

The War in Kansas.

GEN. LANE LEADING THE REBELS.
 We have just received reliable intelligence from Kansas Territory which increased the high excitement already existing here. You have been apprized of the origin of the difficulty—that of the arrest of a prisoner in the hands of the Sheriff by a party of fifteen to twenty of the citizens of Lawrence and its vicinity, and the refusal to deliver any of the parties concerned in the mob and outrages up to any officers of the Territory, unless it be the Governor, or to those of the General Government. This determination is strengthened by the course pursued by Gen. Lane, and also by the editor of the paper at Lawrence, and a few other men of similar stripe, who are continually making harangues to the populace, and urging them to make preparations for a fight.

On Saturday night Gen. Lane delivered a speech of this character, which was received with the greatest demonstrations of enthusiasm. Gov. Shannon, seeing such a state of things existing, very properly ordered out the militia of the Territory, who did not respond very cordially to his wishes. Many of the citizens of the Western border counties in Missouri, willing to aid in quelling the disturbance, offered their assistance, and are now in readiness to go to the scene of the difficulty at a moment's warning. Many have already gone from Lafayette and the adjoining counties well prepared for the emergency.

The Governor's party, from 250 to 300 men, are at Franklin, a few miles distant awaiting a great force. Reports have reached us that there are 1,000 men in Lawrence, organized and ready for resistance, all armed with Sharpe's rifles, and that they are entrenching themselves as rapidly as they possibly can.

From another source we learn that the better men in Lawrence say they are willing to give up all concerned in the affair, if the legally authorized persons seek it; otherwise they will resist to desperation. Governor Shannon, in response, said: "Why, not deliver them to the Sheriff or to the United States Marshal who have already demanded them?" Trouble will no doubt result from it, as much excitement exists on both sides.

A meeting is now being held in Kansas to see if some measures cannot be adopted to terminate the matter peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary.

On Saturday, Gov. Shannon applied to President Pierce by telegraph, for assistance from the United States troops at Fort Riley and Leavenworth; and, until such aid is granted, nothing will be done, unless the executive of the parties concerned will bring on the crisis before. If so, many valuable lives will be lost.

Of all that transpires further I will endeavor to keep you promptly advised.

THE VERY LATEST—LANE BIDS DEFERENCE!

There is great excitement all through this country and overwhelming numbers are pouring from every direction in the Territory to sustain the law.

Gen. Lane is entrenching himself and throwing up breast works. He is also burning beacon lights, which can be seen twenty-five miles from Lawrence, and bids defiance.

Nicaragua.

Walker, the filibuster, seems to be on the high road to renown as the founder of a new State. His control of Nicaragua is represented by the latest intelligence, given in our columns this morning, as more solid and secure than ever. Corral, the last man who might have headed a movement against his authority, has been convicted of treasonable correspondence with some relics of the opposite party and shot. By every arrival from California, reinforcements swell the army of the chieftain, and if he continues to manage his affairs with the same discretion which he has hitherto exhibited, no power can expel him from his position.

The moment chosen by Walker for the invasion of Nicaragua was the best conceivable. The country was exhausted by a prolonged civil war. Everybody desired peace, and any commander who could secure it would have been welcomed by what remained of the people. The leaders of the contest on both sides were dead, removed either by battle or by pestilence, and their followers had also been decimated by the same causes. In fact there was no longer even the semblance of a native army to conquer; when Walker moved upon the capital. The plaza of that town, where for months Chamorro had held Castellon at bay, had not now a defender, and the only military man of any prominence remaining to the country—Corral—made haste to submit and make a treaty with the invader, to break it, however, very soon and, to pay the penalty with his life. A more facile conquest is not recorded in history.—The acquisition of Texas by the Americans was nothing to it.

We must admit that since his triumph the conqueror has exhibited a great degree of political sagacity. The Presidency was in his grasp, but he preferred that Don. Patricio Rivas, a prominent native Nicaraguan, should be put into that office at least for the present. By this means Walker saved the Government from that revolutionary and alien air, which in his own hands it would have worn. The Nicaraguans would certainly be very ungrateful to refuse their allegiance to an Administration with one of their own number at its head. Besides, had he become President, foreign governments would have been slow to form relations with the new regime; but there could be no reason why they should not recognize Rivas, who had been in high office before, and had borne a decent character as the world goes. The shrewdness of this plan is justified by the result. The Minister of the United States has already exchanged congratulatory with the new chief magistrate, and the others are likely to follow. When the revolution is thoroughly legitimated by the recognition of several powers, Walker will be ready to make himself nominally dictator, as he already is in reality, and to carry his great project another step toward its consummation.

That project is briefly to fill the country with Americans, to introduce Slavery, and to procure the annexation of Nicaragua to the North American Union as a slave State, with

a prospect of a similar result for the adjoining counties. This is the scheme, and it is being hurried toward its realization with unexampled rapidity. What do the people of the F. ee States think of this new conspiracy to extend the power of the oligarchy by which they have so long been ruled and used?
 —N. Y. Tribune.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR.

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

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 13, 1855.

Republican Nominations.

For President in 1860:
 Hon. SALMON F. CHASE, of Ohio.
 For Vice-President:
 Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Penn'a.

TO THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

The Republican Association of Washington city, being desirous of procuring as speedily as possible a complete list of all papers, circulating or favorable to the Republican Party for publication, and for the purpose of forwarding them desirable political information and documents from this important point during the next session of Congress and Presidential campaign, earnestly request the editors of all such to mail us one number of their paper addressed to "The People," Washington city.

Committee of Republican Association.

Hon. G. A. Grow will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Daily Globe.

Kansas.—Kansas is now the scene of an exciting contest—perhaps of blood. The continued aggressions of the Missouri border ruffians and the contemptible cowardice of Mr. Pierce, have combined to bring matters in Kansas to a bloody crisis. Gen. Lane, who, by the Tribune's correspondence in another column seems to be the leader of the Free State men, is a Nebraska democrat, but a consistent Popular Sovereignty doctrine man. He believes in permitting the people of Kansas to decide for themselves whether Slavery shall enter that Territory or not.

"The snow, the snow! the beautiful snow! How gossamer-like it falls!"

Reader, those two lines have nine parts of poetry to one of truth, and who doesn't know it? The poet's and poetess's of this wintry clime ought to be sent to Parnassus astride of a "Toga county snow-driest." If that didn't take the "gossamer" idea out of their heads nothing would. Talk about snow falling "gossamer-like!" It always falls gusty-more-like in these regions, where people celebrate the 4th of July on skates. Snow never falls here, though its not uncommon for the fall to snow. The wind lets the fall snow, but it don't let the snow fall. If any green poet like Mr. William Cullen Bryant, wants to see snow come down with more truth than poetry in it, we respectfully invite him to migrate hitherward. It is capital sleighing in spots hereabout, just at present. Vite la snowdrift!

The Right of Suffrage—Who shall exercise it?

Starting with the broad proposition that "All governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," it seems hardly consistent to draw a line between men, saying—"These may vote, and those shall not." Nevertheless, the inconsistency is only apparent, as we hope to show.

There is a line already drawn between individuals in this country, enfranchising those and disfranchising those. It is written—"Every free, white, male citizen, having attained the age of twenty-one years" &c., &c., "shall be entitled to vote." Passing over the three first qualifications as not being pertinent to the subject in this article, we find that no person is entitled to a vote before having attained his majority. Here then we find an arbitrary restriction.

It is proper to ask why this line was drawn. Was it because men enter upon their estates and legally acquire the right to hold property at that period in life, proceeding on the principle of "no taxation without representation"? Probably not—as negroes and women also acquire the right to hold property at that age as well, yet they are subject to taxation without representation.

It does not appear that the law contemplates any of the above named things when it fixes the period of franchise at 21 years. We must look for other reasons.

No man man will deny but that many areas competent to exercise the rights of freemen at the age of eighteen, as many others are at any period of their lives. Still, a line must be drawn somewhere, and for good and sufficient reasons it was drawn where we find it. It is true that most young men are in tolerable readiness to assume the weighty responsibilities of active life at twenty-one. With ordinary advantages they are then tolerably well posted in the rudiments of book knowledge. They usually have a pretty good idea of the principles upon which governments are founded, and thus they are in some sort prepared to take part in the practical administration of State affairs. It is highly probable that their entrance upon the business of life is not hastened by the vesting of the rights of freemen in them at a certain time; neither would their entrance upon the business of life be put off, were they enfranchised ten years later. Life has its season of unguaged activity as well as repose; and that period will arrive without reference to human enactments. The right of suffrage is not a natural right, but acquired. Thus, a man may acquire and hold property and pursue his happiness in the general avocations of life, having never acquired the right of suffrage. Men assume the dignities of manhood at the bidding of "the divinity that stirs within them."

At the age of twenty-one most young men, in this country, will have possessed themselves of sufficient theoretical knowledge, which, reduced to practice, is enough for a beginning. The sooner they enter the school of practical life, then, the better. And we apprehend that this notion obtained long before universal suffrage did. To us, these facts warrant the establishing of this rule: "The general intelligence of the man touching the social and political principles on which the institutions of his country are founded, should be the ground of his enfranchisement." The man who is well informed in regard to measures is, generally speaking, competent to decide as to their practicability—whether they will tend to benefit the law or the many.

Adopting this view of the matter apparently, the people of Connecticut have just amended their Constitution, so that no person unable to read the statutes shall be entitled to vote hereafter in that State. At the same time the means of a common school education are placed within the reach of every man woman and child. The measure seems as just as it is beneficial.

The stability of this Government and of all Governments by the people, depends entirely upon the intelligence of the masses. Probably no man will undertake to deny this whose denial is of the least account. The founders of this country's liberties acted in this belief; constantly; and the untiring efforts of our best patriots to increase school facilities everywhere in the land are put forth in this belief.

The great and noble work of multiplying and cheapening education, is progressing with unexampled rapidity. Schools of all grades, from the lowest primary up to the richly endowed colleges, are springing up like magic even in the midst of the wild and boundless prairies of the young West; and these not from speculative purposes, but from a sense of the imperative necessity that exists for the best facilities for that self education of the rising generation, and upon which the entire success of the political experiment we are now in the midst of, depends.

Thus it is that in no country under the sun are the school facilities so great as in this. Extreme poverty even, is hardly a valid excuse for ignorance. It is not to be wondered at then, that there is less ignorance among American born citizens than may be found among any other people on the globe. The masses are as familiar with the fundamental principles of Republicanism as the men who represent, or misrepresent them in Washington. American mothers teach their children in the cradle so that they leave it prepared to undertake deeper studies in political economy.

Without the accomplishments of an elementary education, not one man in 100 is competent to take part in the administration of civil government. A government by the people is necessarily the offspring of cultivated mind. Despotism is the necessary of uncultivated mind. Some say that man by nature is a democrat. But how is it? Is the North American Indian a democrat? Is the Kaffir or the Bedouin of the desert a democrat? None of these are democrats, but the contrary. Yet all these are children of Nature.

But the Czar is cultivated and refined, yet he is a despot; ditto, the Emperors of France and Austria. All very true. In the ordination of earthly affairs one beholds a new adaptation of means to ends. Alexander of Russia is a despot because his subjects would not be subjects under any other rule. The serfs of Russia are no more capable of self-government than some other nations of the Old World. The despotism of Alexander is the fruit of the profound ignorance of the Russian people.

Napoleon rules France with a rod of iron; but France is incapable of ruling herself. She tried it in ever memorable '98 and her courts ran with her best, because innocent blood. Her pretended liberators were midnight assassins. She tried it again in '50, and voluntarily passed under the yoke of Louis Napoleon, after toying with liberty for a few short days. Napoleon accepted the trust in self-defense—forced by the ignorance and instability of the French masses to play the tyrant. Circumstances make him what he is. Had he been elected to the highest office in the gift of the American people he would not have dreamed of imperial dignities.

The wisest of men could not rule over either Russia or France except as a tyrant. The serfs have no higher conception of government than as a kind of brute force on a large scale. Education alone can give them capacity for self government.

Give to America intelligent freemen and they will guarantee the perpetuity of free institutions. The man who cannot read cannot inform himself. He is dependent upon hearsay and therefore the dupe of every political scoundrel with whom he comes in contact. Let him be able to pick out his own vote, to read the statutes and the news of the day. Let him be able to cast his vote understandingly and not as this or that sneaking, second-rate demagogue directs him, or not at all.

"But would you force men to educate themselves and their children?"

Certainly. The security of society demands it. The perpetuity of our institutions demands it. Do we not force men to be virtuous by penal enactments—by threatening laws? Has society the right to punish the criminal and no right to prevent the crime? Monstrous assumption!—worthy of the distorted genius of a Machiavel! Do we punish men for tramping on statutes they cannot read, yet hesitate to hold out a new and powerful inducement for the education of every child in the land? Will our brethren of the press continue to denounce a class for voting by proxy, yet refuse to urge a measure calculated to redeem that class from the degradation into which they have fallen?

Book Table.

"Chapman's Principia, or Nature's First Principles." By Dr. L. L. CHAPMAN. Campbell & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia. pp. 214, price, \$1.00.

This work is calculated to produce as great a sensation in the scientific world, ere many years, as did Newton's Principia. In the latter, work it is assumed that there are no indications of repulsive force existing in nature. Newton's hobby was "Attraction." Every thinking student must have discovered a kind of incompleteness in the Newtonian theory which seems strangely foreign to the usually clairvoyant judgment of that distinguished philosopher. The theory of Attraction without Repulsion, to many minds, does not fully account for all the various phenomena of planetary motion or of meteorology. The existence of positive and negative forces in the economy of nature is beyond question. Chapman's Principia, in a more quiet age—in an age of less startling developments than the present—would certainly bring a host of University men armed with the Anathema of Science, about his ears. As it is, he cannot hope to escape the hostility of those who dread innovation. The work is ably written, the reasoning is cogent and cannot fail to interest even where it fails to convince. The author's views conflict seriously with those extantiated by Newton and his disciples; but we apprehend that Newton may not have discovered all the truths in Nature, and likewise that he may have blundered.

The application of Dr. Chapman's discovery to the pre-calculation of those periods which the pent-up forces of Nature suddenly manifest themselves in memorable storms, earthquakes, and in the silent and mysterious sweep of the pestilence over the habitable earth, almost leads us back to the Age of Prophecy. Keeping in view that the appearance of the cholera in this country in 1849, was predicted months before by Dr. C., and that its subsequent re-appearance in various localities was also predicted by the Doctor, even to the very week of its reappearance, and the discovery puts on an important aspect. We cannot do better than to give the Dr.'s own language relative to this matter:

"In the fall number of the Rainbow for 1854, published in September, my pre-calculation was that a more deficient electrical condition would exist—predominating more to the cholera, from October 24th to November 10th. The cholera broke out (as reported by the press) in New-York, Oct. 24th, and was at first attributed to eating oysters; but, in the arrival of emigrant ships in various parts of the city, and, upon showing that it was a re-appearance of the cholera, it continued to some extent up to the 15th of November. Let any one, doubtful of the reality of the discovery, reflect a moment. How could so pre-calculation to the very day, several weeks in the future, of some 90 days, at a season when the cholera was not so likely to occur, by any rules of conjecture or any other method, but from the knowledge of the laws of nature which control the maldy, in its causation and effect?"

This is but one instance out of many recorded in this book, equally extraordinary; of the work ought to find its way into the library of every man.

The Harrisburg Telegraph.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of this paper in another column. It will be published after the 1st of Jan.

ary by Messrs. McClure & Sellers, the former late of the Chambersburg Whig, and the latter now a member of the State Senate. We think the public can rely upon having a paper at Harrisburg, after the 1st of January, of which no one need be ashamed. It is something that Harrisburg never was blessed with yet. The new publishers have requested us to act as their agent; and those wishing to obtain the Legislative news this winter can leave their names at this office.

Goody's January number is, (according to the ladies,) a very extraordinary one. The line engraving entitled "These are my Jewels," is a magnificent picture. The patterns are unusually rich. The publisher promises to keep up the attraction throughout the year, and his New-Year promises are sacred. Two copies, 85; 5 copies, \$10. Address L. A. Goody, Philadelphia.

Letter from Dolly Jane Bankum.
 Mr. Agitator, sur—It is almost that an unparliamentary remark of the gentle folks is so terribly abused as I was in your paper last week by a cowardly rascal calling himself purser Sodger. I hope you will print this ere expedition of him so that all the gals can keep kler of the ostipativ skamp.

Taint more nor a month sense I was the hapiest cretur in all thunder holder. There waent a gal in the holler that cood hold a candle 2 me at huskin bees or kiltion parties, and a site of chaps was all was a thin 2 see who shud wait on him wen I was out nites. About 5 weeks ago a lean long lank gossamerly chaps cum into the holler and sot up as a ritin master. The gals was miltly taken up with him because he was dressed off 2 kill. He had the lilttest legs and tide the splendedit bod not in his hankercher that we ver sot eyes on.

Wal, he got a site of me tho I went out and ran into square Dumpy's 2 or 3 times wen the purfuer was a gain by our house. I did this so that he cood get site on me if he hapened to look towards our house. But 1 day I uniformly ran agin him by accident and hapened to see it shocked my modesty and the rest of my constitution terribly.

Wen I cum 2, the purfuer was a bringin water from the duck pond and a porin it into my face. I felt as if I ode my life to him and so I bust out cryin as hard as I cood. sez he, what odes my Dolly, sez I, I was a thinkin how I shoold ever pay you fur savin my life. he sez it waent of no account as he would a done the likes for any cretur in distress, but I knew better for he only hated to ood up how he felt towards me. Things went on pretty slick fur 2 weeks and the purfuer cum to our house every nite, and the gals wept and mugged was a gittin mad as rales at me, but she always wept the impudent gal in the netherhood, wal, she never got jelous of me but she would look at the purfuer and wink till I was ashamed to set in the room.

Wal, I mornin he asked me if I wood go to his weddin next week. I never felt so stroked in all my born days. I knew he kinder liked me but hadnt no idee ar he was agin to pop the question so sudden. so I blushed as red as fire and told him to ask pur.

He kinder snickered and cleared out. Wal, I turned me terribly red eadker frook and put out yaller tomatoes in my banit which is wat awl gals in the holler does wen the air gin 2 be married. I coodnt sleep enny fur a week my hart beat so; and wen the day cum, tho Mr. Sodger didnt call to git me, I knew that he kinder liked me and didnt think strange so I put on mi things and went over to square Dumpy's. The purfuer was on hand but orful shy of me. purty quick the e-q, he sed he was redy and o how my hart beat? I davesed look up, till I got clean up to the square wen he shud be standin up with the purfuer but sat muggin; grabbin, how mod I was, but afore I cood speak out the not was tide, it was terribly mistake but they didnt see it, to think that he didnt know sed muggins from me, that burti mi feelings the west, and to think he went off just as tho he hadnt made no mistake at awl! its orful to think how he'll talk on wen he finds sully sint me.

Yure affictid dolly jane bankum.

No Speaker had been elected by the House up to last advice. Banks of Massachusetts will probably be chosen. He is a thorough anti-Administration man.

Court is sitting and the obere list of civil suits is undergoing a deplortory process—clients' pockets, ditto.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Western Cheap Land Association on 3d page.

PRODUCE OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.—The Rochester Tribune gives information "from a reliable source" respecting the produce of the copper mines of the Lake Superior region during the present year. The total shipments for the season are stated at 4,845 tons, valued at \$2,000,000. The increased shipments, this year, over 1854, is about 2,000 tons. It is estimated the exports next year will be full 1,500 tons over this year. The Tribune adds:

The Emperor of France has had Mons. Rivot, Professor of the School of Mines in France, examining the mines of Lake Superior, as the Government have been cut off of their Russian supplies in consequence of the war. The Professor returned, taking with him several tons, and satisfied that the Lake Superior region could furnish an abundant supply. The American copper was carefully tested, and found fully equal, if not superior to the Russian, and very far superior to the English. It is used in the manufacture of ordnance, and no inconsiderable quantities are consumed in the manufacture of jewelry, percussion caps, and a great variety of other articles. The superior tenacity of American copper is a very strong recommendation in its favor.

The Minnesota mine sold a considerable amount of their last year's copper to the Rothschilds, in Europe. It was smelted in Paris; and it is a curious fact that it was found to contain, besides the usual alloy of silver, a trace of gold.

ON HIS TRACK.—A correspondent of The Boston Journal, writing from New-York, tells the following:

"An incident transpired here last week that has made some talk among the parties who have had knowledge of the matter. A lady from the State of Maine came to this city on her way to California. She had an arm 2 two revolvers and a bowie-knife. The conductor purchased her a ticket in the California steamer and she left in the vessel at noon. Her story is this: A short time since her husband obtained possession of all her wealth, converted all he could turn into gold, and then departed his family, took a ship and started for the land of gold, round Cape Horn.

But this is not the worst; he took with him a female not his wife. Tjured and maddened, the wife has started after her recreant lord; not from love, but from hate; not to recover possession of her absconding husband, but to administer to him a deserved chastisement; not to take him back, but to shoot him and his companion. Wind, weather and steam permitting, the lady will reach California some time in advance of her absconding mate. He will no doubt be mther surprised to meet her ladyship on the California landing; and unless sea-sickness shakes the wrath out of her, the meeting will not be one of the most conjugal that can be imagined."

A Happy Man.

In several of yesterday's papers appeared the following advertisement extraordinary, which, we doubt not created some excitement throughout the city:

"BIRTH.—New Orleans, Oct. 9th, 1855. The Hon. Mrs. Marcelino Aubran gave birth to a fine daughter this morning, at seven o'clock. Mother and child doing well."

Yesterday we found out all about it, and as none of the parties interested can read, and, in consequence, will not have their feelings lacerated by seeing themselves in print, we shall tell our readers of it.

Mr. Aubran, the husband of the honorable lady and mother above advertised, is an eccentric old Frenchman who keeps a grocery on Euterio street. Some years ago the wife of his bosom, not being able to present him with an heir, became disgusted with him and ran off. After a while she returned and opened negotiations with him for a divorce. He being willing, the hymenial knot was served by due course of law, and each returned to a life of single blessedness. After a lapse of time, however, their happiness degenerated into misery—their "affinities" brought them together again—and after a brief courtship, they agreed to get spliced again, and everything was got in readiness for the event, Justice Gaienne being selected as the officiating priest. On the day preceding the wedding, however, the intended bride gave way to her ancient fickleness, and ran off to Mobile with another man, who married her there. This made Aubran so "pizen" mad that after a courtship of forty-eight hours he married his housekeeper, Miss Kate. Being spunky, wital, he published his marriage in some of the city papers, the notice being preceded by one announcing his first marriage and subsequent divorce. This was about two years ago.

A year having passed after the last marriage, without offering the husband any promise or even a ray of hope that the one wish of his heart would be fulfilled, his divorced wife, who had returned to the city with her husband, maliciously circulated stories through the neighborhood that he was nothing but an old dry-bones, who was never intended by nature to be a father; telling this, as one who had a right to know. Aubran, though considerably nettled at heart by this, made believe that he didn't care, and threw the 1000 back, by telling her not to brag until she had presented her second husband with an heir—a thing, by the way, that she has not done yet.

Within the past year, the neighbors became aware of a great change in Aubran. He became frisky, g-o-l-humored, and somewhat younger in appearance; and as months rolled on, he became more and more so; all of which was rather wonderful, he being in his fifty-fifth year. Within the last month, he was taken to a certain extent "wild." On Wednesday morning the grand event came off, and the old in in then "flow off the handle" entirely. He flew round the neighborhood as if his house were afire, greeting his friends with hand-wringing and exclamations of, "All right, old fellow—all right! all right!" the first outbursts of enthusiasm over, he reflected awhile and then determined to publish the glorious news to the world. Being unable to write English, he got a friend to act as an amanuensis and dictated to him the unique notice which heads this article. The prefix, "Hon," to his wife's name, is a specialty, intended to compliment her, and at the same time to crush for-er the satanic glee and the tattling of his divorced wife.

In the advertisement, the mother and child are announced as doing well. We are gratified in being able to add, that the father is also getting along splendidly. He is at last in the enjoyment of his existence.—New Orleans Crescent.

Few are aware how frequently Publishers are compelled to insert among their advertisements, statements which they can neither sanction or believe.

A pleasant exception to this disagreeable necessity are the advertisements of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills, which will be found in our columns. We have published for him before, and always with the feeling that in so doing we in no wise lend ourselves to deceive or mislead the public, for we have had indisputable proof that his words are strictly true, with abundant reason to believe that his medicines will do all they promise, and all that can reasonably be expected from any medicine. His Cherry Pectoral is too well known in this community to need any commendation from us, and his Pills are credibly informed are not inferior to his Pectoral.—Providence Mirror, R. I.

A DESPERATE VILLAIN.—The St. Louis Democrat records the case of one William F. Morgan in that city, a young lawyer who was arrested for stealing, and against whom some of the foulest and most heinous crimes known to the law are made. Among them that he forged and procured the record of a deed for a piece of property belonging to an old mulatto woman of that city, and that some time ago he employed two men to take the life of this woman, so that there could be no difficulty in establishing his claim to her property. The woman states that two men did come to her house, one a red and the other a black-haired man, and after trying to drug her with brandy and wine, hit her a terrible blow on the side of the head with a stone and left her dead.

MORMONISM.—An official statement has been published in the Desert News, at Salt Lake City, giving some facts of interest in connection with the progress of Mormonism. According to this statement, the church has about ninety-five missionaries in Europe, and an equal number in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Isles, besides large numbers of native elders in the various fields of labor, and also a considerable number scattered throughout the United States and British America. Of newspapers and periodicals, the church has one in Salt Lake City, issuing four thousand copies weekly; one in New York; one in Liverpool, issuing twenty-two thousand weekly copies; one in Swansea, South Wales; one in Copenhagen, in the Danish language; one in Australia; and one in India.

PREPARATIONS are making in New Orleans for erecting the Jackson Monument on the 8th of January.

EMPLOYING any person to make fictitious bids at an auction, or getting the auctioneer to "run the property up," renders the sale void. In Reading, Pa., last week, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch, a suit was brought on a promissory note, given by a widow for the first payment on a property which she bid in, for \$1,801, at a public sale held by plaintiff. The defence was that the sale was illegal, the plaintiff having employed what the law terms "puffers at the sale"—that is, individuals to make fictitious bids for the purpose of running up the property, and that in this way he got the property up to \$1,800, then told defendant that if she would bid one dollar more she should have the property. She did so, and it was struck off to her and the note given. An effort was made on the other side to contradict all this, and show that the property was not sold above its real value. The Court charged that the value of the property was of no consequence, that the law does not allow fictitious bids, and that if "puffers" were employed, the sale was absolutely void. Verdict for defendant.

An oyster bed has been accidentally planted in Lake Erie by the steamer Buckeye State, which on her last trip up the lake was obliged, in a heavy sea, to throw overboard one hundred barrels of oysters in the shell, just fresh from the salt water of the Atlantic coast. As they were dropped in deep water, there is no danger of their being fished up, and they will luxuriate there unmolested.—The question is whether such a salt water product can thrive in the fresh water lakes of the west. We should think not; but if it is possible, the experiment will now have a fair trial.

PREPAYMENT BY STAMPS.—We notice that some misconstruction is being placed upon the act requiring postage to be paid by stamps after the first of January. The Washington Union says: "Of course, it is not intended nor expected that this regulation shall throw upon post-masters the labor of affixing postage stamps to letters where the writers might without inconvenience, have done it for themselves. The main thing is for post-masters to keep themselves supplied with stamps; that all persons having occasion to use may readily obtain them."

A MAN must possess fire in himself before he can kindle up the electricity that thrills the great popular heart.

MARRIED.
 In Cheshireville, New York, on the 15th ult., by Rev. Aaron Parker, Mr. R. M. SMITH of Gates township, and Mrs. LOUISA FOOT of the former place.

DIED.
 In Wellsboro', on the evening of the 11th inst., Mr. LEONARD MEEK, aged 70 years.

40 BUSHELS of Dried Peaches just received and for sale cheap by JONES & ROE.
 Dec. 13, 1855.

JALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS.—In the removal of Tan, Freckles, Pimples and all diseases of the skin, at R. ROY'S.

Truth is stranger than Fiction!
 We must say that G. W. Taylor is receiving from the Manufacturers, the best and cheapest lot of PLANOS & MELODEONS, ever offered in this country. He can furnish as good instruments and at his fair prices, as any dealer. Call at the Book Store, Wellsboro', December 6, 1855.

Look This Way.
 The Subscriber, begs leave to announce to the Public that he has just fitted up machinery (at small expense) for the purpose of Plating with gold or silver. Those wishing such work done will please give me a call.
 G. W. TAYLOR.
 Wellsboro' Dec. 13, 1855.

"THE GOOD TIME COMING."
 BY T. S. ARTHUR.
 THOSE who wish to hear something of that long-expected day, should read this book. It is having an immense sale—3000 copies having been ordered in advance of publication. We send a copy on receipt of price—\$1.
 J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
 48 North Fourth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
 N. B. Agents wanted to sell this and other popular books in all parts of the country. Send for List and terms to Agents.

THE PENNA. TELEGRAPH.
 Enlarged form & Reduced Terms.
 THE CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED.

ON and after the first of January, 1856, the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH, published at Harrisburg, Pa., will be owned and conducted by the undersigned, who will give their best energies to make it worthy of its cause and of its friends. It will commence the new year printed on entirely new type, and the Weekly given enlarged in form while the price will be lower than that of any other paper of its class ever published at the Capital of the State, and payments will be required strictly in advance. No paper will be sent until it is paid for, and all will be discontinued as the subscriptions expire, unless they are renewed.

The Telegraph will be issued SEMI-WEEKLY, on a sheet of twenty-four columns, during the sessions of the Legislature, and WEEKLY on a double sheet of forty-eight columns the remainder of the year. It will present a comprehensive summary of the Legislative proceedings; all important general laws as they are passed, and aim to give the current political intelligence of the times in the fullest and most reliable manner. In short, the proprietors hope to make it a complete Family and Political Journal, and they