "Fatherland" for your blessed privileges.

Yes, Prohibition is lost by a few paltry hundred votes-not more than Tioga might have turned had she stood up to her duty as she ought. But there is a day of retribution coming, when all the mighty strength of the Liquor Traffic shall be like flaxen bands in a greedy flame. Cadmus-like, it has sowed bones which shall spring up avenging spirits, not to build cities, but to dig down the walls that protect the trafficker from the fash of justice. Days' will pass slowly until the monster is robbed of its fearful strength.

Next week we shall speak further upon this subject, and what seems necessary and proper to be done roio.

III It is not often that we promise more than we our perform, but sometimes little elips will occur-When we promised last week to give the full particulars of the fall of Sevastopol, and the bloody rout of the Russians in the Crimea, we intended to do so. But the fact is, we can't do it-because Sevastopol is still on its legs, and likely to be. The 22,000 kilt" Russians are able to attend drill every morning, and the 18,000 dead English and French were only playing possum. Therefore, our readers must excuse the non-fulfilment of a promise made prematurely, get with the facts and figures before us. It was a hoaz got up by the London Times, and imported daty free by the New York press. Vice la

ــبېنېمېنېمې EF Rav. J. F. CALRINA; delivered; an interesting Lecture on the subject of Common Schools, on the 17th isst, at the Court House. It will be found on A letter from Mr. Wm. A. Nivnota, written in

lows city, will be expecially interesting to those sufforing with the "western fover," foring with the western forer.
Some Factas (who seems to have been smitten with dambaess during election) will be tound in another column, as vigorous and sploy as ever.

Life First rated.—By the merest chance, we became possessed of the first number of this new weekly, and we are bound to commit our first in pressions of it to paper before they get cold. In the first place, it is published by Messra. Fowlers at Wells of New York city, who have fought more of this bigoled world's prejudices successfully, then any other living men, probably. Phrasulogy, Phys. iology, Hydropathy, Phonotopy and Phonography— all these, owe much of their present wide diffusion and success, to the indefitigable differes of these authors and publishers. Books by the cart-load et a do their duty, Gilead will fornish neither balm not ery one brimming with ideas tending to lift Human-physician to heal them. Let them go. There is a lity out of the mud and plant it on the solid platform of Common Sense and Common Brotherhood, they have scattered broadcast wherever the English language is spoken; and now they have comm sending out Lurs ILLUSTRATED, weekly, on the clean est, amouthest, softest and whitest paper, and the style of typographical beauty such as we nover saw exceeded, no, nor equalled. Liberal in size as the minds of its founders are in ideas, with a corner for everything and everybody; lifting the curisin and admitting everybody—high and low, with and poor into the arcans of Science, Art, Mechanics and everything useful, all for two dollars per year-or to clube of eight, ten, sixteen and twenty, respectively, at \$1,50 each. We shall take it, (if we can get it,)

> Something for Farmers.—Mr. William Francis of Delmar township, called upon us a few days ago and gave us an item of his experience in selecting potatoes for seed. According to custom when potatoes are scarce, he, last Spring, cut off the seed end of his potatoes for planting leaving the butts for table use. Falling short of seed ends before his ground was planted, he finished the remainder with butts. Upon digging, he was very agreeably disappointed to find that this portion yielded just Iwice as as many bushels to the row as that planted in the usual manner. He assures us that the soil and preparation were the same in both cases. We mention this, thinking that farmers may derive a useful hint therefrom.

> read it and grow wiser, and advise everybody to go

and do likewise.

Mad Dog.-Just; as our paper is going to press, a rumor has reached us that a mad dog was killed on Pine Creek in this county yesterday, (Tuesday) not, however, until he had severely bitten a young man by the name of Charles Rexford, of Gaines township. The wound was immediately cauterized by Dr. Purdy of Elmira, who chanced to be present. We have this from a gentleman who resides at Pine Creek, and presume it is correct.

The New World.

When a great and truly magnificent work presented to the people, one that is designed to be lasting, and combines the perfection of art and mechanical skill, and contains a graphic, well written and extended record of the most glorious history the world has everseen, it most certainly deserves a more than passing notice from the American press.

This work, of which we have been allowed look at the proof-sheets, is a ponderous volume containing nearly eleven hundred large royal 8vo pages, and is just the size a man wants to occupy an important position in his library; for what American's library is perfeet without the most splendid edition of his country a history that he can obtain 1

We need not enter upon any extended account of what this work embraces; suffice it to say that it contains the most extended history of every portion of the Western Hemisphere, brought down to the present month, ever published before. We cannot, however, forbear to mention the spirited manner in which the author has depicted the stirring scenes of the Revolution, and with what a master hand he has traced the annals of all the polifical parties to the present time,

We are all pleased with pictures, and it cannot be denied that the life like delineation of incidents are among the most important

he publishers in regard to this have exceeded any thing ever before attemnted in this country. They have certainly introduced in this work the most numerous and beautiful set of illustrations we have ever had the pleasure of reviewing.

The engravings are from designs by those

farfamed artists, Darley, Billings, Wallin and Deepler, and elegantly colored with from five to nine different tints, true to nature, so as to impart a close resemblance to well-finished paintings. This the publishers are enabled to do by their parent coloring machine without extra charge.

The work is printed on an extra quality of naper, and bound in embossed morocco, pring back and marble edge.

It cannot fail of having the most extensive sale of any historical work ever published in the United States.

DAYTON & WENTWORTH 86 Washington street, Boston, are the publishers.—Mass. Artisan. [Copies of the above work will be nothing else. Grain is not very high, theresent to those editors who publish the above notice.T

COMMON SCHOOLS. Notice to School Directors, Teachers, and the friend

of Education generally. The Superintendent of Common Schools for Tioga county, will endeavor to meet the following appointments, for the examination of Teachers, and Lecturing on Common Schools. All Teachers, School Directors, and other Friends of Education in these re spective sections of the county are invited to attend. A Lecture on the subject of our school system will be delivered in the event don't know; but this is a first rate dairy, ing if desired, for which the School Directors country, with lets of good grass, and a pasand other persons interested are respectfully requested to make preparations, extend these notices, and urge a general attendance.

At the school house near the Block House Liberry District, Monday, Nov. 6th, 3 o'clock

At the school house near Ogden Corners Union District, Tuesday, Nov. 7th 1 o'clock P. M., Center of Ward District, Nov. 8th, 10

o clock, A. M.

At the school house in Mainsburg, Sullivan District, Wednesday, the 8th; Nov. 3 o clock, P. M.

At the school house in Covington, the

Borough and township Districts, Thursday, the sin Nov., 170 clock P. M.

the 9th Nov., I o'clock, P. m.

The remainder of the appointments will be made known next week DEATH OF AN AGED DIVINE -- Rev. Sam'l

K. Jenninge, M. D., aged Sanyears, died in the titles he gives, and he is as good as the Baltimore on Thursday: "He was one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant Church: In Ballimore, and for a number of years held stealing. There is no collecting, without if be incorrect. A Liverpool paper, not remain one of the Professorships of Washington is done in a meeting house with a hat. I kable for early intelligence, nor, indeed, for Medical College.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTER PROM IOWA. . . . Iowa City, Oct. 14, 1854. Mr. Conn-Dear Sir :- I promised to inform nearly the whole country about the great. West. It will take more time than I can spare to do it by writing single letters, so be so kind as to allow me a place in the Agitator, and its wide circulation will help me some. I do not get my knowledge wholly from my experience, (although I have been through a number of counties, and have seen considerable land,) but from the experience of the oldest settlers in the State. I gave up the Kansas notion after I had been here a lew days, though I shall visit that country vet. Kansas is not exactly the place where Adam and Eve first set up in the horticultural business, but no one disputes that it is a beautiful country. Iowa is a lovely country, and from what I have learned outstrips her sister States, and the territories in many respecie, and leaves them in the shade. This s frue, for there is not too much shade here, nor are there any pine stumps here, immova ble as the rock of ages, spreading their graceful roots all over the cornfields. There is a variety of land here-rolling prairie, table lands, bottom lands and bluff lands-all of the land has a rich black soil that will wear for years without manuring, except it is some of the bluff lands, the soil of which is a vellowish loam. This is good land, but it needs some attention. It can be plowed the first time, if there are no grubs on it, with one good team; but if there are grubs on the land, i.e., a small growth of oak bushes as large around as your thumb-it may be necessary to put a whole drove of oxen ahead of the plow. Timber is not very plenty, but there is enough to last until more can be grown. The State is well watered with beautiful streams, but water privileges are scarce, as they are in any level country,though they can be replaced by the " steam privilege," which is not so scarce. The drinking water is as good as it is in Tioga county. Some water is good, and other wa-

ter is not so delicious-that which comes from the river bottoms is not so good; but the higher the land the better the water .-The roads are excellent-hard, smooth and level. The atmosphere is dry, and its temperature very even; the warm seasons are long and pleasant, with a gentle, refreshing breeze every evening over the prairies. The winters are short and rather severe, with but little snow. Winter wheat is a poor cropthere is not snow enough to keep it from kilprofit by it. ling out; but spring wheat does well enough for both crops. The soil and climate are admirably adapted to all kinds fruit, vegetables, and grain that grows in this latitude, besides a great many things that require long seasons, and cannot be raised in Tioga county. The tremendous tide of imigration that

is pouring into this State will soon take up all the good land and make this a rich country. Emigrant wagons line the roads .-The hotels, or places where they keep folks, are full, and the land offices are crowded during the business hours. It is an easy matter to take up a piece of land, and give it the appearance and value of an eastern farm of the age of three score and ten in four years for in that time, hedge fences can be grown from Osage Orange to turn breachy stockshade trees six inches through, apple orchards, &c., &c. Thus you see an industrious man can have a farm free from stumps, stones and hills, of the richest land, with an everlasting fence, and all other necessary things, besides the fever and ague, which "embelishment" comes in to make out the full compliment. But you won't die with se, nor have it, if your time don't come. There is but little danger having this disease, if, when land is picked out, a good place for water on rolling prairie or high land is thought of. Those that live on low lands, near rivers, are the ones that take the fever, &c. I have no reason to complain of the health of Iowa. I came here sick, but I

the winters are short, . Stock feed on a pas-

ture of blue grass until nearly Christmas.

Oxen are worth from \$60 to \$100 per yoke,

cows \$40 a piece, mules \$200 a pair when

two years old, and they can be raised as

Lumber is pretty high; it is about as cheap

to build of brick, for brick are very reasons.

ble. Lime stone is plenty. Stone coal is

found in many of the counties, and it will be

the principal fuel when the rail roads shoot

land-which will be before long, as they are

progressing rapidly with a number of roads

in the States the graph of the control of the contr

pecially! lawyers. There are no disputes

about land titles. Uncle Sam accounts for

wheating There his no stealing, for settlers

have not got; things around them yet worth

soon got well and have been so ever since, I like to see these western farmers shake with the fever and ague-they are too lazy to do anything else, and it is well enough for them to have a job on hand once in a while to make them industrious. After all this is a healthy State, and the chills and fever will disappear as soon us the country is settled, which will be directly. Money i plenty here; they adopt the pay down system. Mechanics' wages are very high; in fact, all industrious men are getting rich fast, especially the farmers, who cannot help but be worth something by the rise of hand, if fore it is the most profitable for farmers to feed it to their stock, for they bring a good price. Stock raising is a good business-it costs nothing to keep stock in the summer, and it takes but little hav to winter them, as

LATER FROM EUROPE. Downfall of Sevastopol a Hoax. The city not get attached. No more hard fighting yet.

ensy as a yoke of steers. There is not much THE WAR.—SEVASTOPOL NOT TAKEN. dairy business done here, whether because The most extraordinary excitement has the farmers are tooglazy to milk or not, I been caused throughout Europe by the discovery that the reported fall of Sevastopol is ture of blue grass, which is the best for milk false,-the destruction of the Russian fleel, can be found, for there is plenty blue grass false,-the blowing up of Fort Constantine, seed here. This is a good business; for false,-the eighteen thousand Russian dead, butters is 20 cents and cheese 121 cents per purely imaginary,—the twenty-two thousand prisoners, entirely fabulous,-Menchikoff's pound. There are good nurseries here. where all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees melo-dramatics altogether a sham,-the dispatch to Omer Pasha a forgery,-and the can be had at a reasonable price. Groceries. Dry Goods, Hardware, dzc., are, upon an whole story (to present appearances) the average, as cheap as they are in Tioga Co. grandest hoax of the age l.

We do not know what has occurred excepting that, to latest authenticated accounts, namely, the 28th Sept., three days later than its reported fall, the French and English flags did nor wave over Sevastopol; neither

had the city been attacked! ... Our Correspondent at Liverpool writes: through the mountains, and cut through the "The process of disabusing the public mind was conducted very gradually. On Wednesday, soon after the Baltic sailed, it began to be remarked as singular that no of dinary had been promulgated by the government. Toward evening it was generally admilted that some of the details might possibly

come before long, if they expect to get good land. Land can be pre-empted here—all you have to do is to settle on some land not entered, and you have a year to pay for it in. I would advise all who went to come West to do as they please about it, and those who want to stay at home may take the same ad-

Hoping you all feel as well as I do, I remain very respectfully in lowa City right side up with care, W. A. Nichols.

For the Agilater.

MR. COBB :- The election, in this county, has resulted largely in favor of the better side. What has been gained by it, and what are its lessons? A strong combination of circumstances, has rendered the people more than usually obedient to the higher motives. The last freak of the "chivalry" had disgusted them toward party nationalism. A miraculous fatuity, on the part of many of their leaders had undermined their party loy. alty, and left them measurably free to follow their honest judgments. So the poor, blind, denraved champions of injustice are smitten down by popular contempt. Let us hope that they may repent, and, do works meet for repentance, whithout too much impatience of reasonable probation. It appears, that upon sober second thought, the people do not trust new converts; especially when they reach after the pay with too much eagerness,

Let us fear, also, that many will only feign repentance; so that we may not be again imposed upon, and the cause periled by a schism among its friends. How blind, soever, the ancient demagogues

of party may have appeared, in the late can. vass, they are, in the long run, very superior to the Fusionists, in political tact; and, if we do not learn to scrutinize with more caution, the motions of active politicians, we shall never succeed as well our cause and the state of popular feeling would seem to promise.

It will not always serve our party to go begging or stealing indorsements from tlemocratic conventions-and in case of failure, only resort to the legitimate method. We shall not always have " the palpable treachery" to justify our appeal to the people. Such a course must always encounter distrust and the imputation of insincerity, as well as meditated bad faith on our part, which is disgraceful to a good cause, and a burden which an honest party will never consent to carry. I do not wish to censure our friends, harshly; but if they be true friends, and worthy of our cause, they will tolerate the plain truth, and

What right had Anti-Nebraska men to submit the selection of their candidates to a convention, not composed exclusively of their own party?-to a convention selected upon other principles-and mainly upon the basis of fidelity to an old organization, which repudiated the question of slavery in the term tories, as a test: or if not so, demanded loyalty to the National and State administrations at the very best? If there was any sincerity and good faith in that movement, it was implied, that in the event of success, the Nebraska and pro-slavery democrats should be compelled, by the gentle stress of party discipline, to vote against their own principles. and in violation of their conscientious convictions, if they had any. Was this fair !-Had not these democrats, as the only loyal members of a National party, a clear prescriptive right to the name, the machinery, and the prestige of regularity, pertaining to that convention? And what could we have gained by success, beside a factitious show of numerical strength-not at all sustained by the merits of our principles?

In the event of failure, good faith and sincerity implied that the anti-slavery element should sink down out of sight, and its strength work in the service of its foes-leaving all its boasted principles and its tender conscience in abeyance, till another freak of "the chivalry" shall coax them into the mar-

I do not find it possible to blame hunkerism for baffling such policy, by wielding it against its authors or abettors; nor to resent deeply, even the treachery, which drove out friends out of their false position, and forced them to take the honest, and only consistent course which is practicable for a new party. Why should we seek any advantage that does not depend on the numbers united with us in principles? Is there any other way 80 likely to succeed permanently as an organized contest between the like-minded? Why shall we seek to force others to act with us. by a surreptitious use of the enemy's colors! Let us sail under our own flag hereafter. If the furtherance of true and just principles be our aim, we have nought to do with shame or fear. If, to "elect" somebody, be our main purpose, we have no business out of the strongest party, nor any right to west its machinery from the true purpose of itthe service of office seekers. SCIRE FACIAS.