

THE AGITATOR

M. H. COBB, EDITOR.

Wellsborough, Pa. Thursday Morning, Feb. 28, 1856.

Republican Nominations.

For President in 1856.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.

For Vice-President.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Penn'a.

Hon. G. A. Grow has our thanks for a copy of his speech on the organization of the House.

The last European steamer brings news that peace is about to be concluded between Russia and the Allied Powers.

Accident.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Eakin of this borough, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by falling upon the ice, fracturing her arm near the wrist.

Correspondents will please exercise a little patience toward us for a few days, when we hope to be able to examine their favors and reply to such as need especial acknowledgment.

To our Readers.—We are constrained to beg the indulgence of our friends for a few days, if our department should chance to exhibit less vigor and care than heretofore. Indisposition prevents continued thought upon subjects that would interest the general reader. With returning strength we hope to fill our post not less acceptably than before, and more efficiently. We purpose to accomplish this by making a division of labor in the editorial department, placing the News and Local Department under the sole charge of our associate, in whose ability to please we have the fullest confidence. Being without assistance hitherto, closely confined by unassisted hand labor in addition to intense mental exertion, and harassed continually by the cares, responsibilities and embarrassments of business, we long since discovered that the Local Department of the paper lacked two great essentials—variety and detail. Under the new arrangement we can confidently promise that the defect will be remedied. The Political and General department will remain in our charge as heretofore, and released from the details which now devolve upon another, we hope to conduct it with greater energy and ability.

THE EDITOR.

We publish elsewhere a short article from the Bradford Reporter relative to the strictures of E. B. Chase, on the course of Mr. Grow in Congress.

Mr. Chase's hostility to our able and steadfast Representative is as natural as it is inconsistent. It does not seem an age since the ex-Speaker professed great friendship for Mr. Grow as well as sympathy with his Free-Soil sentiments. Now, from a friend and advocate, he has become the assailant. Mr. G., has increased the respect and confidence of his constituents by his straightforward adherence to the Republican candidate for Speaker and by the able and efficient part he played in the interesting and exciting debates prior to the organization of the House. That his services were properly appreciated by his co-laborers is sufficiently indicated in his appointment to the most important, and at the same time, the most responsible post in their gift—Chairman of the Committee on Territories. We rejoice that the champions of Freedom have not been forgotten in the distribution of the honors and responsibilities. They have stood up and battled for God and Humanity when the storm threatened as well as in calm and sunshine. As they have labored so let them be rewarded—not with spoils, for the true champion of Human Rights is no plianting disciple of Greed, but with an investiture of duties and responsibilities.

"He was Mr. Grow at twenty-one, and he is Mr. Grow at thirty-two" says Mr. Chase, deprecatingly. But that is, in our view, highly complimentary of his integrity and manhood. Good sooth, it can be written or said of few men entering public service so early in life as did Mr. Grow, after six years of Washington experience. We fear it cannot be said of Chase, who was lifted up in Harrisburg by a brief season to be let down the anarchy being the now is, soured in disposition and a bankrupt in political morals. If the Chase of to-day is the same Chase that entered upon his majority, we can think of no better argument against the doctrine of Progression.

To Patrons.—In compliance with the promise made some time ago, such of our subscribers as are in arrears will receive no paper until they pay up and renew their subscriptions. Circumstances rendered it necessary to delay the closing up of this arrangement on the 15th instant, as advertised, but no further grace can be consistently extended. We part with many for a few days or weeks only, and with a few forever. However much we may regret this, justice to ourselves and to creditors demands it. Debts must be paid. Had we started out on the cash system with the first number of the Aurora, it would have saved us much thought that those who remain in debt for the paper do not dream of.

To those who have promptly responded to the call made upon them a few weeks ago, we take this occasion to return thanks. Their promptness has proved that some men are aware that newspapers cannot be printed for nothing nor debts be paid without money. But scanty returns, up to date, have been received from agents, to whom we look for material aid, hoping that the accounts in their hands will be promptly collected where collection can be made without distressing the poor.

Friend Barker of Ogdensburg, will please accept our thanks for a material addition to our subscription list.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—An important Bill relative to Libels has been reported in the House by Mr. Gutz of Berks County. As it strikes at the root of an acknowledged evil it is to be hoped that it may become a law. We appended the Bill:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, on the trial of indictments for writing or publishing a libel, the truth of the matter charged as libelous, may be given in evidence; and if the jury in any such case shall find that the act was induced by good motives, and with no malicious intent, and that the matter so charged is true, it shall operate to the acquittal of the defendant or defendants.

SEC. 2. That in actions for damages for the writing or publishing a libel, where the truth is pleaded and given in evidence, if it be found that the same was written or published properly for public information, and with no malicious or malicious motives, the jury may find for the defendant, or defendants.

HISWAHA has now reached to the twentieth thousand. It is only twelve weeks since this remarkably popular poem was issued.—E.

Sufficient evidence to any but carrying critics that Hiswaaha is a poem of sterling merit. Bad poetry never did and never can sell to the unprecedented number of twenty thousand copies in three months.

FRIDAY'S REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—A grand rally of Republicans took place at Pittsburg on the 22d inst., for the purpose of entering concerted action in the opening Presidential campaign. It was

largely attended, nearly every State being represented. Even belligerent Maryland and Carolina were represented, proving unmistakably that the field of Reform is a broad and fertile one, and that the glory and prosperity of the cause of Freedom. It is cheering to mark how early and warmly the friends of Liberty are coming forward to support the cause. It is a consolation of no common moment, in a contest, in the result of which the reign of the Millennium Day, when the oppressed will be lifted up and healed, the bond made free, and the great ones of Earth shall behold their fall, must be measurably obscured or clothed with a divine radiance. It is imbued with an adequate sense of the important duties devolving upon him, every freeman enters upon the field of action, determined never to look behind him, whatever may threaten, until the emancipation of the race shall be accomplished, all will yet be well.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to collect dues and receive subscriptions for the Agitator. Their receipts will be regarded as payments.

- Wm. GARRETTSON.....Tioga.
J. B. POTTER.....Middlebury Center.
G. W. STANTON.....Lawrenceville.
Dr. J. C. WHITAKER.....Elkland.
John SEBASTIAN.....Liberty.
O. F. TAYLOR.....Covington.
Victor CASE.....Knoxville.
W. W. McDUGGALL.....Shippen.
ISAAC FLANK.....Brookfield.
Jno. JAMES.....Bluestown.
C. F. COLVER.....Osoceola.
O. H. BLANCHARD.....Nelson.
E. A. FISHER.....Malpasburg.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS.....Westfield.
Wm. M. JOHNSON.....Dugess Mills.
A. BARKER.....Ogdensburg.
O. M. STEBBINS.....Crooked Creek.
ISAAC STENCER.....Maple Ridge.

Retired.

Mr. F. B. Plimpton, closed his connection with the Elmira Republican, some weeks since. Speaking of Newspaper publishing he makes the following sensible and well timed remarks.

He who consents to become a news receiver and a news monger—who shapes and decides—illustrates and enforces—should have the tenaciousness of a Judge and the eloquence of an advocate, the readiness of inspiration and the freshness of a mountain spring—the impartiality of a historian and the acumen of the philosopher, with the observation of a traveler; a combination of requisites which it is not the fortune of the writer to possess, though the lack of them does not diminish his appreciation of their value. The journalist should have the ready absorption of a sponge, and it should be no matter of surprise to him if more squeezing falls to his lot than is generally accorded to his sex.

Since the writer's connection with the Republican, he has had an opportunity to judge of the sympathy of the public with its local press—a sympathy rarely exercised too generously—and the benefits accruing to the public. It is the writer's belief after more than casual observation that there is not a single newspaper in the states, however feebly conducted or bunglingly managed, that has not returned fourfold all that it has drawn from the public. Its influence may have been like the dew upon the century-locked tulip bulb, imperceptible at first, but by frequent recurrence, starting the bud of energy, the green leaf of enterprise, the blossom of intelligence, and the ripe fruit of attainment. The influence and ability of the local press will generally be in the ratio of the aid extended to it at home. It should not be expected that a paper having only a local and circumscribed circulation should compete with those cosmopolitan journals which meet general rather than local wants. The attempt to do so would indicate the wildness of a visionary and the bankruptcy of judgement. A local paper should be fostered as any local institution, calculated for the good of community. It is not in the amount of its reading matter, the ability of its editorials, or the size of the paper alone; that its value is to be found. It is in being the organ of home wants; the advertiser of local advantages; the bifidulator of local enterprise; that its value is to be found. So long as men will prefer a city paper, because it is offered them at a dollar less a year—simply on the score of economy—so long will the country press shamble on like a spavined stage horse conking vitally into his rear-bones by browsing on thistles.

Men never think of turning up their noses at a town hall or country church, because they are less spacious than the Tabernacle, or less magnificent than the Trinity; yet the local press, which stands to them in a public view in much the same relation, is spurned because it does not attain impossible magnitudes and perform impossible wonders.

The system of credits, is another hindrance to the local press; yet so established has it become that men will stop their papers before they will consent to pay in less than a year from the date of their subscription. A newspaper subscription book affords the clearest insight into human depravity and the feeble restraints of moral obligation, that the writer has yet seen. Until the credit system shall be abolished, and the advance system adopted, the profits of newspaper publishing will be among those beautiful uncertainties which lack nothing but a tangible solution.

THE LAWYERS OUTWITTED.—The Auburn American says:—We learn that Fyler, who murdered his wife some time since near Syracuse, is playing a sharp game upon the counsel who defended him. It appears that the agreement between them was, in case Fyler was saved from hanging his counsel were to have \$4000. Of this amount \$1000 was paid in cash, and the remainder secured by mortgage on his farm. The counsel put in a plea of insanity, and Fyler was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. The mortgage is now about due, and the holders, on proposing to foreclose it, were met with the defense, that if the maker of it was insane when the mortgage was committed, could he have been sent to the time of giving the mortgage? It looks as though the lawyers were caught this time.

DR. FRANKLIN'S RECEIPT FOR A SLEIGH RIDE.—He recommended to those who could not afford the expense of a real sleigh ride, that they should sit in the chimney corner, put their feet in a tub of very cold water for half an hour, and jingle the dinner bell at the time. Let them close their eyes at the same time, and imagine themselves flying along the road at a rate of twenty knots an hour, and they will thus have a cheap, funny, and tolerably disagreeable sleigh ride.

To the People of the 30th Congressional District of Ohio.

Frederick C. Brown.—The long pending contest for the election of a Speaker has terminated. Freedom has achieved her first important victory in the House of Representatives of the American Congress. The doctrine of Liberty, of the fathers of the Revolution, have been re-established in the citadel of oppression.

I should do violence to my own feelings, were I to remain silent on such an occasion; and I seize upon my first leisure moments to tender you my heartfelt congratulations. Its salutary effects are to be enjoyed by you, by your children, and your children's children; I pray you not to understand me as addressing myself to any particular party; I embrace in these salutations the people of all parties. Those who have opposed the progress of Freedom were honest; and to them and their offspring will the blessings of a free Government be as important as to those who have labored to frustrate that Government from the course of Slavery. In the fullness of my heart I greet you all, and pray that you and our Government may all be purified from the crimes of oppression.

The 2d of February, A. D. 1856, will mark an important era in the history of Congress. On that day, a man who dared declare that he held, with the early fathers of our Republic, "that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life and liberty," was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He stood firmly on this rock of truth. The shafts of slaveholding calumny and vituperation were hurled at him; but he looked his opponents in the face, bade defiance to their impotent assaults, and triumphed. He was elected upon the identical doctrine, for the utterance of which I was driven from my seat in this body fourteen years since.

You bade me return, and maintain the doctrines which I had avowed. To the extent of my humble abilities I have obeyed your behest, and those doctrines are now recognized by a majority of this body. In what I have done, I have acted as your agent, representing your views. It there be honor to those who have stood firmly as the advocates of Freedom, that honor belongs to you, in common with those who acted with you. I claim nothing more than to have been the fortune Representative of your doctrines and interests.

This progress of truth is without a parallel in the history of our Government.—We may well say, "It is a victory of truth over error, of freedom over oppression, of justice over crime." Let it stimulate us to further and greater efforts. I rejoice at the appreciation of this important victory by the People. The lovers of Liberty may well rejoice; and the manifestations of the popular feeling, which now reach us from all the free states, will serve in coming time to stimulate our public servants to boldness of action.

Here, too, I see the warmer feelings of our nature gushing forth from honest hearts, rejoicing at this triumph of Liberty. To me, the whole scene is solemnly interesting. Looking around me, I find none of those with whom I stood in the darker days of our cause. Mr. Adams has gone to his reward. Messrs. Oakes, Oates, and others, have retired to private life; not one of them is left. I seem to stand alone, an old man, in the midst of a generation of statesmen whose advent upon the stage of political life is of comparatively recent date.

In the long period of my service here, I have sought neither emolument nor distinction. I have labored for the re-establishment of those principles for which our revolutionary fathers contended. I have lived to see them recognized by a majority of the popular branch of Congress. I regard myself among the most fortunate of public men. I have attained the highest point of my ambition. I am satisfied. And I know that you will appreciate my feelings, when I express the hope, that at the expiration of my present term of office, I may retire from public life—step aside from the public gaze—return to my humble home—and in that retirement so congenial to my nature, spend the remainder of the life which Heaven has allotted to me; while other and able statesmen shall carry forward the work so auspiciously commenced, until our Government shall be redeemed and regenerated from the corroding sin of oppression, and the blessings of Heaven shall rest upon a free people.

J. R. GIDDINGS.

Washington City, Feb. 8, 1856.

BEAR HUNT.—Gen. Putnam Outdone.—One day last week a large bear was seen on the Schader branch, and a number of hunters turned out to capture him. He was tracked through the snow for three days, and finally found securely enclosed in his den, a fearful-looking cave near the bank of the creek. All efforts to dislodge him from his retreat having failed, William Northrop made preparations for "bearding the bear in his den." Furnishing himself with a torch and his trusty rifle, and with a rope tied to one leg, a la Putnam, to expedite his retreat, should it be necessary, he entered the cave. The ascent, for about eight feet, was nearly perpendicular, and crawling about 12 feet farther the aperture widened sufficiently to allow of his standing upright. The light of his torch showed him the bear sitting upon his haunches at the farther side of the cavern, awaiting the attack. Aiming at the eyes, which gleamed from the torchlight, he fired, and made his exit as speedily as possible.—Having every confidence that his aim had been true, and the shot effectual, in a short time he returned, and found the animal dead. A rope having been procured and fastened to the bear, by the aid of those outside, he was found to be a monstrous animal, weighing over 500 pounds.—Bradford Reporter, 9th inst.

AWFUL.—We hear of a horrible case of freezing to death, which our informant states occurred on the Niagara Falls Railroad, three or four miles above Tonawanda. A man had been sent out to shovel off the track. The snow drifted upon the track almost as fast as it was shoveled away.—Becoming very cold they attempted to return, and became closely in by the drifts; and when an engine, which had been sent out, came to the vicinity, they were found frozen stark and stiff.—Buffalo Republic.

The Luzerne Horse-Thieves.

We have received another letter from Mr. John Stewart of Old Forge, Luzerne County, Pa., giving further information of the extensive gang of horse-thieves whose headquarters were established there, and whose operations extended from the corner of our State to the Central New York State line.

Three persons, suspected of being leaders in the party have been arrested; one is under heavy bail, another is in the Lancaster Prison, and the third (John Rutter) is in our Jail on a charge of stealing a horse in Westmoreland County. A warrant has been issued for a fourth, who has thus far eluded arrest.

This break in their ranks arose from a correspondence with our paper, caused by our publication of a letter from Mr. Stewart to Mr. Postmaster Linhart, at Carrick, in this county—since when Mr. S. has received numerous letters of inquiry relative to stolen horses from various States—and has found owners for four valuable horses, stolen from M. George Sutterling of Wilmore, Cambria County; David Sloan and ——— Johnson of New Alexandria, Westmoreland County.

The thieves have a system of correspondence and numerous stations on the route—extending from this neighborhood, by Indiana and Luzerne counties in this State, at least as far as the Uadilla River, in Otsego county, New York—and the difficulty of convicting them is increased by their mode of operating by which honest, worthy men are frequently made witnesses in their favor. Some scoundrel steals a horse here and rides away. At some station on the route he publicly trades him for a horse stolen in New York. Should either be arrested for stealing the horse found in his possession, he readily proves an alibi, and that he traded for him openly; and too often this defence, sustained by witnesses of good character, enables the scoundrel to escape justice.

In Luzerne alone, these honest horse-dealers have disposed of more than fifty horses many of them young and valuable. It is believed many of these may be recovered if our exchanges will give circulation to these facts, and advise losers to send descriptions of the stolen animals to Mr. John Stewart, at Old Forge, Luzerne county, who has been the means of exposing the gang. Mr. Stewart in his last letter, says:

"Dr. Speer, then of New Alexandria, Pa. but now of the State of Missouri, had a horse stolen from him in 1853, valued at \$250. John Brown and John Rutter brought the horse stolen from Dr. Speer and David Sloan to this place. Dr. Speer's when it came, was nearly dead, and did die two or three days after its arrival. The saddle and part of the bridle which belonged to Dr. Speer, were found in the possession of Lewis Brown, who is now under \$1,000 bail. These circumstances will be fully proven at the next term of the Westmoreland County Court, Mr. David Sloan having obtained competent witnesses, who were in the employ of Lewis Brown at the time he received the stolen property."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Kansas People and the President.

When the People of Kansas, having been summoned under the organic act to elect a legislative Assembly, were overawed and driven from the polls, and the elections controlled and held by Missouri invaders, hired bandits and drunken ruffians, the President of the United States had no word of censure or rebuke to utter, and no restraint to apply to correct the outrage or prevent its repetition. When called to elect a Delegate to represent them in Congress, and again driven from the polls by hordes of bullies and "Border Ruffians," the President was equally silent and nerveless. When the Governor of his own appointment hesitated to sanction such lawless outrages, he was summarily driven from his post, and a more pliant tool sent to take his place and help on the work of pro-Slavery conquest and the subjugation of freedom. When again a mob of lawless, reckless invaders, beleaguering the town of Lawrence, murdering inoffensive citizens, waylaying travelers, intercepting mails, and threatening to burn the town and butcher its inhabitants, and were diverted from their fiendish purpose only by the manly resistance of the unarmed citizens, the President uttered no word of disapprobation, but rather encouraged the foray.

But at last his slumber has been broken. He has learned that there is trouble in Kansas. The North is awake, and alive and ready to stay up the hands of the indomitable free settlers of Kansas. Slavery after all may not be stably planted there. The President now comes to the rescue—of slavery, issues his proclamation and calls to arms. He denounces the Emigrant Aid Societies of the North and East. He deprecates the sympathy of the People of the North with the free settlers of Kansas. He announces that the laws of the Border Ruffian invaders must be enforced, laws which make freedom of speech and the press felonies, punishable with death. He has allowed chains to be forged and locked upon the limbs of freedom, and then sets guard over victims lest they may wrest them off and regain their freedom. While the President does this he can not omit to condemn the Missouri invasion, classing it in atrocity with the Massachusetts emigration.

The people of Kansas are victims of a brutality nourished by that system characterized as the "sum of all villainies," and protected and abetted by an executive whose cold selfishness, hesitates at no atrocity, falters at no depth of injustice, pales at no horror of iniquity, if it only promises to forward a miserable ambition to retain the place which he now disgraces.—Oxford Times.

A LEGAL QUESTION.—Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., Attorney General of Pennsylvania; to whom was referred the question whether the State of New York, has a right, by the construction of a dam across the Chemung river, to supply with water the Chemung canal, one of the public improvements of that State, and thus divert the water from the natural channel of Chemung river into the Seneca lake, thereby materially diminishing the capacity of that river to supply the North Branch canal in this State,—has given his opinion, founded on the law of nations; that such right does not exist, and that one State or nation cannot divert the waters of a public river from their natural channel, to the detriment of the State or nation below.

Bayonet.

This gentleman is now more of a lion than ever. His failure has been a more successful advertisement of himself than any expedient ever before hit upon; and though it did not come about in precisely the way he intended, yet we venture to say, the great Showman will turn his newly acquired notoriety to a good account. The Evening Post says:—

The squabble about Barum's property among the creditors, we learn, is just beginning.—The New Haven Register, on the petition of the New Haven Bank, have appointed Mr. Frederick Crowell their assignee. In Bridgeport, on the petition of the Farmers' Bank of Bridgeport, Mr. Henry Sanford has been appointed assignee. Each representative, it is said, claims that the other is illegally appointed, and the matter is to be settled by the State Court of Connecticut. All claims not presented within sixty days from the time the assignees make the announcement are cut off from dividends.

Mr. Chauncy A. Jerome, the founder of the clock company, who owned \$175,000 of the stock, has also been forced into bankruptcy by the Stamford Bank.

Mr. Barnum retired from Iranistan some time ago, and took up his residence in the upper part of this city. An impression has obtained in New York, as well as in other places, that he owned the Museum building. Such is not the fact. He purchased the collection of curiosities, but leased the building of the heirs of Mr. Francis W. Olmsted, for whom Mr. H. W. Sargeant, of Fishkill Landing, N. Y. is the executor.

The Museum is now and has been for some time past, in the possession of Mr. Greenwood and Butler. Notwithstanding this crushing weight of bankruptcy, as it is called, Barnum seems to bear the burden with spirit.

Iranistan is untenanted, all of the furniture having been removed to this city and sold.

The records in New York show that the mortgages and judgments against Mr. Barnum's real estate amounted to \$170,000, to which is added some \$90,000 for confidential debts, designated in the list of preferred creditors, named in his assignment.

Tom Thumb, the foundation of his late fortune is resting at Bridgeport, and in all probability will come to the rescue of the showman.

Another Instatement.

On Saturday last, the steamship Star of the West sailed from New York for San Juan de Nicaragua, having on board three hundred filibusters as passengers for Nicaragua, where they propose joining General Walker's already large and rapidly increasing military force of Anglo-Americans.—They all had tickets, and consequently when the United States Marshal went on board to examine the vessel, he could do nothing, as the manifest was all right, and these men were in the guise of ordinary passengers.—An immense crowd was assembled on the wharf to witness their departure.—Phil. Y. American.

While the President thus binds himself powerless to prevent emigration to Nicaragua, even when it is certain that the adventures go on warlike intent, bent upon military adventure he vainly thinks by issuing impotent proclamations to prevent the citizens of the North from rushing to the defence of their brethren in Kansas whom he has marked for slaughter by the hands of his faithful co-laborers in Missouri. He has suffered these Missouri ruffians to cross over into Kansas and there, in utter defiance of the law, elect a legislature for that territory which has enacted laws bloodier than those of Draco and more infamous than anything upon the statute book of any civilized community; and the laws thus enacted by a legislature illegally chosen he announces it as his purpose to enforce, warning the people who love freedom to refrain from settling in a territory doomed by him to a deluge of blood! But as his proclamations against emigration to Nicaragua have proved powerless, and are daily set at naught before his eyes, it is fair to presume that his Kansas proclamation, wicked in its purpose and malicious in its threats, will become as futile as his fulminations against the Nicaragua adventurers. The people of the North have the right to go and settle in Kansas, and to take arms with them for their protection, and they will do it, if they choose. There is no law to prevent them, and Franklin please, thank Heaven, has no authority to enact one.

THE TRIAL BY FROST OF IRON ON RAILROADS.—Among the troubles of railroad management, and the drawbacks upon railroad profits, is the mischievous influence of frost upon iron, wrought and cast. All the lines throughout the Northern States have suffered this winter from this cause, some of them much more than others. The differences in the amount of damage severally sustained by them, or rather in the number of their accidents from frost, are due to the differences in the quality of the iron used for making axles and wheels. Good metal stands the test bravely, while the poor succumbs, and betrays the traveller, and troubles the engineer.

The fracture of wheels and axles takes place mostly in the early morning, about sunrise, when, as we heard a Welch "driver" say, the frost begins to "move out." The day succeeding one of intense cold, is more fatal to iron under strain, it is said, than the cold day itself. Straining is said to be a severer test than percussion. During the last three weeks upon the Eastern end of the Albany and Utica Division of the central road, six large six inch axles in driving wheels were snapped off.—Alb. Eve. Journal.

STRANGE MAIL MATTER.—An entirely new article of transmission in the mails was received at the Postoffice of this city a few days since. On opening one of the western mails what should bounce but of the bag but a small dog, properly addressed to the owner and marked paid, according to the rules of the department. The little fellow seemed glad to get his liberty, again, and to breathe the fresh air once more. He arrived at his destination apparently safe and well.—Watertown Journal.

Hox. G. A. Grow.—The appointment of our distinguished member as chairman of the important Committee on Territories, has given great satisfaction to his friends in this district, and is a compliment he has earned by his unflinching advocacy of the principles of Freedom, and by the ability and courage he has shown in the nine weeks struggle, which ended in the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker. The friends of Freedom may be certain that in all matters appertaining to the cause, brought before that Committee, the side of Human Rights and Justice will be boldly and zealously set forth, without resort to unfairness or illiberality towards opponents.

Mr. Grow is now in his third term in his third term in Congress. His case illustrates why the South has usually had the preponderance of legislative experience and ability in the House.—They keep their able and faithful servants for years in succession, until they acquire a knowledge of tactics and a personal reputation which time only will suffice to gain. Mr. Grow has now a position and experience which makes him of eminent service to the cause of Freedom, and of which the Freedom of this district may well be proud. We predict that in the high and responsible post he now fills he will gain greater honors for himself, and reflect still greater credit upon his constituency.—Bradford Reporter.