

ONE WEEK LATER FROM RUSSIA.

THE WAR.

Active operations have been resumed in the Crimea. Prince Gorchakoff telegraphs, under date of the 23d September, that the Allies had landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria, and had 90,000 on the Russian bank.

Another dispatch from Gorchakoff, dated the 26th, states that on the previous day 33,000 of the Allies had debouched from Eupatoria, and occupied the neighboring villages on the left bank.

The Cossacks had taken twenty-five prisoners while foraging at Kerch.

Dispatches from Sevastopol of the 16th announce that the Russians were fortifying themselves in the north part, and were constructing new batteries; and that the French were advancing cavalry and a column of infantry toward Bakhiserai by the Baidar road.

A fearful tempest had occurred at Sevastopol, with very heavy rains.

Gorchakoff reported on the 17th that the Allies had attempted nothing up to that date on the north side, but were concentrating their forces between Balaklava and the Chernaya, and constantly reconnoitering the left wing of the Russians from the Baidar valley.

Letters from the camp mention that the Allies were actively preparing for a campaign.

From three to four hundred deserters, most of them Poles, had arrived at the allied camp. They stated that the demoralization of the Russian army was most complete, and that such was the confusion from the first moment of the attack that the soldiers, exhausted with fatigue, remained for twenty-four hours without provisions.

The loss of the Russians is estimated at 18,000 men.

The correspondent of the Paris Patrie, under date September 26, says: "Ever since their retreat the Russians have continued to fire shells at us, and it would be a mistake to suppose that our armies in Sevastopol are beyond the range of the enemy's batteries on the Northern shore and on the Plateau."

The balls from Fort Constantine reach beyond Sirelichzka bay, and they can very easily throw their projectiles into the town. As to the batteries of the other forts, some of the guns in them are so powerful that they can carry shot right over the town and do execution in the advanced siege works; but although the Russian fire does not cease, it is not very active.

The artillery and engineers in Sevastopol are everywhere at work. Fort St. Nicholas, which was left almost intact, has been fortified, and its cannon already replies to the enemy. Any attempt of the Russians to return to the place is wholly out of the question.

The Grand-duke Constantine arrived at Nicolaieff on the 21st, and it was said the Czar himself would shortly visit that place to superintend the Winter Crimean campaign.

A letter from Berlin, dated 23d, says: Various circumstances at St. Petersburg seem to indicate that Prince Gorchakoff will soon evacuate the forts to the north of Sevastopol, those forts being only strategic points, but great preparations are making by the Russians for a winter campaign.

The Russian treasury has received large sums of money through Berlin. English war material is constantly passing through Prussia for the army.

On the 17th of September the Turkish troops at Constantinople, intended for Asia, were sent to Eupatoria.

The Anglo-Turkish contingent would go to Trebizond and be placed under Omar Pasha. It was also announced that considerable bodies of French troops had been sent to Eupatoria.

Judge Kane's Dilemma.

If the opinion of Judge Kane is sound Constitutional law; if the slave chattel can be carried by its owner into a free State, and right of service despite the local law, be retained—then we are all at sea, without chart, compass or rudder, on the question of slavery. If, as Judge Kane intimates, there is no statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Carolina, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it necessary or convenient to pass through the territory of Pennsylvania, "which could be recognized as valid in a Court of the United States," the State sovereignty is a force and all the old centralizing tendencies of federalism are revived in their fullest force.

Slavery is a local institution, or was, until Judge Kane tried to make it national, and now it must follow, that if the Northern States cannot prohibit its introduction upon their soil, they violated the Constitutional compact in their various acts of emancipation. The decision of Judge Kane may involve more important issues, and entirely abrogate our State laws. Under it what is to prevent Mr. Wheeler from selling his slaves here while in transit? What is to prevent them from being levied upon for debt, and sold by Sheriff Allen in front of Independence Hall, as he sold a horse the other day? If slaves are "property" all these things may come to pass, and the "doleful sound" from the Tombs that he would call the muster roll of his slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill, be something more than a vaporous oratorical flourish from one of the chivalry. If Judge Kane holds that slaves are property, he must forget that Madison repudiated the introduction of any thing upon the face of our Constitution, which even indirectly recognised a property in man. If Pennsylvania cannot legislate upon slave property so called, Congress can, under the clause concerning the migration and importation of persons. Let us have the question come up before Congress then, and see where we shall land after the storm has blown over. The most unfortunate day's work for the South ever accomplished—not even excepting the passage of the Kansas bill—undoubtedly was that when Judge Kane showed his servility to the slaveholding interests by imprisoning a Northern freeman under the shadow of a cause.—Philadelphia Sun.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 18, 1855.

Republican Nominations.

For President in 1856: Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.

For Vice-President: Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Penna.

Take Notice.—The office of the Agitator will hereafter be found in Roy's New Building, up stairs, directly over the New Book and Jewelry Store, where we shall be happy to see our friends and patrons at all times.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—In every town and village, for Men and Women, to sell our neat, cheap and quick selling Books, and to canvass for our Popular Scientific Journals. All who engage with us will be ensured against possibility of loss. Profits very liberal. Address, Fowlers & Wells, 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Mrs. I. D. RICHARDS of this village, will hereafter act as Agent for Messrs. Fowlers & Wells, and will furnish their publications to order. She will also make Phrenological examinations and give charts at the house of Mr. I. Richards, zd.)

The awards of Premiums at the late County Fair do not appear this week, because the list is in Mansfield and we can't get it.

NOTICES of the Water-Cure and Phrenological Journals are unavoidably delayed until next week. Politics, gentlemen, cause a multitude of sins.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—MAY. Yours come too late for the purpose mentioned. It was likewise too late to return in time to apply elsewhere. We get nothing for the part taken in the cause of Freedom except an approving conscience; therefore we could not pay fellow-laborers. The article is at your disposal, or shall we print it?

Several of our correspondents shall have a place next week.

Election News.

Scattering returns from different parts of the State indicate that the vote for Canal Commissioner will be a close one. Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga and Potter, give about 2500 against Plumer.

Bradford elects the whole Republican ticket by a majority of 1000. Little Potter has covered herself with glory. She gives the whole ticket near 300 majority. The lower counties are yet to be heard from, but Hamlin is probably defeated. We hope so most earnestly.

Freedom has triumphed in Ohio. Chase, Republican, is elected Governor by 20,000 majority. Huzza for the cause of Freedom.

To those who wish to pay their subscriptions in Fire-wood.

GENTLEMEN: Winter is already tapping at our window and setting the north-west wind with an amazingly keen edge. In short, as Mr. Micawber would say, the days draw nigh, wherein a generous fire will be one of the comforts of life. We are a practical tectolator, but cannot promise not to look blue if deprived of, or stinted in fire-wood comforts. We are naturally honest, but cannot insure any of the neighboring woodpiles from the visits of a half frozen man. "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from"—the terrible necessity of looking our neighbors' wood. Those wishing to pay their subscriptions in wood are requested to bring it now. We want ten cords of good hard wood this week and must have it if it can be got. It will cost no more to bring it now, than it will a month hence.

P. S. Shall we have the wood?

Organize!

The result of the campaign just closed must teach the independent voters of Tioga county a beneficial lesson. We have each fallen short of our duty, as the controlling influence of local issues over the sentiment of the masses relative to the question of Freedom, abundantly shows. We have neglected no opportunity of urging upon the friends of free soil and free men the great importance of organization. We have preached the Gospel of political union for the sake of Freedom, to the best of our ability, foreseeing with many beside, that no battle could be successfully fought with undisciplined forces against a well armed and well trained force. It is true that "He is thrice armed who hath his quarrel just." But falsehood unfortunately is sometimes more than a match for justice. Justice must triumph in the end, but that ultimate for which men as good patriots strive, may be advanced or retarded as men perform their duty well or ill.

It is conceded on all hands that a strong hostility to slavery extension exists among the masses of all parties throughout the county. This conceded, it is easy to account for the distraction of the Republican forces evidenced by the vote just given for Senator and Representative. Had there been a proper union of the anti-slavery strength in this county, the little insignificant issues that contributed to reduce their majorities, would have fallen dead at the doors of their fathers. As it is, the vote for Messrs. Southern and Baldwin misrepresents the true anti-slavery sentiment in this county. It must not be taken as an expression of the popular feeling relative to the all absorbing issue of the day in Tioga. As far as Mr. Baldwin is concerned, no man ever had to contend with such a multitude of local issues. Superhuman efforts were put forth to defeat him. Men traveled the county retailing lies and baseless misrepresentations from the day of his nomination up to the opening of the polls on election day. Yet he weathered the storm and is triumphantly elected—not by so large a majority as he deserved, but under the circumstances larger than was reasonably expected.

Mr. Southern should, and would have received a majority of 1000, had the facts concerning Mr. Hamlin's course in the Senate while the Nebraska bill was pending in Congress been fully got before the people. But Hamlin's nomination was delayed until a late hour, for the express purpose of keeping the facts from the people. The facts were furnished the friends in different sections for distribution, but they were not properly distributed. Who is blameable?

With the general result before him, the dullest of apprehension cannot hesitate as to the path of duty. It is so plain that all may walk in it and stumble not. Anti-slavery men must mend their ways. They must organize. Every school district must be organized. The dark, neglected corners must be illuminated with facts relating to the great question of the times—Human Slavery. The curse of Bondage has rotted into the name and fame of America, and still men sit with folded arms—men who profess to love liberty better than life, or mammon, or power, or place—have not done all their duty.

Friends, if we have the cause of Right deep down in our hearts, can we, dare we indulge lon-

Like busy cures have come home to roost.

Alas! our zeal riot with discretion, And petty god ran riot with our tongues. Wiggins! Ten thousand curses on thee! See! The ghostly shadow of the Man from Gaines. Haunts me, continually. How shall I meet The substance? If the shadow fights, The living man will kill.

[Enter, Gaines man.] Good morrow air! I trust that Charleston gave To neighbor Mathers such a stern rebuke As that you promised. We in Gaines got whipt And half deserved it. Lying will not go down With common people as it used to do. Pray sir, how went your town?

[Charleston man, trying to look astonished.] I prides air, You do mistake the man. Till now, I never saw you. Dismiss the idle thought And go your way. I am a nomad, sir; To-day I'm here—to-morrow somewhere else, And have no town to go.

[Gaines man.] Now by this hand, And by this (showing a pocket pistol) sign of war, Was either ass, or scotted, knave, or fool. True, I'm from Shumway Hill, but Shumway Hill is not responsible for such a filth.

[Gaines man, aside.] We're both in limbo. Aloud: Now that I think, my great mistake is plain; You're not the man, and I am not the man. That hailed from Gaines. You pardon sir— (Uncorks the pistol.)

Here's to the chap that embalmed us in the Eagle last week. May he never cast the lion's skin. [Charleston man, raising the pistol.] Here's to the immortal Tragedy Wiggins. May the shadow of his ears never grow less.

Extensive Robbery of Government Money—\$50,000 Stolen.

On Friday last an extensive robbery of government money was discovered in the office of the American Express Company No. 62 Broadway. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—It appears that the company are constantly receiving from the various government land offices out West sums of money of different amount, which, on their arrival in this city are immediately delivered at the United States Sub-Treasury.

Two boxes, which it was believed contained coin to the amount of \$25,000 in each, were received on Friday morning, from Dubuque, Iowa, directed to the Sub-Treasury. They were in apparent good order, sealed and iron bound, but as one of the lids was a little loose, it attracted the attention of the receiving clerk.

On shaking the box his suspicions were immediately aroused. Instead of the light jingle of gold, its contents had the dull, heavy sound of lead. Before opening the box, however, he informed the President, Mr. Henry Wells, who directed it to be delivered immediately at the Sub-Treasury and who went there to witness its examination. Several of the officers were called in, and in their presence the seal was broken and the lid was raised, when, instead of \$25,000 in gold coin, it was found to contain 175 pounds of rifle bullets, and 26 pounds of sheet lead.

The Chief of Police was immediately sent for, and the matter placed in his hands. No clue could be obtained as to where the robbery was committed; but from the extensive arrangements which have been made by the Chief, the perpetrators cannot long elude detection. Two police officers were dispatched to Dubuque, and others were sent from Buffalo to the same place, while the police of the principal towns and villages for several hundred miles around have been informed of the particulars.—Sunday Herald

REPRISALS.—The Richmond Whig is opposed to disunion, or anything of that sort, but cannot refrain from being violently exasperated at the way Col. Wheeler's negroes were stolen in Philadelphia by the Abolitionists. The Whig therefore exhorts the Virginians to resort to the system of reprisals, to force Northern men to respect the rights of Southern slave owners. Here is what that journal says:

"Citizens of Pennsylvania, no doubt, have a large amount of property, goods, wares, and merchandize, and perhaps, some heavy debts within the limits of Virginia. Let the LAW lay hands upon every article that can be found in the commonwealth—and let express provisions be made that no officer shall be required to swear to support the Federal Constitution, where those States are concerned which disregard that instrument. We are against disunion. We much prefer carrying on this sort of system reprisals with our Yankee brethren. There is plenty of Yankee property in the South at this time to reimburse us for all the negroes they have stolen from us. One general comprehensive sweeping statute in every Southern State will reach the whole of it. Let the Union stand forever, with the fraternal, cordial feelings which exist in one quarter extending to the other! Let us of the South come to love Yankee property with the same ardor that they love Southern property!"

The Richmond Whig allows its anger to get the better of its sense of justice. Because Passmore Williamson and a few Abolitionists steal a Southerner's negroes, it would have Southerners become thieves too, and steal the property of any and every Northern man wherever and whenever it may be found.—It is a poor way of punishing negro-stealers by becoming as mean as they are.

ST. LOUIS NEWS.

RETURN OF DR. KANE.—Few events within the range of possibility could have produced a livelier feeling of public joy than did the announcement yesterday of the safe return of the gallant Arctic adventurer, Dr. Kane, and his exploring party, after an absence of two years and four months. The hope of their return had been abandoned by all but a few sanguine friends of the expedition, who relied upon the great strength of its vessel—the Advance—and the ready resources of its brave and accomplished leader. The party—diminished in number by only three deaths, caused by exposure and cold in the Arctic regions—came home on board of the bark Rescue, Lieut. Harsteint, and the propeller Arctic, Lieut. Simms, sent out by Congress for their relief. They were found at Lively, having abandoned their vessel in the ice. Full accounts of the events of the expedition, of the sufferings of its members, and the scientific results obtained are given in another page.—N. Y. Tribune.

SCENE IN TOWN.

ACT II. DRAMATIS PERSONA: GAINES MAN. SHUMWAY HILL. [Man from Shumway Hill, solus.] Methinks That human calculation is at fault. This said That Mathers swept Old Charleston clean, And all the lies the Hunkers made me tell,

Trouble With the Mormons.

The Louisville Courier anticipates serious trouble with the Mormons, and says: "But a lull while will elapse until they will pour their adherents by hundreds of thousands. And then, if they should choose, as they have always displayed some willingness to do, to defy the General Government and its authority, it will be no easy task to reduce them to submission. To convey a force of ten or twelve thousand troops through a desert filled with Indian foes, will be a matter of no small difficulty.

"That trouble is brewing in that part of our domain, cannot be doubted by any who have examined the subject. In a recent conversation with an officer of high rank in our army, who had served on the frontier, and who is distinguished in his profession, this subject was referred to. That gentleman anticipated a contest to which the Indian, fighting on the frontier is but child's play."

The way to avoid all trouble, is for the general Government to follow out its own precedents; grant to Utah the same liberty of conscience it gives Kentucky, and resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the protection of all Peculiar Institutions. It is not likely that Utah will resist the Government while it holds itself ready to do all she requires. Kentucky never does. The South never dissolves the Union unless some part of the people of it do or say something she does not like. Then, of course, nobody expects anything else but dissolution. When Utah forms a portion of the Union, she will, no doubt, be very civil so long as she gets all she demands; but the Courier will have to stop talking about her institutions, and the sensible folks must resolve themselves into a police force for catching the runaway wives of their brother patriachs. Utah will, of course, demand that the agitation of the Polygamy question shall be stopped, and of course all the Union-saving prints will say "amen!"

We cannot, for our part, see by what right the Courier undertakes to discuss the domestic arrangements of its neighbors. We have every reason to fear that our Western brethren will be quite displeased with such interference in their affairs. It is a manifest violation of "squatter sovereignty," and as such, ought to call forth the denunciations of the Democratic party. Are not the squatters of Utah as sovereign as those of Kansas! and have they not as much right to appropriate to their own use the labor of the masses and as many wives as shall suit their convenience? If one part of the squatters in Kansas have a right to take possession of the other, and set them down in their list of goods and chattels, why may not the ruling class in Utah avail themselves of the labor of the working men, and dispose of the women as they see proper?

We should be very much obliged to the Louisville Courier if it would mind its own affairs, and leave the domestic institutions of Utah to be regulated by those who understand them. It cannot be expected that men who can sell all their surplus wives and children and put them in their pockets, any day, can appreciate the difficulties of those gentlemen with numerous families that cannot readily be converted into cash.

The position of our Western brethren, is very delicate, and surrounded by many difficulties of which outside barbarians can know nothing.

All harsh language should be avoided, and if people differ with them, let them express that difference mildly, in Christian love, not with harsh epithets. No doubt they would have abolished polygamy long ago if it had not been for the abuse of fanatics like the Courier. It used to be that no Mormon acknowledged that as part of his creed, but they have been so abused and vilified that now they come boldly out and proclaim and defend their institution. Just so it used to be. Southern gentlemen talked of abolishing slavery, but Northern fanatics began to talk about it, and they quit. No doubt they would have been talking about it yet if it had not been for the abuse of intermeddlers from other States. Now, we do not want to see the same scene reenacted towards our other "peculiar institution."

The Louisville Courier must let it alone—leave it to be disposed of by those who are interested. Is there no crime, or misery, or violence in Louisville, that the Courier must send its sympathies away out to Salt Lake? Do not its editors know that Abolitionists of the North have greatly transgressed in not curing all the social evils at home before saving anything about the sins of Kentucky? And how dare they overlook, or neglect, or talk about anything else than the sins of their own city, so long as any such exist? Will it not be "time enough" for them to talk about Utah, when the Millennium comes in Kentucky? Then they should travel regularly across the county, or around by the rivers, and spread the kingdom as they go; and it will be a long time before they get to Salt Lake.

Let any one reflect a moment on the bad effect of vituperation such as is so commonly indulged in by those abolitionists who would uproot the very foundations of society in Utah, "to further their own mad schemes of aggrandizement." Abolitionists like the Courier, who would destroy the domestic institutions of our Western brethren, and involve the land in rapine and ruin, would turn the hearts of the happy and contented wives of Utah against their liege lords, and the working men against the elders who demand so large a portion of their labor to support the State. Suppose these should rebel, what would be the condition of society in Utah? Does not the heart sicken at the pictures conjured up?

(Aside. Dear reader, this is positively hard work, and we do wish some kind friend would send us some one or all of the many pious defenses of Slavery and our glorious Union, which have appeared during the last twenty years. By going over and altering a word here and there, we can make it equally good as a bulwark for our pet Patriarchal Institution, and it would save us all the trouble of thinking. Or let any one read any such work, substituting Polygamy for Slavery, Western for Southern brethren, Utah for "the South," and he will have one view of the case, but to return, in the meantime.)

Look at the devoted piety of our brethren in Utah. Who build such temples? Who say so many prayers? Who exhibit such untiring zeal and liberality in the cause of religion?

Like that celebrated individual known as "Rosin the Bow," they travel the country all over, and then to all others they go, and move heaven and earth to make converts to the faith; and even granting that they may be in error about their peculiar institution, it is our duty to deal gently with them and speak softly, if so be we may win them to repentance. Then remember that it is their misfortune, and that we should sympathize deeply with them in their afflictions. This system of polygamy, horse-stealing, and general appropriation of other people's goods, was forced upon them by Joe Smith and other men from the Eastern States. It existed in the community before they went to Utah, even in the Northern country at Nauvoo, and now we are holding them responsible, when it is their misfortune, poor fellows, and not their fault! Let any one reflect upon the trouble it is to live peaceably with one wife, and sympathize with the difficulty of keeping twenty in a good humor! No doubt these Christian men would gladly be rid of the institution, but how is this to be done? That is the question. Some one may answer, "by passing a law to forbid any man marrying more than one woman;" but one might as well talk of passing a law in Kentucky forbidding any man to buy or sell more than one woman.—The women are there, and what is to be done with them unless they are married, in the one case, or sold in the other.

Cannot any one perceive at a glance the necessity under which these chivalrous men are placed? These women cannot take care of themselves, and of course they must be provided with husbands and masters to take care of them. Think of the advantages to these dependents. Have they not, in both instances been brought from lands of heathen darkness into the marvelous light of the gospel? and was it not the hand of Providence which ordered all this for the conversion of the heathen? There can be no doubt but the Louisville Courier is a rank infidel sheet, or it would not be talking of Indian wars to suppress a Bible institution, and be interfering with the order of Providence in converting the heathen. We recommend it to the prayers of Southern saints, and all Union-saving Christians.

Passmore Williamson.

A gentleman of this City lately wrote to PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, inquiring as to the truth of certain rumors respecting new efforts for his liberation. The following is the answer, which has been furnished for publication by its recipient:

"No. 78, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON. Sept. 29, 1855.

"DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 27th inst. is now before me, and in reply to your inquiry, I may say that I contemplate no further legal proceedings with reference to my liberation from this jail, in which I am now confined. I have now been kept here for more than two months, and I can see no prospect of liberation. I am a native, and have always been a citizen of Pennsylvania; and believing myself atrociously wronged, I applied to the highest tribunal known to our laws, but relief has been withheld. I can expect none from the authority that placed me here, without dishonorable submission.—Having been guilty entirely of falsehood, simulation, or contumacy, I am sure that it is no case for a degrading capitulation.—Such a course would bring with it a diminution of self-respect more oppressive than the power now seeking to crush—the highest attribute of State sovereignty by immuring me within these walls.

"Accept for yourself, and communicate to others who favor me with their consideration, my most grateful acknowledgements.

"Respectfully, P. WILLIAMSON."

During the progress of his memorable affair we have repeatedly had occasion to draw attention to the contrast between the position of Mr. Williamson and that of the man who so long as he is remembered will be infamous as his oppressor. No unprejudiced person can doubt that the outraged man who sits there in prison, suffering calmly and without weakness, this bitter wrong is far more to be envied than the unjust and wicked Judge who flung him into prison, and who in turn must bear forever the brand public loathing, indignation, and contempt. Mr. Williamson's letter renders this contrast even more palpable. The spirit it breathes is an honor to human nature. Such dignity, such manly resolution, such unbroken serenity and persistence, would lend a new luster to the names of famous heroes. We need never despair of a State which has so noble a son.—N. Y. Tribune.

Splendid Project.

We find the following in an exchange, credited to a "Northern paper":

"Send me three million dollars. (As to what I want with it a word in your ear privately.) I intend to lay down in every street, court, lane, place, and alley of Boston 10,000 miles of iron main, 4 feet in diameter, with 12 inch service pipes entering each house; so far, so good. Then I shall commence at the top of the White Mountains to lay a pipe ten feet in diameter into the ground six yards deep, from the said White Mountains to the Main in Boston, which will have been already constructed as before remarked; this done, I shall build a steam engine seven hundred and eighteen thousand horse power, and (lean over this way if you please, I'm afraid somebody might hear) force the freezing atmosphere from the mountains into every house in Boston! There's no mistake about this—it's bound to go; and when it's finished I mean to buy me a pair of boots and go in flat footed for a line of pipes to the tropics, to pump hot air into the houses in winter.—These little jobs completed, and we will have our cool weather in July, and in January it shall be warm and comfortable, as it always ought to have been. I guess nature's jig is about up, ain't it?"

When the enterprising patentee of the above invention gets through his job, he will please turn his steps in this direction. An importation from the South Pole would be exceedingly acceptable about now.