THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

VIENNA CONFERENCE ENDED.

Bombardment of Sebastopol.

Only twelve sessions of the Conference were held. There are strong indications that Austria will refuse to act against Russia—Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de l'Huys have left Vienna.

The news is highly important. The Vienna Conference has broken up, Russia having rejected the demands of the Allies.

The bombardment of Sebastopol by the allies, with 500 guns, commenced on the 9th, and continued incessantly up to the 15th.—The assault is deemed to be not practicable, but the intention is to storm it if possible.

Fire from all the French and English batteries was opened upon Sebastopol on the 9th. On the 10th, both French and English viewed the bombardment as effective, but nothing decisive had occurred to warrant a conclusion as to the immediate issue. The French left batteries had made a breach in the indented wall; the two fronts of the last erected Russian battery were much injured, and one the Russian works of counter-approach, near the careening harbor, was silenced. During the first two days, the besiegers' fire was superior to that of the city.

The progress of events is thus narrated:

From St. Petersburg, April 16th, we have a despatch, wherein Prince Gortschakoff announces from Sebastopol, that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of April, the Allies opened a cannonade from all their batteries, which lasted till evening, and was carried on in a lesser degree throughout the night. On the 10th, the bombardment was resumed.—The Russians replied with success, causing sensible loss to the besiegers, but with a loss to the garrison of 833 killed and wounded.

The Wiener Zeitung publishes that, during the night of the 13th, the left attack of the allies obtained considerable advantage over the Russians. The Russians were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position, which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position enables the allies to fortify the summit of the ravines, which is of great importance.

Of date April 15th, Prince Gortschakoff reports from Sebastopol:—"The bombardment of the city continued without interruption since April 9th. Damages are repaired during the night. Sebastopol is to-day in almost the same state of defence as on the 9th. The loss sustained by the garrison, considering the tremendous fire of the enemy, is but small.—There is nothing new from other parts of the Crimea.

A Russian lady has been captured making drawings of the French trenches. She will be sent to Malta. She said her husband, named Boninoff, was killed at Alma, and she had since acted as a volunteer spy.

Reception of Gov. Reeder.

EASTON, Pa., April 30.—The Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, arrived here to-day from the West, and met a very enthusiastic reception from his friends and neighbors. He reached Phillipsburg at noon, and was there met and escorted to the Court House square, in Easton, by a large concourse of all citizens of all parties, accompanied by the Easton Band. On arriving at the Court House, Gov. Reeder was welcomed by the citizens with hearty cheers, and a formal welcome then extended to him, in an eloquent and impressive speech, by the Hon. J. M. Porter, who complimented Gov. Reeder on the manly and courageous, as well as the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his difficult and responsible office.

He went into a hasty narrative of the growth and progress of the slave question, attributing its dangerous and threatening character at the present to the fanatical Abolitionists of the North, but admitting also that slavery men had in their turn become as fanatical and wrong as the Abolitionists themselves. He went through the old routine of apology for the South, saying that they had slavery entailed upon them, and asserting in full the broadest pro-slavery claims, declared that Gov. Reeder had done his duty ably, would and should be sustained, both by Pennsylvania and the country at large.

Gov. Reeder, in reply, expressed in a feeling manner and eloquent terms, the grateful impression made upon him by the warm and enthusiastic reception given to him by so large an assembly of his fellow citizens.—He referred to the reports of fraud and outrage, upon the part of slavery men, in the Kansas Election, and emphatically confirmed the very worst statement of them, which had preceded his arrival. He said his opinions on the subject of popular sovereignty had undergone no change, but that the conduct of the people of the border counties of the North Missouri had astounded and amazed him, by their reckless disregard of all laws, compacts, and constitutions; that the territory of Kansas, in her late election, had been invaded by a regular organized army, armed to the teeth, who took possession of their ballot-boxes and made a legislature to suit the purposes of the pro-slavery party.

Kansas was subdued, subjugated and conquered by armed men from Missouri, but her citizens were resolved never to give up the fight for their freedom, and the independence of their soil from foreign control or interference. The State of Missouri would be called upon to disavow all sympathy with these border ruffians. If she refused, the South would be called on to discountenance her. If the South refuses, the solemn duty would devolve upon the North to take up the matter, so that the rights of her sons who had settled in Kansas on the faith of solemn compacts, shall be vindicated and sustained.

He declared that the accounts of the fierce outrages and wild violences perpetrated at the election, published in the northern papers were in no wise exaggerated. He concluded by saying that Kansas was now a conquered country—conquered by force of arms—but that her citizens were resolved never to yield their rights, and relied upon the North to aid them, by demonstrations of public sentiment and all other legal means, and they shall be fully and triumphantly vindicated.

During his speech, Gov. Reeder was frequently and enthusiastically cheered by the large audience present.

JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia, has published a letter in which he says, in regard to the Know Nothing principles, that he "endorses the whole, from the beginning to the end, from the ALPHA to the OMEGA."

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, Editor.

*** All Business and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, May 10, 1855.

REDUCTION IN TERMS!!!!

The Publishers of the AGITATOR respectfully inform the Citizens of Tioga County that they will furnish the paper hereafter to those who pay ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE, AT ONE DOLLAR.

☞ Trial list will appear next week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—See Messrs. Bailey & Foley's new and valuable books; "The Prize Fighter," Auditor's notice and Sheriff's Sales.

Appointments by the Governor.

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—The following named gentlemen have been appointed Aids to the Governor with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in Tioga County:

O. F. TAYLOR,	Covington.
H. S. JOHNSTON,	Tioga.
G. W. STANTON,	Lawrenceville.
M. H. COBB,	Wellsborough.

The Legislature will probably adjourn on the 8th inst. Yours Truly,

Fighting hours from 10 a. m., to 2 p. m.

The Spiritual Telegraph.—This Journal has just entered upon its 3d volume. It stands at the head of its class, and is conducted with a great deal of candor and ability. Messrs. Partridge & Brittan, its publishers, are honest, earnest men, and by no means fanatics or fools. The editor, S. B. Brittan, is one of the clearest thinkers and writers in this country.

The N. J. Standard, printed at Keyport N. J. comes to us considerably enlarged and otherwise improved. We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity, for the *Standard* is truly an independent paper, and its editor is a fine fellow as well as an able writer. Can't say whether old Monmouth can support four papers or not, but it ought to support the *Standard*. Success to you, friend Morford.

The *Independent Press*, Williamsport, came to us last week enlarged and otherwise improved. The *Press* is a first rate paper and we are glad to see it is prosperous.

☞ The Connecticut Legislature has elected Wm. T. Miner Governor. His Message is strongly anti-Slavery, anti-Rum and anti-Catholic. The Treasury has a surplus of $55,000.

Is the North Blamable?

Has the North anything to do with Slavery?

At first glance this seems a superfluous question. It has been settled by the doughfaces so often, and as often decided in the negative, that without due reflection it may seem uncalled for. That the North *has* something to do with Slavery, is apparent to the candid investigator. And the fact becomes more and more apparent every day. The great interests of the working classes are endangered by its existence. Labor has no security but in its full recompense; and the wrong inflicted upon the individual, reflects in some degree upon the whole class. It makes no difference what the circumstances of the individual wronged may be—the accidents of birth and color cannot affect the common interest unfavorably, and the unrequited toil of the 3½ millions of individuals at the South, is so much wrested from the masses by the hand of Greed. The truth of this may be seen in the condition of the white laborer in slaveholding districts. He sinks to the level of the toiling slave; for the laboring classes not only lose the wages of Toil, but character and position also.

The North not only has to do with Slavery, but is in some sort responsible for its existence within its present limits; and not only this, but it is most unmistakably responsible for its aggressions upon free soil. If, as the doughfaces loudly assert, the North has nothing to do with Slavery, why do we find them first and foremost in the defence and support of that infamous measure for the extension of the institution—the Nebraska bill? And why do we have the proposition to open up for Slavery a highway where by common consent it was settled that the soil should be sacred to freedom? If the North has no right to meddle with the question, why do the advocates of the non-intervention doctrine insist upon the right of Congress to legislate Slavery into Kansas? If it is treasonable for Abolitionists to denounce Slavery as a great wrong, what crime do men perpetrate when they land the foulest wrong that ever cursed a nation or a people?

But the North does not assist to perpetuate Slavery through the instrumentality of Congress alone. In several States laws exist which indirectly in some cases and directly in others, operate to cement the bonds under which the Negro groans.

The Albany *Evening Journal* has an account of a recent case in the Georgia Courts which involves the freedom of more than a hundred human beings. It seems that a General Bledsoe of Eatontown in that State, some years since, drew up a will providing for the emancipation of these slaves at his death. In order to make their freedom a sure thing by providing for their subsistence, it was stipulated that they should be settled on lands in either Illinois or Indiana. He also set apart funds sufficient to support them one year in their new homes.

He died; and his executors proceeded to Indiana for the purpose of purchasing land whereon to locate the slaves. Upon making known their business however, they were informed that it could not be transacted in that State, owing to a provision in the Constitution outlawing the negro race. We extract the clause referred to and the penalty for its violation:

ART. XIII. SEC. 1. No negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in this State after the adoption of this Constitution.

SEC. 2. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into this State, shall be void; and any person who shall encourage such negro or mulatto to remain in the State, shall be fined not more than $500.

In ancient times men were outlawed for offending against the laws! But it was reserved for the more enlightened age in which we live, and for a nation boastful of its freedom, the first article in whose Confession of Political Faith, is—

"ALL MEN ARE CREATED FREE AND EQUAL!"

—to strip men of their most sacred rights—Liberty and the pursuit of happiness—and to outlaw them, because, forsooth, they possess

"A skin a little darker than our own!"

Oh, is it not a shameful thing, to write on the page of history—that "happy, proud America," to whose philosophy the lightnings yielded, whose patriotism the temptations of Earth could not seduce—should pronounce sentence of outlawry against any human creature who should be so unfortunate as to be born with other than a white skin! And this by a people living in the heart of the great West!

But the shame rests not alone with Indiana.

There was still room for excepting the testator's wish in Illinois, and thither the executors proceeded. But having arrived in that State they were informed that a negro or mulatto who should abide for a longer period than three days within its borders, would be arrested as a criminal and fined and imprisoned. And the whole truth was told them, they would have learned further that the negro so arrested, after suffering imprisonment, if unable to pay his fine *might be sold to any person who would pay the fine and costs, and* [illegible] *the negro without the bounds of the State, after having indemnified himself for his trouble and money in the negro's labor.* And they might have learned still further, that this outrageous law was the offspring of the very Legislature that elected Arnold Douglas to the U. S. Senate. This thing not very difficult of belief, since it would not be any great stride down to the worst of human crimes, for any body of men to make that could deliberately enact such an atrocious law.

The probable denouement of the matter, we cannot do better than to give in the language of the journal above cited:

"Up start now the nephews and neices and heirs-at-law, claiming that since the Will cannot be carried out, this rich inheritance of black flesh and red blood belongs to them.

"Enter the Legal Sharks by the [illegible]. The owner endeavored to do his duty by his Slaves, and the Georgia Courts have faithfully aided him to the extent of their power. The free Northern States of Indiana and Illinois—who owe all that they are and all that they hope to be to the Ordinance that abolished involuntary servitude within their boundaries—these two Free Northern States remand a hundred emancipated men and women back into Slavery!"

After this, who will put up the plea that the North has nothing to do with Slavery?

Is it not a burning shame, that in the great West whose almost boundless prairies are so suggestive of Freedom in its best and broadest signification, there should be found traitors enough to enact such atrocious laws? Was it wise to give the Slavery propagandists this new advantage?

☞ The Maine Law has been introduced into Africa. Mosheesh, chief ruler of Basotuland, has prohibited the importation and sale of liquors in an effectual decree, containing three clauses.—*Ex.*

This looks like carrying "the war into Africa," in more than the figurative sense. By the way of Africa—how this little circumstance will cheer up the Mrs. Jellybys of the reformatory world.

But this fact furnishes food for sober reflection as well as for pleasantry. It is a matter of no little consequence to the cause of Temperance and anti-Slavery that the unlettered African has taken a step in advance of many enlightened communities. The doughface, who justifies Slavery on the ground that the negro is benefitted by the transfer from a barbarous to a civilized community, must not pass over this new argument without due consideration. The benefit that would accrue to a native of Basotuland kidnapped and set down in any State south of Mason & Dixon's line, would, so far as good morals are concerned, prove to be of the negative kind.

It always seemed a very weak argument of pro-slavery men, that the negro was more than compensated for the wrong of *being ruthlessly torn from* his native land and consigned to a life of servitude, by the contact with civilization. Liberty, to the rudest barbarian even, is sweeter than life; and this fact alone, is sufficient refutation of the pro-slavery argument just noticed. If Liberty has any price, it is that of appreciation; for he who does not appreciate the boon, does not deserve it, and will not enjoy it without abusing it. But the negro does appreciate liberty, therefore he is entitled to it. No benefit aside from it can be urged as a compensation.

The advantage of a liberal education is very desirable. Indeed, it is absolutely necessary to the more refined enjoyments of life; but where is the man who would voluntarily consign himself and his children to eternal servitude to obtain the means of that higher enjoyment?

IGNORANCE IN HIGH PLACES.—In an address to the farmers of one of the rural districts in England, Lord Palmerston made use of the following language:

"You will find that all children are born good; it is bad education and bad associations in early life that corrupt the minds of men. It is true that there are now and then exceptions to general principles. As there are men who have been born with club feet, born blind, or with other personal defects, so also it will happen that children will be born with defective dispositions; but these are rare exceptions. Be persuaded, that the mind and heart of man are naturally good, and it depends upon training and education whether that goodness implanted at birth shall continue to display itself, or whether by bad associations it shall be corrupted and destroyed."

It appears that such doctrines are not for the common people. The London *Times* says it is a doctrine "wholly gratuitous" at all events. And another paper says that the rustics were shocked at his Lordship's ignorance and impiety!

The noble Lord might be benefitted by the rack, perhaps. Such ignorance in a man in high station, and in the nineteenth century, is unpardonable! Any child that knows the catechism can set the noble Lord right on that dogma.

FROM KANSAS.—The struggle in Kansas is still going on. Squatter Sovereignty and Popular Sovereignty have coalesced and the result is Disorder. The squatter sovereigns lately had a meeting at Grand Nemaha, Nebraska Territory, at which resolutions were passed recommending Atchinson of Missouri, for President in 1856, and Toucey of Ct., for Vice President. This will make a noble team—a noble brace of brothers! With Atchinson at the helm, the good old ship of State would probably cut up some crazy capers.

Governor Reeder in his late speech at Easton says, that the accounts received here of the disorder and violence in Kansas, are far short of the truth. In his absence, a band of lawless ruffians have formally deposed him and elected another, a mere puppet and tool of the Atchinson junta, in his stead. The *Pioneer*, Atchinson's paper, hints that unless Governor Reeder is removed by the President, the pro Slavery rowdies will remove him in their own way. That is, with the revolver or bowie knife.

These things ought to dispel the illusory dream of security and coming peace which Northern men have so long indulged in. "Men may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace." The struggle is inevitable. The South is determined to shed blood rather than suffer the people of Kansas to rule themselves. Let their blood [illegible]

☞ The weather is most provokingly Marchish just now, being about midway between a snow and a drizzle. Above, it is angry, wrathful and gloomy; below, slippery, slushy, splashy and, in short, muddy. But there is a fine prospect for the farmer. Wheat, so we are informed, never looked better in this region than it does at present. It is strong and thick, and if spared by the blight and weevil, we shall have a bountiful crop. Considerable over the average quantity was sowed by our farmers, and they are in a hopeful mood.

WANTED at this office, by the Editor, two or three bushels of good Ruta Bagas, for which the market price will be paid.

P.S. It may be well enough to state that we are pretty well starved [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] our own [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] to work by.

Legislative.—On the 1st inst., the Senate took up the bill to remove the seat of Government to Philadelphia, and after some little discussion it was postponed to the present—i. e.—killed. The House bill for the sale of the Main line then came up as the special order of the day and was considered in committee of the whole, and passed to second reading, [illegible] a motion to postpone and print prevailed and it was laid over.

In the House, an Act to incorporate the Tioga Railroad, and another to incorporate the Tioga Building and manufacturing association, passed among others. Nothing more of general or local interest has come to hand.

☞ Hon. A. S. Dickinson in a speech before the New York Legislature, recently, said: [illegible] [illegible] great, while for good it is very limited."

Such pernicious sentiments should never find rest on the lips of sensible men. It is not paying Deity a very high compliment to say that he is omnipotent and all wise, yet that he has endowed man with greater capacity for evil than for good. Remove obstructions and give Humanity a chance to vindicate itself.

From The Spiritual Telegraph

A Prophecy.

Starting with the axiom that every action of mind springs from an organ in the brain, adequate to its production, we will readily perceive that the faculty of *prescience*, or foresight, should no more be denied its appropriate place in a true system of mental philosophy, and that of reason, or the appreciation of sounds, color, or form. Of course, to those who deny the truths of phrenology, and trace the intellectual powers to another source than the brain, this is no axiom, but merely the assumption of sophistry; but as it is not my purpose at this time to prove that *a man's* character may be known by his cranial and physical developments, I will leave my premise undisturbed.

How is it that the mind may look forward into the events of the future, and see those things as actual that as yet have no existence, I am not prepared to say; but as this is accomplished by the mind, and the mind alone; and as we fully believe that the mind can act only through the brain, we do not feel at liberty to treat as senseless fools those persons who claim to have attained this prophetic faculty. As, however, upon events to transpire, we can have no actual knowledge, but merely *convictions* in proportion to the strength of our faith in the seer, we receive such communications with all proper caution, content to await the due time to see their fulfillment.

It was in the year eighteen hundred and *fifty-two that the writer—at the time residing* in Lorain County, Ohio—made the acquaintance of Mr. A. J. Davis. We were strolling together, one beautiful day, amid the many beauties that Nature had flung together in a ravine near our town, and most pleasantly beguiled the time with *conversations on the different phases of the spiritual unfolding*. We spoke of the great field of Reform that was opening in our country; the incentives that there were offered to enter zealously, as missionaries to the infidel world, and of the effect that would be produced on the nations of *Europe*. I begged Mr. Davis to tell me if he could foresee the changes that would occur in the next five years. He said: "I see *that within five years a war will break out* between *England, France, and Russia*, on account of Turkey. Turkey will explode *from bankruptcy*. A representative government will be established in Germany, founded on principles similar to our own. Hungary and Poland will come in as secondary powers to this great republican union. The *French empire* will be overthrown. Within fifteen years Ireland will get her rights from England, who will, within that time, *begin to decay*."

I asked if the views of Kossuth—who I think had just left America—would not meet a different and more speedy fulfillment, but he said that, "He could do nothing but patiently *wait*."

This prophecy was at that time of much interest to me, as there were not the slightest *signs of a rupture between the three great* powers; and it made so much of an impression on my mind that I am enabled to recall it now after the lapse of three years. Of the truth of a part of it we have full confirmations before the walls of Sevastopol; the rest lies hidden from our gaze, and my only object in handing this to your paper is, that it may be put on record, not as an infallible revelation, but as a curiosity.

In remarking the evidence before us of former violent upheavings and depressions of the strata in the ravine, he said: "This is just such a change as I see will occur in the State of New Jersey. The subterranean forces are at work, and will ultimately find their vent. A new river will run through the middle of the State through its entire length."—As to the exact time when this would occur he could not say, but he was of the impression that it would be at no very distant day."

It is no uncommon thing for Spiritualists to be met with the objection, that God has given the faculty of prophecy only to a few favored Hebrews, and that those things that were of familiar occurrence two thousand years ago, are long since at an end—there being no necessity for them at this time; but if we can show satisfactorily that this *supernatural* gift is attained in a perfectly natural state of certain organs of the brain, we will see the justness of one of Doctor Buchanan's mottoes viz., "*There is no mystery but ignorance.*"

NEW YORK, April, 1855. AMHERST.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER GONE.—Died in Royalton, Fulton County, Ohio, March 21, Samuel Hinkle, aged 90 years.—Mr. Hinkle was formerly from Seneca County, New York. Fought at Bunker Hill, but was never able to get a pension. He emigrated to Ohio about eighteen years ago, with his son. His son died about six years ago, willing all his property to his children, making no provision for his father! and they threw him on the town notwithstanding they were worth their thousands.—*Adrian Watchtower.*

STRANGE.—One young man in this vicinity shot himself last week, because he could not get a wife, and another, because he could not obtain a divorce.—*Boston Traveller.*

MR. SOULE intends publishing a book relative to his mission in Spain. [illegible]

SLAVERY was abolished in this State in 1780.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Agitator.

Means and Ends.

DEMOCRACY.

Government by Demos or the people. Good, but not admirable, as the people happen to be good or bad citizens. Better where it can exist than any other form; not because Demos is always the best governor; but because governing is good healthy exercise for him, and puts him under necessity to develop his talents.

It doth not appear that Demos, in his natural unsophisticated state, is wont to comprehend that he has the ability or the right to make or carry on a government. If he ever any history he shows [illegible] [illegible] condition, or under it, the inclination to be ruled by prophets and other great men, appealing to him to be Governed. His instinctive love, as if [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as he grows more Demos himself, he looses [illegible] of [illegible], or is too fastidious to recognize them; yet, if he can find them or think that he finds them, they shall reign over him. He has sought much oftener than otherwise, he has blundered sadly. In sooth, without peculiar preparation, the end whereof he understandeth not, he is not at all wise in matters of government—not well able to select his king not to be his own king.

Let us see how one institution, older than our history, has prepared anglo saxons for self government. The "twelve good and lawful men," summoned to stand between the Plaintiff and Defendant, the King and the culprit, were something more than a mere concession to Demos; to wit, an imposition upon him of the odium and responsibility of judicial government. The institution could scarcely be termed democratic; especially in its ancient form. Putting "good and lawful men" in duress, without meat or drink, other than water, till they agree in one opinion, is not democratic. Yet it educated the twelve, and every other twelve, from generation to generation, until, the anglo saxon Demos came to be, what no other ever did, at the same time, legal, ethical and regal. Now, that the ostensible need for the institution has almost passed away, and it seems to grow useless annoying and cumbersome, he clings to it with an instinct wiser than his intellect. Woe unto Demos and his children, if he grow too proud, too lazy, or too *fast* to administer law, in person.

DEMOCRACY BOGUS.

A union of scoundrels, cowards and sapheads, *to govern in the name of Demos.*

Demos always had his weak point, and the vocation of Bogus is, to find it out, lay hold of it and thereby steer Demos as with a rudder.

When Demos first set up for himself, he understood that his ignorance was a standing jest among his natural enemies, the puppets of despotism. This made him sore, and the sore was his first weak point. Bogus saw how it was, and fell to swearing roundly that Demos was not ignorant, but was intelligent—born intelligent. Demos loved Bogus for this and said unto him—"reign thou over me." So Bogus reigned over Demos many years. After a while Bogus opined that Demos was excessively vain, and loved flattery more than all else;—so he plastered it on thick and rich. He flattered Demos respecting all that he was and all that he was not, and all he had and all that he lacked; and at last, he blossomed off with assuring him—Demos—that he was hard fisted, honest bone and sinew." This tickled Demos gloriously for a long spell. At length some malicious fellow told Demos that the compliment was not meant for him, but for his horse—for, "had not his horse harder fists, stronger bone and sinew, and as much honesty as he—Demos?" And Demos took it to heart, from that day, that Bogus was no better than he should be; and seemed to loose his appetite for flattery, and to *stare* at Bogus in a curious, meddlesome sort, quite a new thing for Demos, and very embarrassing to Bogus. Bogus being by trade a plasterer, and very expert, and seeing that Demos had got rather set against being plastered any more, applied the trowel to himself by way of compliment to the curious eyes of Demos. I can't say much for his skill since that day, though his industry is worthy of imitation.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

For the Agitator.

Hogs.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber three swinish gentlemen—the red, the white and the blue. If these be the personified emblems of love purity and fidelity, we pray to be delivered from the qualities they represent. For the life of us we can not see that they have any love, save for our green peas, garden plants and chicken feed. Purity! Only pure hoggishness. Fidelity! alas! to what; except their impudent grunting and gormandizing. Now it will be an easy matter for the owner of these animals to *prove* property by these characteristics, for never were hogs more purely hoggish than these brutes. By no persuasion of ours can we induce them to take leave of us. We have introduced them to our neighbors dogs, but they won't bite them, we have thrown stones but can't hit them. We have cried Whea! and Su boy! and spatted our hands and used all other language and gestures we ever knew to be addressed to this species of the brute creation, but they won't go. We took them down to the boarding house prepared for stray grunting gentry, but the proprietor refuses to keep them after we had locked them in—Why, we can not tell, unless it be because victuals are so scarce and board so high. Now we would respectfully inform the owners of these omniverous quadrupeds that we are not taking in boarders of this description at present, and do most earnestly protest against being taken in by them. They accompanied a hired to our premises nearly a week ago, and they stuck to him as tightly as they now do to us, for he said he could not club them back so concluding they had as good right to the highway as he had, they kept company and grunted together along the road for two or three miles and to our great grief, hauled up at the parsonage. When the hired left our premises, his companions seemed to be engaged with a barrel of milk, and so lost him. These brethren seem to be very well bred but nevertheless have the worst manners of any animals human or

swinish we ever saw. We have tried in vain to discover what object these heroes have in making us this protracted visit. We proposed to examine them in our official capacity, but they utterly refused all examination, reason or entreaty. They also protest most doggedly or rather hoggishly that they are not never were and never will be parishioners of our diocese, but still claim a boundless space in our hospitality until therefore they become far more civilized hogs than they now are, we utterly refuse to have any fellowship or dealings with them whatsoever, and most respectfully commit them back into those unskillful hands which have had charge of their education thus far. Their board and damages already amount to more than one of them is worth, and if the owner does not covet for them the fate of the Kilkenny cats he is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges and take them away. J. F. CALKINS.

Indian Disturbance—War on the Plains.

ALBANY, April 30.—The St. Louis papers, received to-day, bring later advices from the Plains. It is stated that, on the 19th ult., two companies of troops, under Col. Fauntleroy, met 100 Utahs and Apaches, armed and mounted, on the Cochatah Pass, and the dragoons charged; five Utahs were killed and two dragoons wounded.

The next day the Apaches were again fallen in with, when six of their number were killed, and several taken prisoners.

The command had returned to Fort Massachusetts, and expected to proceed to Grand River on the 19th of April.

On the 22d, as Kit Carson, Lieut. Magruder and Capt. Williams' company were leaving Sancho Pass, they saw a party of Utahs, whom they pursued, killing one and wounding another.

The command would recruit fifteen days at Fort Massachusetts, and then proceed on a second expedition against the Utahs.

Col. Garland had left Santa Fe on the 4th for Albuquerque, where he will expedite the movements in the field.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. Isaiah McMahon, Mr. A. B. TREVISS and Mrs. TEMPERANCE SMITH, all of Delmar.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. L. L. Rogers, at the residence of the bride, Mr. JOHN CRITTENDEN of Charleston, and Miss SARAH E. SNOVER of Richmond, Pa.

DEATHS.

At Knoxville on the 20th ult., Mrs. CAROLINE KNOX, relict of the late Archibald Knox, Esq. aged 59 years.

(She was an early settler and consequently long a resident of Knoxville, and for many years a devout follower of the Savior. Com.)

Register's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Administrator of the following Estate has settled his account, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Tioga County, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, for confirmation and allowance:

The account of Morris Kelsey, Administrator of BENJAMIN KELSEY, dec'd, late of Middlebury township. W. D. BAILEY, *Register.*

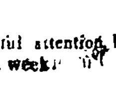
Register's Office, Wellsboro', May 10, 1855.

Auditor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned having been appointed an Auditor to make out and state a final account of the Administration of Joseph Bowman, Administrator of Godfrey Bowman, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Wellsboro', on Thursday the 7th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Wellsboro', May 10, '55. JNO. N. BACHE, *Auditor.*

The Prize Fighter.



THIS JUSTLY CELEBRATED "THOROUGH-BRED" HORSE, formerly owned by the late Col. Jeremiah Black of Liberty, will stand the present season at the stable of S. S. SAYRE in Charleston, and on Saturday of every week at the stable of WM. F. ROBINSON, in Wellsboro'.

TERMS—$8 to insure.

Pasturage for Mares, with careful attention, but at the risk of owners, at 50 cents a week.

Wellsboro', May 10, 1855.-13.

LIFE of W. H. SEWARD.
" SAM. HOUSTON.
MRS. STOWE'S last Work—MAY-FLOWER.
LONGFELLOW'S POEMS.
" GOLDEN LEGEND.
GRACE GREENWOOD'S POEMS.
STODDARD'S POEMS.
For sale at BAILEY & FOLEY'S.
Wellsboro', May 10-55.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the Tioga Common Pleas and to me directed, I will expose at public sale at the Court House in Wellsboro', on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock P. M., to wit:

A lot of land in Tioga township, bounded north by P. S. Tuttle, east by the Williamson Road south by A. C. Bush and west by John W. Guernsey—containing about ½ an acre, with a frame house, frame barn and other outbuildings, and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of J. B. Steele and C. N. Slocum.

ALSO—A lot of land in Richmond township, bounded north by C. E. Orsburn, east by Lewis Crittenden, south by S. B. Underhill and west by Wells & Keyes—containing about 220 acres more or less—being lots No. 16 and 21 of the Underhill lands in Richmond township. To be sold as the property of G. D. Williams et al.

ALSO—A lot in Middlebury township, bounded north by Jason Fruitman and J. Briggs, east by H. F. Westbrook, south by James Brown and West by Smead—containing about 150 acres, about 70 acres improved, a frame house, frame barn and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of George Westbrook.

ALSO—A lot in Elkland borough, bounded north and east by John Ryon, south by Cowanesque road and west by land in possession of H. W. Kress—containing about ½ an acre more or less, improved, with a frame house, frame barn and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Truman Sanford.

ALSO—A lot in Covington township, bounded north by A. Douglas and O. F. Taylor, east by J. Jennings, south by J. Cupp and O. Elliott and west by David Howell—containing 116 7-10ths acres more or less, with about 40 acres improved, a frame house, frame barn and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Erastus Franklin.

ALSO—A lot in Delmar township, bounded north & east by L. Palmer, south & west by Public Road—containing about 1 square acre improved with some fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—A lot in Delmar township, bounded north & west by public road, east & south by William Hoadley—containing ½ an acre improved, with a store and house thereon.

ALSO—A lot in Delmar township, bounded north by Amos Warner, east by Martin Spicer, south by Lemuel Foss and west by Bache & Clymer—containing 361 acres or thereabouts, with a log