The Democratic Union says :- "A blow which will recoil with terrible effect has been struck by the National Administration .-Whether it was the impulse of a galvanized imbecility, ill-judging counsellors, malice or disappointment, we little care. A gross and flagrant wrong has, however, been perpetrated, a wrong which ere long will bring shame and reproach upon those who were its instigntors and its doers. The hour has passed when a specious tale will deceive the people. No puerile charge of land speculations can buffet an instant against the storm of wrath which will be aroused. A high-minded, honorable, fearless and determined man has been wantonly and basely stricken down, because he asserted and would vindicate the rights of freemen against a hoard of lawless and law-breaking ruffians. Because Gov. Reeden squaht to throw around the ballot-box the shield and the guards which our republicantlaws create and ordain, because he has had the courage to be a just and manly Executive, regardless of menaces and even personal violence, he has been removed from his position and ano her has been sought out to fill the place he has made so honorable. Ostracism has not been an Athenian custom plone, nor has Aristides been its only victim."

Of the fate of the Administration it further

"As its death will be that of the suicide, there will neither be the mockery of mourners nor the burlesque of a funeral. It does seem passing strange, that so far forgetful of the place of his birth, his youth and his manhood, forgetful of the great free North, it was a foregone conclusion in the mind of the President that in all defiance of whatever might be the voice of her people, Kansas was to be domed to slaver

The Spirit of The Valley a democratic paper published at Scranton, Pa. says:

"A ter many days of spasmodic throes, convulsions and revulsions, the Administration has partially showed its hand, and covertly, meanly and despicably sanctioned the removal of Gov. Reeder.'

Farther on in the same article it says:

"The Democracy of the North are not Abolitionists, as the propagators of Southern views among us, would if possible, make apparent,-but there is a firm and well founded belief that the South in the acquisition of and by her every act manifests a disposition to rob and trample upon the inalienable rights sciple is rebutted by the allied powers Know this party possesses the peculiar faculty of remember the issue that gave him the place? blusting and killing ever principle they advocate-proving that montrosities are obnoxious even to themselves, but the time will come when the National Party-the Conservative Party of the Union-the Democracy of the North will thonder forth the words, 'NO MORE SLAVE TERRITORY" and not till then will the agitaton crase "

en the North, and we are such boobies as to of his crimes. It will also aid as to co-operate with cry for quarters before the wordy war com- those States where similar organization exists.

That looks like Democracy of the right; gation. stamp Messrs. Alleger & Adams.

The Ransas Herald, has the following: "Frank Pierce, occupying his elevated position and looking out over the whole Republic, deems the most flagrant outrage committed by any person appointed during his term and consequently he lays the axe at the root of the tree, and cuts down the offender. What has he accomplished 1 Nothing but to gain the detestation of all who know or take pains

The Easton Argus (Democratic) is particularly severe on the Administration:

to movire into the facts."

"We trust the successor of Gov. Reeder will receive better treatment. If he can consent to sacrifice all manly independence obey the behests of a Missouri mob and allow himself, in his every act, to be governed by their dictates, his position will be pleasant enough and he can speculate in lands to his heart's content. But if he dures to remember that he is a MAN-with a head, mind, conscience and a reputation at stake, the President will soon again be called upon to supply Kansas with a new and more pliant Governor, and we may have a repetition of the outrageous scene just enacted -a second attempt to ruin a most deserving man, and another step toward rendering the present Administration as odious and unpopular as it is weak and imbecile,

vere than the Argus:

"To what infinite depths of dishonor and difficulty may not a weak and vascillating Executive consign the country-blasting with the breath of peril and discord the hopes, peace, happiness, prosperity and lasting good of a great and generous people. To what, in Heaven's name, is the country coming? What will be the end of a systematic procedbre of aggravation and violence! What is the result of totally disregarding the generous impulses of millions of freemen-a disregard that seems to seek oportunities to heap insult and insolence upon them?"

NATIONAL CAPITOL .- The capitol at Washington is now receiving a new iron dome, of much greater height than the old one; this is necessary on account of the great extension of the edifice at the ends, by the new enlargement, which has destroyed the former exquisite proportions of the whole; the new dome will restore harmony, and the enlarged capitol will be far more stately than before. When completed, the capitol will doubtless be the finest specimen of architecture on the American continent.

SANTA Anna is said to have made sundry extensive purchase of real estate, in New York of late-through his financial agents in as elegant houses

M. H. COBB. Editor. * All Business, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Aug. 16, 1855.

For President in 1856: Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio. For Vice-President: Hon, DAVID WILMOT, of Penn'a.

व व व व व व Republican State Convention. The citizens of Pennsylvania, without regard to former party distinctions, who are willing to unite in a new organization to resist the turther spread of Slavery and the increase of the Slave Power, are renicsted to meet in Mass Convention at Pittsburg, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1855, at 11 O'clock, A. M., to organize a Republican party in

this State, which shall give expression to the popular ill on the subjects involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and co-operate with other or-garizations of a similar character mother States. GEORGE DARSIE, Allegheny county. John W. Howe, Crawford county, John S. Mann, Potter county.

JOHN ALLISON, Beaver county.

JOHN M. KENNEDY, Philadelphia county. JOSEPH MARKLE, Westmoreland county,
BENJAMIN FRICK, Northumberland county,
MARTIN BELL. Blair county,
H. H. FRAZIER, Susquehana county. M. H. Cobb, Tioga county.
Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster county. ALEX. K. McClune. Franklin county. ALFRED MATTHIAS, Indiana county.

Papers friendly to the cause will please copy Arrangements are making to secure the attendance rom abroad of eminent speakers, whose names wil be duly announced.

The County Republican Mass Convention, will be held at TIOGA VILLAGE, on THURSDAY, August 23, 1855.

IF See Notice of Wellsboro' Academy Commence

Trial List for September Term will appear ext week. Subscribers will do well to preserve this number for reference, as owing to the erowded state of our columns, the Jury List may not appear next week.

We are sorry to see that several papers, among which we are surprised to find the Honesdale Demo. crat, are recommending Gov. Reeder for the vacant U. S. Senatorship. The Democrat surely knows that Reeder is a pro-slavery hunker-and an upholder of Slave territory is unprincipled and dishonest, the Nebraska iniquity. He has been removed from Kausas because he lacked the villainous propensities of a border ruffian, not because of his anti-slavery of the North. At the present time this prin- teudencies, which are not. Would the Democrat have recommended A. H. Reeder a year ago? We Nothing and Abolitionism, which is the best think not. Then what has he done since to merit nid the South can ask from the North, for the place? Does anybody suppose that he would

A CALL for a Republican State Convention will be found at the head of this column. It will meet at Pittsburg on the 5th of September next, and will be a Mass Convention. We consider the movement of the greatest importance to the future of Freedom. It is desirable that Pennsylvania should take her Then, stand among her sister States North, as openly and Republican sentiment is fast anchored in the hearts "The Party must take a stand upon this of the masses there is no room to doubt. Organizaquestion. The administration is determined tion will prepare us for a successful stand against to press the issue ' Why not meet it manful- | hunkerism in '55, when Frank Pierce will retire in-The South brags and blusters to fright- to an uncaviable obscurity darkened by the shadow

We hope this county will send on a strong dele-

They are not what they should be. The icy, sunless regions of the Social frigid zon intervene between the Dreamer and the Worker The great arch annihilating the gulf between man of office to be the speculations in those lands, and man, and knitting them together with the wood of a Common Brotherhood, does not yet span the

gulf between the Dreamer and the Worker. "'T is true, and pity 't is true!"

We left a kindred subject some months since, with a promise to resume it in a future number. We improve the present opportunity to redeem that promise, lest the commoner theme of politics crowd it out altogether.

The relations existing between the Dreamer and the Worker, even in the best regulated society, fall far short of that unity of feeling and purpose which tends to harmonize and develop Man's intuitions. Each shapes his course, and bends his energies by the unspiritual criterion-Interest. This criteri on is mammonish and downward-tending.

Let every reader look about him or her for the evidence of the justice of this conclusion. The field is open to all, and it is the duty of all to enter and investigate.

The Dreamer is the man in independent circumstances-the employer. He may have been a worker: but when the end was gained he receded from the Worker's sphere and commenced the life of a Dreamer. Or he may been born a dreamer-to the wealth heaped by an ancestral Worker. In either case he does not fellowship with the working world The Montrose Democrat, is not less so around him; but exists as it were, in a little world scooped out of the great world, by the same spade with which the general barrier of casto has been heaved up. His ulterior aim is to create a new distinction betwen men, and having created it, to defend it with a wall of ice, over which the mere pludder cannot pass. So he goes on from day to day, a monarch in his own little world, moting out favors to those who, mayhap, receive them because necessity bids them, however much the pleading dignity of sorely-beset manliood may rebel,

> Doubtless, the dread of being frowned upon as Reconstructionist, deters many a thinker from attacking the Dreamer in his icy stronghold. But the world cannot frown an earnest worker from his duty. For the Good of Man, there should be a Reformer in every household-one who may preach the Gospel of a Common Brotherhood to those who hun. ger and thirst and are not filled. It is a glorious Gaspel —as radiant to-day as it was 1800 years ago. But, alas! how few teachers think it worth while to promulgate it in this 19th century! The despised Nazarene came to establish an equality between the Dreamer and the Worker. False distinctions went down before Hin like grain before the Roaper. His hand was extended to all, but the condition of ac- John I Allen Esq. The leading article on 2d page ceptance is-"Except ye become as LITTLE CHIL-DREN, ye shall in nowise enter in !"

"Except ye become as little children "-How comprehensive and how full of meaning. Little children meet on an equality. False distinctions have no beginning with children and no sway The intant prince and the infant sweep, untrammeled Wall street - ombracing vacant lots as well meet and play as equals. Socially equals, because blisefully untaught that one is born heir to a sceptur

The Democratic Press on the re- THE AGITATOR and the other to a chimney brush. How different moval of Gov. Reeder. sweep, a sweep. The touch of the latter is little else than contamination to the former; yet they once met on not only a moral, but a social equality. As children, Nature asserted her rule; as men, Custom asserted its rule. Hence the difference. Which should be deposed-Nature, or Custom 1

Let none misunderstand us. It is not charged that Nature is all right and Custom all wrong; but that Nature is always right and Custom toe often e-tablished in defiance of its plainest laws. Reason asserts that the dependence of the Dreamer and the Worker is mutual. The former is as much obliged with the products of the labor of the latter, as the latter is with the patronage of the former. Neither is independent of the other as society exists; but in a better state of society, there can be no talse distinctions between the Dreamer and the Worker. Custom inquires-"Is he rich? Is he well-con-

nected? Is he duly obedient to my law?". Nature asks-"Is he honest, carnest, useful, and

herofore respectable?" Custom says-"He is my bootmaker! She is my dressmaker! They are my servants! therefore we

move in different circles !" Nature says-"He is an honest, earnest man-She is a noble, devoted woman. They are the servants of God and Humanity; therefore, they rank with the poblest and truest."

So Nature strives to inculcate a great truth, while Custom, making instruments of mistanght of not eilly men and women, strains every nerve to saddle society with a wicked social and moral lie.

You, sir, with the soft hands, faultless linen. and bespangled with chains and rings, whose gait is so proud, and who acknowledges an acquaintance with the shocmaker only by occasional glunces of admiration at your polished boots-you are the victim of a lie! If so from misteaching, you are not wholly responsible; but your children will curse you for transmitting such unnatural distinctions to them. For the world is getting wise : and the day is surely coming when it will be a more desirable thing to be known as an honest artisan, than as a preacher of the harvest field, and having mowed a few rods, caste and a builder up of false distinctions.

And so with the lady who would as soon be seen in the streets in sackcloth as to recognize her dressmaker when walking with a fashionable acquaintance-she, too, will be remembered by posterity as a legator of pride as criminal as it is baseless.

Custom has made the Worker envious, scornful, norose and unhappy. Labor in itself, ontails none of these misfortunes upon men. No, labor exalts and ennobles, but never debases. Still, the Worker does stand arrayed in liostility to the Dreamer. You have only to look around you for proof of this.

These things will not always remain so. As cerainly as the world progresses, just so surely will the remedy for this great evil be applied. Society must ometime sicken of the burden of its falsehood; it has suffered self-imposition until the insult has become a deadly plot against its existence. When the remedy comes there will be an hour when the prenchsr of caste will tremble. It will not be an hour of violence or excess nor yet of retribution; yet it may be that the builder up of false distinctions will find that of all his building, he has neglected to provide one stone whereon to stand in the hour of trouble.

Reader, these are but a few of the distinctions be ween the Dreamer and the Worker-the Consumer and the Producer-the Employer and the Employee. We have arranged these thoughts hastily. The theme is exhaustless; and when the fatigues of the upon this matter.

The Convention.

A friend writes us to kay, that it has been suggested to him that the object for which the Republican Mass Convention at Tioga is called, is not properly understood in different sections of the county. We do not believe that one man who read the Call of the Standing Committee misunderstood it; it simply recommends that a Convention composed of those who are opposed to the repeal of the Missonri Compromise and to the aggressions of the Slave Power, should be held at Tioga on THURSDAY. the 23d of August, 1855, to prepare for the Fall campaign. The object, as it is explained to us, is to concentrate and render effective the anti-Nebraska strength in this county, without reference to former party connections - Domocrats, Whigs, Free Soilers, Know-Nothings and Abolitionists -- ALL, who are opposed to the further extension of Slavery, and who behold in the ballot-box the proper instrument to employ in protecting our rights as men and PREZMEN -are earnestly solicited to attend this Convention.

We are informed that an individual who is figuring for an office, has led people to believe that he is the master-spirit of the proposed Convention, and that it was called for his especial benefit. Now that impression is false; there is no master-spirit of the movement, except that which warms the blood of every opposer of the late outrages upon Freedom by the Slave Power. The Convention is not called for or clique; but to prepare for making a successful stand against hunkerism, whether it be whig or democratic. On the one hand it is whispered-"Is it a Whig trick?" On the other it is whispered-"Is it a Loco-Foco trick?" We say to you, gentlemen, on the authority of the Republican Standing Committee, that it is neither a Whig nor Locofoc trick. If you are suspicious, we say to the people -"The Committee have invited you to come in force and make it THE PEOPLE'S TRICK! Freemen of Tioga, the affair is in your hands. You can make the action of that Convention an expression of your sentiments if you choose. Now wil you do it, or will you sit down at home and wait for the ravens to feed you! If you are in earnest, and we believe you are, you will not stay away from that Convention. If you suspect it, go and compel it to rebuke Southern insolence and Northern doughfaceism. Remember, it is a MASS Convention, in which every honest opposer of the acts of the National Administration, and every abhorrer of the Nebraska infamy, every later of "party for the sake of party," has a voice. Those towns that have neglected to choose delegates, should delay no longer, as it will doubtless be left to the Convention to decide whether its action shall be governed by precedents, or whether it shall strike out in a new direction for itself. The idea in the call of such a Con-

vention is, that the People may be trusted. In response to a "please X," we have received number of The Democratic Standard and Anti-K. N. Expositor, edited on every page by JOHN I. AL LEN, Esq., whose style, as he very happily observes, "is perfectly original." The leader is detoted to the literary capabilities of John I. Allen, Esq., The second article is devoted to the religions thoughts of is devoted to the iteration of a good resolution that John I. Allen will take a trip to Wilkesbarre and won't be seduced into imbibing anything strong by the Valley folk. Next comes a declaration that "all and singular" the jottings on pages, 1 2 3 4, respect ively, leaded and not credited, bear the ear-marks of JOHN I. ALLEN. In another column we hear him discoursing about his modesty!

We stopped reading, there, we did.

SAD ACCIDENT.-A serious accident, from the premature discharge of a gun, occurred on Friday, 10th inst., by which Mr. H. P. Eawin of this borough, was crippled for life, and Mr. J. ALEXANDER, also of this borough, narrowly escaped with his life. Several gentlemen, residents of this village, went over to Marsh Creek on a hunting and fishing excursion Friday morning. Arrived at the ground, the party separated with a place of rendezvous agreed upon. Mr. Erwin and his comrade having tired of hunting, deposited their guns and game on the roof of an old shed near the creek; and betook themselves to fishing. While thus engaged the rest of the purty drove up, and Mr. E., going to the shed, carelessly seized his gun by the muzzle and endeavored to pull it down-The hammer caught in the guard of his comrade's gun and the barrel was discharged, mangling his hand severely, and wounding Mr. Alexander, who sat in the wagon, in the ear and side of the head. Dr. J. II. Shearer, who fortunately was of the party, immediately despatched a messenger to town for his instruments, and also to request the attendance of Dr. N. Packer. Upon consultation, it was agreed that amputation of the shattered hand was not immediately necessary, if at all. Mr. E., was brought home next day, and is doing well, The whole charge passed through the middle of the left hand. shattering the bones of the second and third fingers

budly, but it is thought that the hand will be saved. Mr. Alekander's escape was almost miraculous. The gun was heavily charged with duck shot, several of which passed through his hat, and two or three struck him in the ear and head, inflicting severe but not dangerous wounds.

Another .- An infant child of Rev. J. F. CALKINS of this borough, was so severely scalded on Friday afternoon, 10th inst., that its life was despuired of for several days. Its recovery is now hoped for.

SUDDEN DEATH .- We learn that Mr. Burdick Hill, an old and highly respectable resident of Chatham in this county, dropped down dead in the hay field on Monday, 6th inst. He had been in poor health for a number of years, but a few hours previous to his death remarked to his family that he had not felt so much like work for years. He repaired to out down his scythe and commenced raking grain. In a few moments thereafter he was seen to fall, and life was extinct when help arrived. A post-mortem examination disclosed an enlargement of the heart on one side, and a reduction of the muscular tissue to the thinness of brown paper. The heart had burst in this place and suffered the blood to escape into the cavity.

Received --- The United States Magazine for August. Published by J. M. Emerson & Co., New York, at \$1 a year. The first impression upon eximining this Magazine is, "Can such a work be ufforded at \$1 a year?" It is published monthly, contains about 40 broad, three-column pages, and from 25 to 50 fine englavings. The number before us has Canto 2d of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," beautifully illustrated, two Revolutionary sketches illustrated, and a portrait and excellent biographical sketch of Prof. Louis Agussiz. The editorials are able and progressive, and show no mean proficiency in the useful sciences.

THERE has been a terrible riot in Louisville, Ky., resulting in the death of over 30 persons, six of whom were Americans, the balance Irish and Germans. The riot took place on election day and the assault came from the foreigners, who fell upon uneigners, shooting, stubbing, beating and burning everything in their way. We cannot give both sides ful riot ever occurred in this country.

II The subjoined "phragmunt," from Mr. Sodger came to hand late. It will be seen that he is on! "lower":

bungtonn, (no almenix hear) anguss, mehho. Mons. edditoor sur: -ime on a tower fur my helth wich sikes sez has took wings outo it and flew awa, to git awa from the apple bon, and i haint et enny frute sents. ive got tu takin what the bungtoun fokes calls 'old rye,' and its a nashun site better 'n sider. it maiks a chap feal as if he's as good as the

best on em.
aur, i intend tu rite out my impreshuns of men and annymuls on this tower-that is wen languit permits it. bungtoun sur, is a groin plase—that is, it groes more wikider every day as i heerd the parson say meself. it is sittyvated onto a vally ellyva-ted 4teen feat abov bungtoun rivver on an everig-the produckshuns is ducks, flannel, gese, shu pegs, fether beds, sour krout, rag karpets and onion of wich the sile perduces naturally. owin to the inkreese of liker shops the rivver is verry lo, and konsekently that aint none of the bungtouners that kin navigate more in 3 ours a da. i told a feller that thar orter be lots o' water, as noboddy drinked any, and i woz morraly surtin none wuz waisted in wast in. but my stantifik resonin didnt effect him much

property in the sile, here, is exully divided akordin to natur. every individual has as much sile as he or she kin carry about handily, in tee simple:the elevation and aggrandizement of any individual | that is, the children seem to have shaired exully in

the rite of sile. mannyfakturs is ruther dull here, the principal shop has stopt runnin on account of a phe wich konsisted in the ponds gettin dry 1 nite. or the next mornin the villig woz dredfully egsited and the parson sed it woz a jujment for bein worldly and mebby twoz; but ive heard since that dekun Grub had 40 barls of old rye cum to him the very nite the aforesaid pond dried up, which the parson sed was a junny wine Providence

yures S. Sodger, esq.

LYNCH LAW-PROBABLE MURDER,-We learn from a pussenger on the steamboat Virginia, which passed here not long since, that about daylight, after leaving here, at a woodyard, a man was accused by a watchman with having stolen sixty dollars from a passenger. There was no other evidence against the fellow than that the watchman had seen him near the berth whence the money was stolen. The passengers and officers of the boat tied the poor man, and leading him ashore, shaved off one side of his head, stripped off his clothing, and stretching him on the ground, one large mun standing on his neck, and another on his legs, while two or three stood over him, whipping him with big sticks for one hour, until he was almost dead. The lynchers were remonstrated with hy one of the passengers, but he was soon given to understand that he would be treated in like manner if he interfered. The poor man begged his persecutors to kill him at once and put him out of his misery, but the cowardly villains preferred to torture him to death .-We have this statement from a most reliable gentlemen who witnessed the affair himself. and is loud in his denunciation of the officers of the boat. The poor man that was so brutally whipped would not acknowledge the thest. Our informant states, from circumstances which afterward came to his knowledge, that the watchman stole the money him-

sell .- Memphis Evening News. The mother of Horace Greeky, died recently, at Wayne, Eric Co., Pa.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Agilator. Chapter on American Slavery. [Continued.]

Self government was the hobby on which hey hopedeto introduce playery into our free domain, and accordingly they used all the wiles the slave power could control.

Madison, Jefferson, and pumerous other statesmen, admitted the power of Congress to egislate for the territories. Jefferson said the Territories were minors and mutual property of the states; and it was not only the privi lege but the duty of the states through their representatives, to make for them all "needful rules and regulations, and in accordance with this belief was enacted the ordnance of '87.' Douglas & Co then made a most important discovery. After the constitution had been in existence three-fourths of a century. this man was the first to discover the inability of Congress to legislate for the prosperity of the States. Douglass had always been a firm supporter of the line of 1820 until that session of Congress. Like Lewis Cass, his mind had undergone a change in regard to the power of Congress, and he contended that the people of the territories had a right to admit, but not the power to interdict slavery. This was the self-government embodied in the Nebraska bill. The people have a right to admit an acknowledged evil, but have not the power to prevent it; and that after violating a solemn compact of national honor. Every one knows the opposition that bill met in both houses of Congress.

Over two hundred speeches were delivered and six months of time occupied in its discussion, and it finally passed by a small majority. This Bill was introduced by a northern member, passed by a majority of northern Members, and sanctioned by a northern administration. This Bill abrogates the line of 1820, and gives slavery a chance in territory of greater extent than the "old thirteen states." Nebruska and Kunsas are the garden of America by nature, and are destined to be of great use to the slave nower, unless the Missouri compromise can be restored.

There are at present 31 states, of which fifteen are slave states, covering nearly one million of square miles. The Slaves number nearly three and a half millions, valued at two thousand millions of dollars. It will be then seen that there is one majority of free states, and if Kansas and Nebraska are admitted as slave states, there will be a majority in favor of the south.

The question may perhaps arise as to "what are the evils of this institution, and for what is the entire north denouncing it?" I would simply say, that it is almost impossible for a man to describe the principles of slavery as they really are. Words fail to perform the required task when they come to describe the miseries of the Slaves, and the cruelties inflicted upon them by their hard-hearted masters. The people of the north who have never seen any of the works of slavery, can have no idea of the principles upon which it is foundarmed men, shooting and stabbing them in the ed. The northern Journals frequently constreets. The Know-Nothings then mabbed the for- tain articles concerning this institution; yet many fail to appreciate them. Nine-tenths of the citizens of the free states are no doubt in detail as the affair makes half a dozen columns | ignorant of the evils and wrongs that go hand in the Tribune; but it is certain that no more fright; in hand with the slave truffic; and being unconscious of its wrongs, are not properly prepared to arrest its progress. The people of the Free states are manifestly opposed to the slave traffic, but have been fulled into a childbecoz of mi oudadhus application. So ive left hum lass & Co., and were betrayed in the buscest manner. Such men have numerous political friends who trusted the whole matter to them, and did not enquire into its bearings until it was too late. If we had union of sentiment properly diffused throughout the north, we should not be disgraced by the passage of Fugitive Slave laws, or Nebraska bills; and until the north becomes as one man, nothing

of importance can be done on this question. On slavery, the south is a unit. It is not rent asunder by political dissensions; but stands firm, and endeavoring to gain every possible inch of grounds, on which to plant the blighting principles of its accursed institutions.

It is natural for a man to eulogise his own country, and at the same time not perceive the good qualities of other nations. He will discover with an extraordinary skill, the unjust laws of a foreign country, he will examine their faults with a microscope, and denounce their form of government as being despotic, and still not perceive the imperfections of his own. The Allied powers of Europe are at present engaged in war with the Autocrat of the Russias, and trying to limit his despotic sway. Monarchial Europe saw his increasing power and audacity, and was dware of his growing hostility towards neighboring nations, and became convinced that his authority would be supreme if he was permitted, undisturbed, to swallow up whole nations. The whole world is an eager spectator of the scene, and every mail brings us

something "important" from the seat of war. While the citizens of the United States are watching eagerly the state of affairs in Europe, they are fostering a viper, whose langs are of the most deadly character, and is increasing in strength with the most rapid strides. Within a few years it had rose from the dimensions of an infant and now occupies the position of a giant, threatning to totally annihilate Freedom in this continent. ' Every year gives the "peculiar institution" more strength, and every legislative act more length of time for Christopher Young. While power. Every act of Congress, concerning with the former, Mr. Young had at different slavery, during the last half century has only times from \$600 to \$800 in gold in the bouse, served to bind more tightly the chains of the slave, and deprive the Freemen of the north about twenty years of age, six feet high, light of the rights and privileges bequeathed to complexion, light brown hair, long, thin face, them by their revolutionary fathers. And narrow chest, stoop shouldered, a scrolutous slavery has continued to increase from time to time, notwithstanding the attempts of the north to prevent its farther progress. Although it has as yet been in the minority, yet with the assistance of Northern Doughfaces it has been successful in every case.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Ir is said that the Wheat crop of Illinois will, this season, amount to at least 25,000 bushels. The largest product of Illinois hitherto has not been more than 16,000 of

For the Agitator. The Reason Why.

Mr. EDITOR :- Perhaps the mass of the freemen of this County have never inquired why the Legislature of Pennsylvania, ever formed such an ill shaped senatorial district as the one of which this County is a part. Perhaps many do not remember what Counties compose it, here is the list: Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Jefferson and Clearfield! The extremities of this territory by the most direct roads, are about two hundred miles asunder. The Southern line of Clear. field County is considerably South of the center of the State. Now as to the Causes that brought forth this monstrosity! The leading politicians at Harrisburg, and in this County, who were so intent upon saving the Union, four years ago, that they supported the proposition that was brought forth allowing slave holders to remain in this state six months with their slaves, can explain the whole matter. They only needed to understand addition and subtraction to enable them to pick out counties enough joining us which had always given majorities enough for the natural allies of Slavery to nicely over balance the majorities-that-Tioga and Potter Counties were capable of giving on the side of freedom. The true object was to crush out, or at least smother, by an over powering force in those south-western Counties, the strong feeling which had manifested itself in these two counties in favor of a "proviso" prohibiting slavery in all the territories.

To show how completely the object of the Union savers was accomplished, we have only to refer to the acts and votes of B. D. Hamlin, the only Senator yet chosen in this new district.

Many acts and resolutions have been introdused in the last three years, directly or indirectly referring to Slavery, and, I believe in every instances, the voice and vote of Mr. H., has been on the ride of the oppressor,thus no doubt, misrepresenting the true sentiments of the majority of his constituents.

This same policy of crushing out the seniment of freedom in the hearts of the honest masses, has been carried out in all parts of the State.

The honest voters of this county can correct this wrong as for as this district is concerned, if they chose to pull their full strength, and give the Republican candidate, if he be a good man, at least fifteen hundred majority. and I do not see why we should not give every good man on our ticket at least twenty five hundred majority in this County. It is of the utmost importance that we should send good man to the Senate, for he may determine the character of the next United States Senator, who is to be chosen by the Legisla-BACKBONE, ture next winter.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 2.

Horrible Murder and Robbery. One of the most diabolical murders in the history of this State was committed between 11 and 12 o'clock of Wednesday night last, about a mile east of West Bend, Washington County. A farmer named John Muchr, a native of Bavaria, and a man of excellent character, was about retiring to his bed, when a young man named George Debear, or De Bear, came to the door and asked for a drink of water. The farmer replied that "He would not ask him to drink water in his 'house--he would give him something beiter;' and taking a mug, raised the trap door of the cellar, and was going down-his head being about two feet above the floor-when ish inactivity by the duplicity of their favor. De Bear struck him with a hammer, the steps, ite politicians. The Democracy of the north | fracturing his skull and knocking him down, reposed the utmost confidence in Cass, Doug- the trap-door closing after him. Mrs. Muchr, seeing her husband thus struck, car woods to call a neighbor. The murderer chased her, armed with a knife, and overtaking her, aimed a stab at her neck, cutting her head half off! She fell instantly, as though dead. The hired boy who was atone in the house, and witnessed the attack upon Muehr, had run for a patch of corn, and the murderer, after killing, as he supposed, the woman, and hearing the boy screaming mura der, chased him through the cornfield, and coming up with him struck the knife clea through his neck, killing him instantly.

De Bear then returning to the house, and robbing it of \$60, which Muchr had received the same day for a pair of steers, which he had sold, set fire to the house, and went for the body of the boy, and dragged it back to the house, with the intention, it is thought, of throwing it into the flames: but left it crose to the burning house. Meantime Mrs. Muchr had recovered sufficiently to creep away, and when the murderer came to where he had left the body of the woman and found it gone, he appears to have fled.

Mrs. Muchr succeeded in crawling on ner hands and knees to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. The Sheriff of Washington County and his deputies started men in ail directions to search for De Bear, and he has offered a reward of \$100. Muche formerly lived in Milwaukee; was we understood when here a butcher, had been married about one year, and bore a first-rate character among his neighbors. The name of his hired boy we were unable to learn, and all the particulars we could obtain were that his father and mother resided in Port Washington.

Mrs. Muchr was not expected to live an hour, and her husband, with his skull completely smashed in, was expected to die every moment when the officers left. The murderer, who has relatives living in Mayville, in this State, is an American-had worked in that neighborhood for upward of a yearsix months for Jacob Young and the same and of this De Bear was well aware. He is scar on the right side of his neck; wore a white know-nothing hat,

LATER.-De Bar was arrested next day and lodged in jail. Such was the fury of the people that judge Larabee was obliged to hold a special Court to try the murderer. On the day of trial a Grand Jury was empanneled. and an indictment found against him for murder. He plead "not guilty," and was remanded to jail, whither, surrounded by the military, he was hurried. The sheriff had not proceeded far from the Court House, when the mob dispersed the military and in-