THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR:

MYSTERIOUS ABDUCTION OF A Young GIRL.—On Tuesday afternoon, of last week, a rough-looking man, who gave his name as Firch, called at the residence of a widow woman named Rumsey, on the corner of Main and Hudson streets, in the Third Ward, and stated that he wished to engage her daughter; Miss Frances A. Rumsey, to do house-work for his family. He also stated that he lived on the Southport side of the river, about one mile from the village, and that his wife was a member of Dr. Murdoch's church. Miss Rumsey was not at home at the time, but the man was directed where she could be found. He immediately repaired to the house where the girl was temporarily at work, stated the object of his visit, concluded upon the wages he would give her, and returned with her to her mother's house. He then went away, and shortly afterwards returned with a buggy, and departed with the girl, as was supposed for his home. Next day, (Wednesday,) he returned to the house of Mrs. Rumsey, and brought a note from her daughter requesting that she would let the bearer (Fitch) have her clothes. The mother, in the meantime, having learned that no person by the name of Fitch lived in the town, on the river-road, refused to give the man her daughter's clothes, and upbraided him for deceiving her and taking her child away. The man assured her all he had previously stated was true, and finally succeeded, we believe, in getting the clothes belonging to the girl. It now turns out, that the mother's suspicions were correct, as no man answering to the description of the fellow, who gave his name as Fitch, can be found in the town of Southport or in Elmira. On Monday several officers were engaged in visiting the principal bawdy-houses in this village, with the hope of finding the young girl, but although they thoroughly examined no less than thirty of them, their efforts proved unavailing. It is supposed the rascal, who took this plan to inveigle a respectable girl into one of the numerous haunts of infamy which disgrace our place, has her secreted somewhere about the village, or taken her elsewhere until the excitement about the matter has subsided. We trust that the authorities will use all proper exertions to find the whereabouts of Miss Rumsey, and thus save a virtuous girl from ultimate ruin. She is in her sixteenth year, und is represented to have been a very industrious girl. As a matter of course, her mother is greatly shocked at her mysterious disappearance, and will be very thankful to any one who will give her the least clue as to the whereabouts of her daughter, or of the villain who abducted her .- Elmira Advertiser.

A FREE WHITE MAN IN SLAVERY .- WE have just heard of a circumstance which portrays the beauty of Slavery; and affords a caution to all Northern people to beware how they enter a Slave State. In December last, a company of strplling play actors visited Cattarragus County, in this State, and entertained the people of that locality by performing in the various villages that are growing up there. Among other places they visited Linden, where resides a family named Barnhart, who were among the early settlers, and are Mohawk Dutch. This family had a son who was not celebrated for the delicate whiteness of his complexion, but who had acquired a knowledge of the violin, which was a source of great satisfaction to himself and his friends. When the play actors came to Linden, young Barnhart visited them, and took with him his violin to show what he could do in the way of music, which is akin to the drama. He played, was admired by the actors, and after some negotiation was hired to travel with the company and grace their orchestra. They went into Pennsylvania, and the term of the engagement of Barnhart expired, when he was reengaged for a short time. They then went into Maryland, and so on into Virginia. Since then, until some three weeks since, nothing had been heard of the young and inexperienced fiddler. The first intelligence of him was that the play actors, when they got into the interior of Virginia, sold him into Slavery, where he is now held in bondage under that sale. This could scarcely be credited at first, but enough has since been learned to induce belief on the part of the fither of Barnhart that it is even so, and since, the old gentleman was making his arhim from his servitude. Such is Slavery .--Buffalo Express.

AN AMATEUR POSTMASTER. - A striking instance of the vanity of human expectations occurred recently in a thriving coal-mining village in a neighboring county. A certain aspiring individual, who claims to have done the State-or, rather, Mr. Buchanan-some service in the late campaign, was an applicant for the post-office in the village. He laid his plans judiciously, as he thought. At length, matters being "on a train," and a special agent—the postmaster under Pierce having been dispatched to Washington to get the appointment effected, the aspirant fell quite secure, and even went so far as to announce his appointment, and that he already had "THE PAPERS" in his pocket. He accordingly hired an office, and had it fitted up with ull the modern improvements, and no doubt was already fingering the mails in anticipation. But the best laid schemes fail, at times, The agent came back from Washington in due time, but he brought his own reappoint. ment in his pocket. This was a staggerer to Mr. Buchanan's friend. The disappointment of his hopes, and the ridicule of those who had witnessed his swaggering, were too much to be borne, and he hastily disposed of his newspaper, and left for Wilkesbarre, where it is said he intends to practice law for a livelihood. The disappointed office-seeker was E. B. Chase .- Montrose Republican.

THE THIRTY-SECOND STATE. Before another year has expired, says an exchange, the thirty-second State will be admitted into the Union. The law authorizing Minesota to form a State Government, has received the President's signature, She is far more matared than most of the other new States were at the time of their admission. She already has a population half as large as densely settled Connecticut. Her cities are built and growing, her commerce already considerable, her manufactures commenced, her railways in progress, ber forests measurably cleared. She has a widely circulated Press, a school system, two Colleges and a University.

## THE AGITATOR M. H. Cobb, A. Editor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, April 2. 1857. \* All Business, und other Communications mus be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

Republican Nominations, For Governor, DAVID WILMOT, Of Bradford County. For Canal Commissioner. WILLIAM MILLWARD,

For Supreme Judges, JAMES VEECH,

Of Fayette County,

JOSEPH J, LEWIS, Of Chester County.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Republican County Committee are requested to meet at the house of H. H. Porran, Middlebury, on FRIDAY, April 10th, at 4 o'clock, afternoon, tion of important business. M.
April 2, 1857. for the transac

At last the Republican party of Pennsylvania has taken a bold stand under a bold and independent standard-bearer. It has achieved this distinctive organization in the nomination of David Wilmor for the highest office in the gift of the people of this Commonwealth. It is not too much to say that to DAVID WILMOT, more than to any other man, is the cause of Freedom indebted for the present power and influence of its party. He was the first statesman of the time to take the bold ground of " no more Slave States !"-and under all circumstances unflinchingly to adhere to it. Uncompromising hostility to the aiders and abettors of the Oligarchy, now known as the Democratic party, has caused him to be feared and dreaded by the Oligarchs, with an intensity equaled only by their hatred of everything ennobling in human character.

But to the masses—the intelligent masses—the unflinching firmness of Mr. WILMOT in the advocacy of Free-Soil, free homes and free MEN, has been a guiding star through the smoke and dust of ordinary political struggles. By these he is revered and honored, not for himself but for his fidelity and incorruptibility. With the masses his popularity is deservedly great: deservedly, because his sympathies have ever been with them as his labors have been for them. They will hall his nomination with unteigned pleasure, and will deposit their suffrages for him in October in token of their appreciation of noble efforts in behalf of Freedom.

It is not to our purpose to say much of the foul mouthed abuse which third rate demagogues have always been eager to heap upon David Wilmor The deeds of the man must, as they do, give the lie to such contemptible defamers. We do not know a political gambler, or low and beastly vagabondsuch as may be raked out of the gutters of the proslavery party with other less offensive offul-who does not improve every opportunity to void his filth at Wilhor. The mere politician instinctively listes him, and the demagogue hates him because he fears

So far as our part in the conduct of the campaign is concerned, we shall spend no time in mere per sonal abase of candidates. That is no part of our duty. We shall make this campaign upon the issue -"Freedom, or Slavery." Of the pro-Slavery candidate, Gen. PACKER, we only know that he is the candidate of the party that declares Slavery to be a national institution, sustains the outrages of border-Ruffians, and seeks to undermine the liberties of a continent through a corrupt Judiciary, This is sufficient ground of apposition.

And so much we have said without knowing if the Republican nominee will accept or decline the nomination.

by the Convention lately held at Harrisburg, and probably shall not get them in time for, publication this week; but we have seen a digest of them. We had supposed that the Convention would con

tent itself with adopting the Philadelphia platform, embodying, as that instrument does, the principles of the Republican party. In this we are disappointed. We have a mild edition of the Comedy of Errors so miserably played out in 1856. We thought that the time for baby-talk was over; that the party had enunciated its principles in National Convention; we were deceived. We must have a new plank or two in the platform, meaningless, vapid and intensely childish. Why are these planks inserted? They are destructive, each of the other; each declares the other to be void: both insult ev when our informant lest Linden, a few weeks ery honest Republican. (There was no fusion of elements in that Convention; why pretend that there rangements to follow his son and extricate was? The pretence is a gilded pill, prepared to tickle the palates of unsuspecting Americans. We cry "Shame!" upon such silliness, such babyishness and trifling in this dark hour of Freedom's peril. We cannot speak for the Republican masses, but for one who loves Freedom better than life, and honorable defeat better than ignoble victory, for this one we say, that we repudiate, now and forever, this ruinous trifling, this jeopardizing of the interests of a party, upon the success of whose declared principles we religiously believe the salvation of a continent depends. And did we not consider David Will MOT of more worth and integrity than all the twopenny State Platforms that were ever patched up by timid politicians, the ticket of that Convention

might go elsewhere for support and countenance. As we protested against the Nicholson abortion in 55, so do we repudiate the platform, as a whole, just miscarried by the Harrisburg Convention. If we stand alone, so be it. The selection of so noble a standard-bearer makes the campaign upon sufficiently distinct issues; so far so good. But the infantile resolutions !- away with such fol-de-rol!

Mr. P. P. CLEAVER, late proprietor of the Graves Hotel, in this village, has become proprietor of the the CHEMUNG House, Elmira, N. Y. We congratulate the citizens of that village upon their securing one of the best landlords into whose hands it has been our fortune to fall. If a disposition to make his gnests comfortable by surrounding them with home comforts, can win him the regards of the public, then his administration at the "Chemung House" will be a success. Sojourners in Elmira from this county, will not need orging further to give him a call. Success to CLEAVER.

Jail Delivery,-Our Quakerish village was partially aroused on Monday evening by the escape of a prisoner from the jail. One of his follow prisoners led the pursuit, armed with a bed-winch, and the fogitive was at last captured within sight of town; the hero of the winch made a triumphal entry with his captive, amid the rejoicings of the assembled-

The President has appointed Robert J. Walker, Mississippi slayedriver, Governor of Kansas, That Territory, through the instrumentality of Mr. Buchanan, is now wholly governed by Southern slaveholders-Governor, Judges and all. Mr. Buchman doesn't intend to make Kansus a Slave State t of The Price of Liberty.

There is no good however great no blessing how. ever rich, without a price. There is no small a thing as a free gift -no prize awarded without a return of service on the part of the receiver. . The pure air of heaven must be sought, even. The or stooped for. The fruit of the tropics must be plucked, even though it be produced without human effort. Sit down at night and reckon up the blessings of the day, and you shall find that for every die some service on your part has been, or shall be required. - Life, even, must be purchased by obedidience to the laws of Health; and so on through the whole catalogue of what men denominate wiree "gifts."

When a person inherits a fortune, men say, "it costs the inheritor nothing. Can this be so? When he enters upon that inheritance, does he not shoulder a lead of case and anxiety?. If he plunge headlong into riotons improvidence, does he escape the pains and penalties of dissipation? In either fer it to waste, then there will come a day when an mit of. We may fail in getting it from the Patent accusing conscience shall require that every penny Office; in that case we shall send to the New York be accounted for in drops of sweat. All that we Seed Store for a supply. It must be planted at the have, all that we love and venerate, is ours upon con- usual time of planting corn and needs the same culditions. If a father bequeath a son a fortune, and tivation, essentially. do not bequeath him either economy or judgment, of what value is the bequest?

It is said that our fathers bequeathed us the liber ties we enjoy. It is likewise said that those liberties were paid for with the blood and treasure of our fathers; and therefore that those liberties are sacred. Admit-it all. Our fathers also caused to be inscribed upon the temple of Freedom, this glorious sentiment: "ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS TRE PRICE OF LIBERTY!" Thus proclaiming that the liberties of each generation must be purchased by itself and secured by its sleepless vigilance. If this generation would be free, its hand must strike and its eye must watch. 'Our fathers may have subdued the pride of Britain, but the arm of Tyranny they did not disable. It loves itself and hates Freedom as intensely as it did a century ago. It has crossed the waters and sits down in our Capitol with a menace upon its hateful lins. It has encamped its legions upon the fairest portions of Freedom's heritage; and now it is making forced marches upon fields thought to be doubly secured to Freedom by nature and legislation. Worse than this, the sentinels upon Freedom's outposts are asleep. The maxim of our fathers still glows over her temple gate, but it is now denounced as "a glittering generality." Our fathers might have paid incomputable sums of treasure; they might have baptized this land in an ocean of blood; yet, their children cannot purchase freedom through the merits of such vicarious tract with their teachers for the summer schools sucrifice. We are slaves! We have refused the they would do their business punctually, systematisucrifice. We are slaves! We have refused the price of freedom and Tyranny mocks at us. We have worshipped the letter of the Constitution and suffered the spirit to depart out of it. Why should we murmur though we be led, one by one, to the auction block? Why should we weep though to regain our squandered liberties we must pay the price

ed to pay that bloody price to regain liberty. Tyranny insults us, tramples our rights under foot, spits upon our petitions, and then asks how we propose to redress ourselves. We submit. We bear our fifthers chastised with Christian indignation. were right, let us cease to commend our own. Af to resist Tyranny was in them a virtue, to submit, in our case, must be a crime. We see no escape from this conclusion.

our fathers paid? You who have wives and chil-

sweeter than life, ask yourselves if you are prepar-

There is a way to right wrongs, and there is a Republican party, but for ourself, in reviewing these which it was framed-" to secure the blessings of liberty, for ourselves and for posterity, to form a more perfect union and to establish Justice." But when it fails to serve these ends, we place dependence no longer upon it. There is a higher law, enacted by a power to which all men owe allegiance, Our fathers recognized and oboyed that law when they threw off the yoke of Britain. It may become whose liberties exist only in history.

Constitutions may moulder into dust and the nations to whom they were laws, may pass away be. yond the utmost bound of history in the future; but the great natural charter of human rights must ento disobey every human law that contravence its un. the sacred trust reposed in them by One "Whose "Arm is the Rock of the nations!"

To the Editor of the Agitator:

DEAR SIR:—We have witnessed with great pleas-ure, the liberal spirit in which our citizens are meet-ing the call for their aid in building a new Academy. There is nothing now to prevent a vigorous commencement of the work as soon as the weathe

One trustee is to be elected on the first Monday in April. Would it not be well for those of the present Board, who have neither time nor inclination to flagrant insult, and will be so treated by the narrow entrance, and after groping about take active part in affairs of the Academy, to resign at that time, and allow others who will take more interest in the matter, to be elected to fill their

We commend this suggestion to the attention of the present Board of Trustees.

We cheerfully give place to the foregoing communication and respectfully commend its closing suggestion to the consideration of those for whom it is intended. We are enabled to announce the important fact in addition, that the people of this village have generously subscribed upward of \$5,000 toward the erection of the building. We are also informed that the contract will be let in good season. The Academy is now, we rejoice to say, a fixed fact,

As to the proposed plan of the building we know nothing. It is a matter of much importance and is doubtless so considered by the Trustees. A few suggestions can certainly do no harm, since they are gratuitons.

The ground floor might be devoted to the primaserve the purposes of a Chapel, a Lecture and Speak. ing room. A broad hall might divide this floor in devoted to private rooms—say 30, in all—for the accommodation of two students each, with conveniences for study, and roomy enough for sleeping apart. ments. Private apartments for the Teachers might also be provided on the second floor.

is proved, we presume, in the experience of every burning powder,

teacher. Study cannot be profitably conducted in the midst of the unavoidable confusions of a school-room. Solitude anarpens the perceptions by with drawing the distincting influences of external aight and sound. We regard this as one of the most important objects to be kept in view in planning the

building.

It has been soggested that a boarding Hall should be attached, for the accommodation of pupils from a distance. This seems an excellent suggestion. In reply to the inquiries of numbers of our read

ers as to the authorship of the series, of interesting

Letters from the West," being published in the Agitator, we now credit them to Dr. C. Y. ELLIOTT. late of Mansfield. We are kindly permitted to publish them by Mrs. E. to whom they are addressed-We are forcibly reminded of the benefits of advertising by the almost numberless applications for Sngar Cane Seed since our last issue. To numer ous applicants by letter we reply, that our supply was exhausted in 24 hours after the notice appeared But we have ordered a small quantity from the Pa case, he pays the full price of his inheritance. If tent Office, and when it arrives, will send it to ap. he squander if, or through inactivity or neglect, suf. plicants in such quantities as the supply may per-

> For The Agitator, Common Schools.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, Tuesday, April 7, Covington, Charleston, (Youngs' Sch. house) Thursday, belmar, (Dean School house) Friday, Wellstoro', (School house) Saturday Middlebary, Holliday's S. house) Monday Todd.....23 Indicessary, actions of the state of the sta Oscoola, Thursda Knoxville, Brookfield, (Plank Sch. house) Friday Kik Gaines Shippon, (Furmant'n)
Liberty, (Block House)
Vinion, (Swamp School house)
Ward, (McIntosh's)
Sallivan, (Gray's Vulley,)
Rutiand, (Hoseville)
Jackson, (Daggett's mills,)
Thursday Wednesday Thursday

Teachers can select the place most convenient for their examination, but they should seek to be examined before the Board of Directors by whom they are to be employed, and in every case they must be punctual to the hour or the Superintendent will pass

on; otherwise these appointments can not be met. We hope to see all the Directors and as many other friends of education present at those examina-tions as can attend, and take this occasion to invite them most cordially to attend. If Directors would advertise in all their districts that they will meet at the hour and place appointed in this notice to concally, and save themselves a great amo cally, and save themselves a great amount of trouber and time. This course is now adopted by some of our best districts and is found to work admirably.

J. F. CALKINS, Co. Supt.

From the Phila, News (R. N.) The Doings at Harrisburg.

We invite attention to the proceedings of the State Convention, which occupy a large dren, think of it. You who have thought liberty space of to-day's paper.

It will be seen that it was to all intents and purposes a Black Republican gathering, and that it nominated the most obnoxious candidates to the Americans that could be found. with Christian patience, with the insolence which It will be seen, also, that it is called an American Republican Convention, though i Either our fathers were right and we are wrong, or is well known that the American party has we are right and they were wrong. If they were no lot nor share in its proceedings, and is not wrong, let us cease to glorify their actions. If they represented by any representatives of its own appointment.

The swindle thus attempted to be practised upon the American party cannot prove successful, but must react with tenfold vengeance upen those who have been unscrupulous pervisors in Tioga county. way to reverse the irrepealable decisions of the enough to attempt it. The whole character few weeks ago. We do not assume to speak for the can and no hing else, and no one can read things. The Republican party grounds its hope of had it not been such, the Republican memredress in the Constitution; speaking for one, we do bers never would have abided by its action, not stop there in this emergency. We revere the but would have withdrawn, formed a distinctive Republican Convention, and nominated a distinctive Republican ticket. This fact is clearly illustrated by the conduct of the Republican members.

Not having yet all the particulars, we re frain from commenting at length on the character of the proceedings of the Convention, or the candidates nominated by it. So far ccessary for their children to imitate that glorious as the candidates are concerned, they could example. Let the men of to day prepare themselves not well be more obnoxious to Americans for the worst, warned by the fate of those nations than they are. Not one among them will be owned by them, as of their kith and kin. Wilmot and Lewis are well known as outand-out Republicans, of the most ultra stripe, who are, in truth, nothing more nor less than Abolition demagogues. Both are Loco Foco dure with Time. That is beyond the sacrilegious radicals, in favor of free trade, and have not daring of Oligarchs and Supreme Courts. When a single sentiment or feeling in common with the people learn to lean upon this great charter, and the conservative views of the American Party, Veech was formerly a Whig, then an Amerimistakable teachings, then will they be worthy of can, and is now a Republican, having acted with that party for Fremont last Fall. As cursion, observed a ledge of rocks, which his for Millward, an apostate, he is known here, experienced eye detected as being the hauntand wherever he is known, it will be fully understood that this nomination, for an office for which he is notoriously unfit, is his reward companied by his brother. They soon found for base treachery to the Fillmore cause, and a narrow passage between the rocks that led party into the hands of Black Republicanism. His selection, as a pretended peace-offering ing down his gon, and divesting himself of to the Americans in this community, is a them.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received a telegraphic abstract of the resolutions, which were submitted by Judge Kelley, and they are just of such a character as might be expected from him, by those who know his bitter and intense hatred towards the American party. The whole burden of the animal attempted to escape. Having these resolutions is nigger, nigger, nigger. A come up to the bear again he placed the muz poor sop is thrown out to catch aredulous zie of his gun against the animal and fired. Americans, in one of the resolutions, which gives the old Pope a slap, but there is nothing in it in favor of a change of the Naturalization Laws, or the protection of American labor, or against the importation of Foreign Convicts and Paupers. It certainly shirks all the leading features of Americanism,-Away with such barefaced duplicity, and shameless hypocrisy! Out upon the demary school, recitation rooms and a Hall which might gogues who thus attempt to barrer American principles for office! Let this Fusion here. after be known by the name which will desigtwo sections. The second and third floor might be nate its real character, and be called what is, an Abolition movement.

THE people of Manitowoc, Wisconsin were so elated at the termination of Pierce's The benefit of private rooms for advanced pupils show their joy in displaying banners and in

Republican State Convention. HARRIEBURG, Thursday, March 26.

The Convention reassembled this morning and after correcting the list of delegates. proceeded to nominate candidates for Governor, as follows:

James K. Moorhead of Alleghany; F. Jordon of Bedford; David Wilmot of Bradford; John Covode of Westmorland; Thomas B. Franklin of Lancaster; G. J. Ball of Erie; John M. Sullivan of Butler; P. S. Michler of Northumberland; Lemnel Todd of Camberland ("R. B. McCombs of Lawrence; Robert B. Moorbead of India; John R. Edie of Somerant Robert T. Conrad of Philadelphia; A. G. Cortin of Centre; Henry Souther of Elk; A. H. Cooper of Crawford; John C. Kunkel of Dauphin; Wax. H. Kelm of Berks.

The names of Messrs Franklin, Kunkel. Cooper, Curtin, Conrad and Moorhead were withdrawn before proceeding to the first ballot, which resulted as follows:

Jordon......7 Mickler..... 7 The whole number of votes cast were 153,

making 77 necessary to a choice. There being no election the Convention proceeded to a second ballot. The names of Messrs. Michler, Jordon, Sullivan, McCombs and Keim were withdrawn. The result of the second bullot was as follows: 

The whole number of votes cast was 157, making 79 necessary to a choice, and Mr. WILMOT receiving more than a majority was declared elected.

The nomination was declared unanimous amid great enthusiasm. William Millward of Philadelphia, was

then nominated on the first ballot for Canal Commissioner, amid great enthusiasm. Messrs. James Veech and Joseph L. Lewis

were then nominated as candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court. Adjourned until 2 AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention adopted a series of strong anti-slavery resolves, condemning in strong terms the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, asserting the power of Congress over the Territories, and declaring Judiciary of the Territory, as well as the their unwillingness to abridge the rights of any class of citizens.

The Convention adjourned sine die.

Pennsylvania Legislature, March 21, PETITIONS.-Mr. BENSON, one from Potter county, for an appropriation of \$300 to the Coudersport Academy.

Mr. WILLISTON, one from the Judges, and members of the bar of Tioga county, to increase the pay of Prosecuting Attorneys. Also, three from citizens of Tioga county for the repeal of the law creating County Superintendents of Common Schools. Also, one for a Bank to be created at Wells.

borough. Also, one from Shippen township, Tioga

county for a law preventing the hunting of deer with dogs. BILLS READ IN PLACE. -Mr. WILLIS.

TON, one to legalize the township elections last held in the townships of Nelson and Osceola, Tioga county,
Also, one to prevent driving deer with dogs

in the townships of Shippen and Gaines, in Tioga county. Also, to increase the nav of township Su-

Mr. THORN, a further supplement to the ct, to incorporate the Philadelphia Typographical Society, passed May 7th 1832.

SENATE, March 23 .- Mr. SOUTHER called up Senate bill No. 240, to incorporate the Wellsboro' Bank.

Mr. WRIGHT opposed the bill, and expressed the hope that it would be voted down. Mr. SOUTHER hoped it would not be voted down. The people in his district wanted the Bank, and he wanted the Senate to pass the bill. It was a local matter altogether, and he did not know that it concerned the Senator. He hoped the Senate would pass the hill.

Passed finally-yeas 16, nays 13, as fol-

YEAS-Mesers. Coffee, Finney, Flenniken, Frazer, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Lewis, Penrose, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Wilkins and Taggart, Speaker-16. NAYS-Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Elv. Evans, Fetter, Ingram, Jordan, Laubach, Steele, Straub, Walton, Welsh and Wright

ANOTHER PUTNAM ADVENTURE. - A few weeks ago, Thomas Evans, of Chest Creek, Clearfield county, Pa., while on a hunting exof a bear. It being late in the evening, he went home, but returned next morning aca shameless attempt to betray the American into a dark and dismal cave. On arriving at the mouth of the cavern. Thomas, after throwhis hunting accoutrements, crawled in through in the dark for some time, had the pleasure of laying his hand upon bruin's back. Having ascertained the position of the animal, he returned to the entrance of the cave, and got his gun, then went back into the cavern to visit his new acquaintance, while his brother remained outside to not as sentry, provided A furious growl from the beast accompanied the report of the gun, and young Evans hurried out of the cave as soon as possible. He, however, put another load into his gun and sorambled back into the cave again. This time he succeeded in putting a ball through the vital part of the animal's body. It was dragged out and weighed over three hundred pounds .- Elmira Advertiser.

THE PRETTIEST LADY.—The Evening ry men, for the purpose of denouncing the Post of Saturday says aletter was advertised that morning directed "to the prettiest lady was shot. When the resolutions were read in New York." It adds that "no less than Sherrard said that any person that indorse seven hundred and sixteen ladies are said to them "was a liar, a coward and scoundred have applied to-day for the colden letter, and Mr. Shepperd then arose, and stated that be the gallant dispenser of billets doug at the indorsed them, and was neither a liar, scounladies window was removed to the New York drei, nor coward. Sherrard then drew his term of office, that it was found necessary to Hospital in a state of mind bordering on de- revolver, and commenced shooting at Sheprangement, produced by the combination of perd, who received three balls in his body-loveliness to which he was exposed,"

Mr. S. then snapped a pistol at Sherrard, but

## LATER FROM KANSAS

Gov. Geary's Resignation. The Outrages of the Border Ruffans .\_ The Treachery of Pierce. Conspiracies!
Murders! Mail Robberies! All True.

From the St. Louis Democrat of March 17. At length we have a story of the wrongs uflicted by the Border-Ruffians in Kansas which, we think, may be credited. Let us hear no more of "Free State perversions" and "Abolition lies." The correspondence that has appeared in the columns of The Democrat from time to time, has only been untrue in its failure to fully sepresent the atrocilies of the Pro-Slavery outlaws, who have gained footbold in Kansas.

Gov. John W. Geary, at Lecompton, on the 4th inst., forwarded his resignation of the Governorship of Kansas, to the Department at Washington. Having notified Mr. Woodson. Secretary of the Territory, of this fact, and having surrendered to that officer the official control, he, in a few days after quit the country and started for the East. He arrived in this city on Sunday evening, accompanied by his private Secretary, Dr. Gihon. Yesterday afternoon he called at this office, and in the course of a long conversation gave us a complete history of his administration in Kansas, and more than confirmed all the reports which reached the public. through The Democrat of the outrages of the Pro-Slavery bandits and rebels in that unhappy Territory. The Governor states the cause of his res-

gnation to be the failure of ex-President Pierce to fulfill the pledges made at the time of his acceptance of the appointmeni. The promises of Mr. Pierce, he says, were to support him (Geary) with the United States army, the militia, and the Treasury, if neces, sary; but instead of receiving this aid, either in men or money, from the President, he has paid \$12,000 out of his own pocket, for the support of his administration; and with regard to military support, he has even been refused a detachment of two companies of cavalry, for which he applied under the most urgent circumstances, and received the haughty answer from the officer in command, that the army of the United States was not employed to protect him. In addition, the military of the Government, refused its sup, port. Judge Lecompte thwarted him on all occasions, and having the means to execute his judicial decrees, was enabled to overrule him in every important measure.

Again, throughout his whole official career he has been an object of hatred to an organized and sworn band of conspirators in the Territory. He states that fifty men were under oath from the day he entered the country until he left it, to assassinate him provided his official career should deviate from that course which they had marked out for him. His life thus in constant jeopardy, the judiciary bitterly opposed to him, the military inactive and stubborn, and the Government without money or means of any kind, he was necessarily compelled to decline. The Governor says he regrets the step he was obliged to take most sincerely, and feels confident that had he received the assistance promised him, he could have administered the affairs of the Territory in a manner acceptable to the honest settlers of both sides.

In relation to the robberies, arsons and murders at the hands of the Pro-Slavery rufflans, which have taken place in Kansas, the Governor says the half has not yet been told. He says: The murder of Buffum by Hayes was one of the most cold-blooded and atrocious affairs ever witnessed. The Governor reached the spot a few moments after the affair occurred. As the poor fellow was lying upon the earth in his agonies, the blood streaming from his wounds, and the cold sweat of death upon his brow, he seized the Governor's hand, and declared that as he looked for mercy hereafter, he was innocent of all causes of offense-that it was a most foul and unprovoked murder. He asked his assassin why he sought his life or sought to take his property—that upon his efforts depended the subsistence of an aged father and mother, a deaf and dumb brother and a sister -that he himself was a cripple, and therefore harmless. To this appeal he was told that he was a "d-d Abolitionist, and that they intended to destroy the whole of them." Upon which Hayes, one of the gang, serzed him by the collar, and, placing the pistol against his stomach, shot him,

The Governor pledged him, while he held his cold hand in his own, that he would use all his power to bring his murderer to justice. "I spent," said the Governor, "five hundred dollars to have his assassin arrested; and i would have spent five thousand dollars to have done so, if it had been necessary," It is well known that the Governor had Hayes arested, but scarcely was he put in prison, when Lecompte issued a writ of habeas corpus, had him released and set at liberty upon straw bail. Hayes is now in Missouri, and is playing the gentleman. The Governor further states that after the release of Hayes, Surveyor-General Calhoun took occasion, in a public speech upon the matter, to declare that the discharge of Hayes was perfectly legal, and that it was a mistake to suppose that the Territorial laws were erected for the benefit of any other persons than the Pro-Slavery men.

Speaking of the insult offered him, which led to the death of Sherrard, the Governor gave a detailed account of the transaction, and the manner in which his assassination had been previously planned. His own firmness, however, prevented its execution. Sherrard, the Governor states, with three others, waylaid him in the hall of the Legislature. He discovered them, and knew their purpose; and when Sherrard spoke to him made no teply, but passed on when Sherrard spat upon his back several times. As soon as these facts became known, a public meeting was held, composed principally of Pro-Slave: act, It was at this meeting that Sherrard