

THE AGITATOR

M. H. Cobb, Editor

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, April 23, 1857.

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

Republican Nominations

For Governor, DAVID WILMOT, Of Bradford County. For Canal Commissioner, WILLIAM MILLWARD, Of Philadelphia. For Supreme Judges, JAMES VEECH, Of Fayette County, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Of Chester County.

State Central Committee

The President of the late Republican Convention has appointed the following State Central Committee, viz:

LEMUEL TODD, Chairman.

- Simon Cameron, John J. Clyde, Joseph R. Sullivan, Joseph B. Myers, Henry White, Lindsey Smith, P. C. Ellmaker, H. L. Benner, David Newport, Wm. H. Keim, Peter Martin, Peter S. Michler, Thos. E. Cochran, E. C. McPherson, John Penn Jones, John Laporie, D. Gillespie, John N. Purviance, Robert P. McDowell, John H. Wells, T. J. Coffey, John Covode, Joseph Shantz,

Rev. W. H. GOODWIN, P. E. of Hornelle

ville District, will preach in the M. E. Church in Wellsboro, Friday evening, 24th inst., at 7 o'clock evening.

THE STORM.

A severe snow storm set in about 3 o'clock, on Sunday last and continued with little intermission up to the present time (3 p. m., Tuesday). Two feet of snow is reported on the hills in this region, and roads are generally blocked up.

The "Western Fever" is raging fearfully in this village. It is violent in its attack and generally proves fatal. In some cases the victim does not survive the attack more than 24 hours.

The Republicans of Connecticut have elected their entire State ticket by an average majority of 500. The Senate stands 15 Republicans to 8 Slaveocrats. The House stands 149 Republicans to 93 Hungarians.

Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, gave the Cincinnati Platform a good majority last November. At their charter election last week, the Republicans elected their entire ticket by a majority of 200.

Apologists of Crime.

Suppose for a moment that an individual in any community in Northern Pennsylvania, should avow himself the defender of Polygamy—speaking boldly in its behalf wherever others should assent it, and if it ever became a question at the polls, should cast his vote and influence for it—how would he be looked upon by his fellow-citizens? Probably, he would be considered a social monster and his claim to the respect of his neighbors, ignored.

Notwithstanding this abhorrence, this righteous abhorrence, of polygamy and polygamists manifested in well regulated communities, the advocates of that abhorred marital abuse carry their heads high and insolently everywhere in the best communities;

In view of these facts—and we challenge contradiction on any point above stated—is it not morally certain that the Free-State men, by voting at the bogus Constitutional Election, would only stultify themselves and seal the inevitable triumph of their enemies?

Long years ago, President Jackson ordered Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, Duane, to remove the deposits from the United States Bank, in defiance of law. Mr. Duane refused and resigned.

A Riot Case.—Memphis is decidedly a great place in its way. A few days since a case was pending in the common law court of that city, in which a Mr. and Mrs. Helbing had sued Philip R. Borden, for breach of marriage contract, in failing to marry Mr. Helbing when she was Miss Agnes Handwerker, and the jury has given the injured parties \$1,250 damages.

she is divided and subdivided into sects, the noblest endeavors, (because the strongest,) of each being directed to the preservation of non-essential distinctions. Some sects even refuse fellowship to members of other sects, agreeing with them in every thing by common acceptance deemed essential, and yet, as a church, continuing to break the bread and share the wine of Communion with man-stealers, woman-whippers and polygamists!

That Slavery should have its apologists and defenders even here, is not so marvelous after all. All crimes have their apologists and defenders. Gloomy and grand ROBERT POOLock wrote somewhat prophetically of these troublesome times, as may be seen in the following extract from his Course of Time:

"Hence the eternal strife of brotherhood, Of individuals, families, communities. The root from which it grew was pride, bad root! And bad the fruit it bore. Then wonder not That long the nations from it richly reaped Oppression, slavery, tyranny and war; Confusion, desolation, trouble, shame; And marvelous tho' it seem, this monster when It took the name of Slavery, as oft It did, advocates to plead its cause— Beings that walked erect and spake like men! Of Christian parents of descended tone, And did in the baptismal font as sign Of dedication to the Prince who baw'd 'To death, to set the sin-bound prisoner free, Unchristian thought! on what pretence so'er Of right inherited, or else acquired; Of loss or profit, or what plea you name, To buy and sell, to barter, whip and hold In chains, a being of celestial make— Of kindred form, of kindred faculties, Born free, and heir of an immortal hope!— Thought villainous absurd, detestable! Unworthy to be harbored by a fiend!"

Ten years ago this judgment of the prophet-bard would have been universally approved in the North. Now, the cause of Slavery has its advocates in every community; "beings who walk erect and speak as men." We suppose that it is necessary to the execution of some Almighty purpose; and therefore that we should judge them charitably, as we judge Judas. Still, this rule would apply to the advocates of every crime under the sun.

It would be well enough to know how men propose to destroy crime by permitting its apologists to go unrebuked. They pursue the man who steals a horse with an energy of purpose that often savors of vindictiveness rather than of a love of justice; but who thinks of offering a reward for the arrest and conviction of the man who steals and sells women and children? Ah! we forget that this kind of stealing is constitutional; and moreover, that such thieves find asylum in the bosoms of the churches.

These dispensations assuredly ought to silence the sinners who clamor against slavery and polygamy; for when statesmen decide that the Constitution protects the man-stealer, and Doctors of Divinity write books to prove that man-stealing is not only permissible, but orthodox, it is time to defer to these high authorities, for a season, in order to systematize the opposition.

Mr. Cobb—Sir: Herewith I send you four small cakes of sugar, one for yourself, one for each of your "devils," (I believe you have two), and one for the prettiest girl in Wellsboro.

Yours respectfully, O. A. S.

P. S.—It is presumed that the last donation will create an unprecedented demand for sugar in your neighborhood. P. P. S.—I add another cake to be given to the homeliest old maid in Wellsboro. If you keep it until it is called for it is supposed that you will never be out of sugar.

We are exceedingly obliged to you for our share of the sugar; the share left "for the prettiest girl," we agree to hold in trust for that multitudinous personage until she shall apply for it. Not consenting to sit as umpire, however; that duty will be discharged by a young man about the establishment, supposed to be something of a connoisseur in that branch of the fine arts, and in whose judgment regarding "women and things," the fair applicants may rely with the utmost confidence. He will likewise undertake to deliver the last mentioned cake of sugar to the unfortunate spinster designated. He will prepare for this delicate task by submitting to the decrees of Fate, whatever they may prove to be.

We beg our generous friend to bear in mind for the future that we are consciously possessed of but one "devil;" though we should not object to another, equally as human and respectable as our present familiar. We have thought best to bestow the odd one cake upon the young gentleman referred to, though he affects to believe that he shall get a "sweetener" on his visit to the maiden lady. We hope he may.

The "devil" accepts his cake with due meekness. He says it has a remarkably "mepsich" flavor and is as fresh and sweets as the lips of the little girl that gives him a kiss for the Agitator every Thursday morning. He says warm "vittles" are most natural to his climate, but that "cold vittles," if they are sweetened, will be thankfully received.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—M. L. D., GreenCastle, Pa. We despatched a note to your address on Tuesday. Also a paper to your address at Newton. "FARMER," has an excellent article on file for next week. Subject—culture of corn, with a sly hit at Sorghum. Several communications await their turn.

We "segregate" a few beauties from the poems of the new poet introduced to our readers last week. They evince a great deal of poetic fire and outlander Niagara—listen:

I am from a distant nation, That on the banner of Freedom war far and near, Yes let the name of liberty ring over all creation, O America beautiful Land, how sweet, O how dear.

To the top of the mast, with the banner of freedom let wave O'er the thought of their distant, left for ever more, And bid adieu to the Southern shore.

Come then brother let us cross the raging sea, To Africa happy shore, And here be stolen from in under liberties tree, O how my southern friends, let me hear your chatters and your slaves.

God it with them, they have gone to their distant home; While they on the plains of Africa roam.

We have received Peterson's Magazine for May, and are glad to notice a great improvement in the Art department. Its plates now rival those of the three dollar Magazines, and the literary department is well and choicely filled.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 11. GOV. GEARY'S FORTHCOMING BOOK. We are told by a democrat of unquestioned faithfulness to his party, himself a Governor, that in a late conversation with Governor Geary he learned that that gentleman is preparing from his diary, faithfully kept during his administration a summary of events in Kansas, as they are given by his own personal or official observation. We are told by the same authority that in that book, when it is given to the country, the allegations of the Republican journals in relation to the fendish atrocities practised upon the free-state men by the border ruffian invaders will be not only confirmed but fully proved.

It will be stated, that during a trip on a much frequented road, soon after his arrival in the territory, the Governor saw the bodies of twenty-six murdered free state men. Some of these had been shot or brained, and thrown out by the road-side to rot under a burning sun. Others had been scalped as Indians scalp their victims. One was pinioned to a tree by a bow-knife driven through his heart into the wood at his back; on his breast was fastened a written warning to all other "abolitionists." Some were buried just beneath the prairie sod, their hands and arms still sticking out of the shallow holes into which they had been thrown. Upon others the nameless mutilations of private parties, which characterize the ferocious joy of the Indian in the moment of victory, had been committed. In all classes, brutality seemed to have exhausted himself in insulting what, among all civilized men, whether friend or foe, are looked upon with respect—the bodies of the dead.

Had these things appeared in the letters detailing events in Kansas between May and November last, the journal publishing them would have been suspected of exaggeration, even by its own political friends; and more than one of the atrocities which the Governor will describe was written out by faithful correspondents for our columns, but we refused publication for the reasons alleged above.

WARNING TO POST MASTERS.—Within a few days past two Post Masters—one in the Eastern and the other in the Northern section of the State—have been detected in defrauding the Post Office Department of its legitimate revenues, by despatching large amounts of transient printed matter in the mails, without rendering any account of the postage received for the same. We learn from the Ohio Gazette, that the ever vigilant Col. Samuel North, made the discovery, in each instance, by tracing large packages of prepaid printed matter to the respective offices aforesaid, and ascertaining that in neither of them had any account of this description of postage been kept. In one of the cases, by diligent enquiry and persevering investigation, the Col. was able to exhibit to the recusant official an indebtedness of between \$400 and \$500, and in the other of a very handsome amount for postage of which no account had been kept, and for which the Col. required them to sign the proper acknowledgements as vouchers to the department.

One of the offices being of little importance or convenience to anybody except the Post Master himself, was recommended to be discontinued; and the Post Master, at the other has undoubtedly, ere this, been rotated out of the service of the department—exceedingly mild penalties to say the least, in view of the nature of their misconduct.—Elmira Advertiser.

Communications.

For the Agitator

Leit.

"It's no better than stealing."

"Well, 'tis no better than stealing any how, and I ain't afraid to say so neither. Borrow! borrow! borrow! If they'd only bring one's books home when they'd read them through, one could get along, but this keeping them eternally shows conclusively they never intended to return them."

"Have't you got some borrowed books?" "No!" "When did you send them home?" "After I'd got done reading them of course."

"Well, that's nothing to the case; and I don't want any of your impudence either.—Now there's a Latin Grammar I've got to buy, because somebody has borrowed the one I bought for Tom; and a new Philosophy, and a half a dozen other school books, all gone. Each one must have a new set, because as soon as one child is done with them, somebody wants to borrow; and of course they never bring home a school book."

"But you have to buy a new kind for every new teacher, and it's no matter if you do lose the old ones."

"Well, if they would only borrow them it would do; but if perchance, (per small chance I admit,) there is one that isn't discarded, that's the one that's sure to be borrowed. School books make but a small part of the plunder. Only yesterday I wanted the pamphlet containing the decision of Judge Fox, who used to lead the darkies up to the polls to vote when they'd vote on his side, but as soon as they wouldn't, decided they were not voters under the Constitution, but I couldn't find it. It was Leit. And then there's the first volume of Buckingham's Bridgewater Treatise, for which I paid four dollars, that's Leit too, and has been keeping Leit this three years; and there's—but it's no use talking about it. It's enough to make one mad.—Borrow! borrow! borrow! and never send home—confound it all."

"Ain't you a little bitious?" "No I am not bitious; If I was, I'd buy books for every one that wanted to borrow, so that I might occasionally have the privilege of reading my own. Here, Sam, take this down to the printer and ask him if he will insert it in your advertising rates. Off with you; and tell him to charge it to JEHOSOPHAT."

From the Washington Star, (Administration Organ.) April 17. THE Administration Declares War Against Geary.

THEIR GAME NOT PLAYED OUT.—Gov. Geary, according to the newspapers, is engaged at the North, in retailing to the letter writers of the abolition press his budget of slanders upon the people of Kansas, who would not or could not see the propriety of throwing overboard those who had proved themselves worthy, and uniting upon him, as one of their candidates for the United States Senate from Kansas, when admitted into the Union as a State.

In Chicago, according to one of his correspondents amanuenses, he went a few inches further than when in Washington, and accused the administration as roundly as, while here, he contented himself with abusing those whose offence was demurring to his plans of personal advancement and to his efforts to palliate the murder of the poor young Sherrod, and to screen the gang of his immediate coteries who were aids and abettors as well as principles in the perpetration of that cowardly and heartless act.

He evidently aims to become a second REEder in the estimation of Abolitionism; the "Original Jacobs" having died off politically, like the dirty snuff of a dip candle. His (REEder's) light is no more seen, (in the newspapers,) while even the offensive odor of his career in Kansas generated in the nostrils of all honest people who are not crazed on the Slavery question, is well nigh entirely forgotten. Geary is to be their next grand agitator; and not having been endowed, like his distinguished predecessor, with a gift of gab, he essays to make his desired abolition capital through the pens of writers for the Free-Soil press rather than upon the stump. That he is in the course of the current year to be bubbled into a hero—though he did run away from Kansas on the first occasion wherein the stuff he is made of was tested—is already apparent. Our impression is that he is destined to make even a poorer hero than REEder was; that he will never become more than a five days—not a nine days' wonder.

By and by, he tells the truth in asserting that the administration rejected his advice with reference to Kansas affairs. That's evident in the selections so recently made of new federal officers for the Territory, every man of whom is a Democrat of the right stamp, entertaining no sympathy with Abolitionism, evidently opposed to all Geary's schemes for his personal political advancement.

Hon. G. A. Grow—though not yet recovered from the melody by which he, in common with so many of the boarders at the National Hotel, at Washington, has suffered—delivered an effective and eloquent address to his constituents, in Montrose, on Monday evening last.

We shall not attempt to give even a sketch of his remarks on the Dred Scott decision, "Buchanan and Free Kansas" &c., and the cowardly instigation of the Montrose Democrat against his integrity in the matter of the Collins Steamers—an answer, which must forever silence that base slander. Mr. Grow said, a reference to the Congressional Globe would show his vote recorded, in every instance, against the Collins Steamers. Collins would hardly pay any one for voting against him!

See how pitiful a position the Democrat occupies from having followed the lead of the knave who edits the Philadelphia Daily News.—Montrose Republican.

A gentleman of wealth in New York offers to support during a few years' course of study, fifty young men, who are desirous of entering the ministry. The expense is estimated at \$300 each per year, making the sum of \$60,000 for all of them during the four years.

Our Correspondence.

WINONA, MIN. TER., March 30, 1857.

Mr. Cobb; Dear Sir: I have only time to say a few words, and that is to those who wish to settle on the lands of the Territory. The Government has withdrawn all the lands from market to enable the railroads to select their lands. But the act of Congress provides that the railroads shall have the sections of an odd number, within six miles of their track. The settler is perfectly secure in locating and improving the sections having an even number, but will not probably be obliged to pay for it under a year; but he must be on hand to bid off his claim at the land offices when the sale comes on. If he locates within six miles of the railroad he will have to pay \$2.50 for the land, but it will be as well worth it as land farther off is \$1.25.

The present state of things is better for the settler, but not so good for the speculator.—One hundred thousand will come to the Territory this year, if they are not deceived in consequence of the closing of the land offices. The growth of the Territory is beyond precedent. If a new census is taken before they vote to elect delegates to the Constitutional Convention, the Republicans will have about two-thirds of the members. Gov. Medary has not been heard of yet, some say he is sick. There is a strong feeling in the southern part of the Territory in favor of dividing it by an east and west line, sixty miles north of St. Paul.

Flour is \$6 per barrel, Potatoes, Corn and Oats, \$1; Pork and Beef, 15 cis per pound; Beans, \$4.

I hope to be able to furnish you with some more useful information soon. The ice will probably be out as far up the Mississippi as Lake Pepin to-morrow, also from the upper end of the lake to St. Paul.

Letters will reach me if sent to Wabashaw, Minnesota Territory. Truly, W. W. McDUGALL.

WABASHAW, MIN. TER., April 7, 1857.

Mr. Cobb; Dear Sir: The first steamboat ran up to Lake Pepin on the 4th inst., which is earlier than the average.

I wish to say a few words more in relation to the right of preemption in this Territory. We are now informed that preceptors will enjoy the same rights as last year, until the railroad companies are incorporated by a Legislature which will meet on the 27th inst., and have fixed the exact location of their roads, which will not be before the first of August; after which time the railroads take the sections having an odd number.

With reference to the value of the right of preemption let me say a word. An intelligent man here who had not yet used his right of preemption told me that he considered his right worth fifteen hundred dollars. He is a surveyor and would be able to select a better quarter section than most persons; but it is safe to say, that to any man who chooses to use it, the right is worth not less than four or five hundred dollars. So that, after expending in time and money, as follows: Fifty dollars for improvements, and two hundred dollars to the Government for the land, making \$250 in all, he has a quarter section worth not less than \$700, and in many cases from one to two thousand dollars; for those persons who took good timber land, are now selling for ten and fifteen dollars an acre.

I was astonished in traveling through the country on foot, to see what a large portion of the land has been already taken. In many counties nine-tenths of the land is already secured. I suppose that in the section about this place for thirty-five miles up and down the river and sixteen miles back, there is more unclaimed land than in any portion south of St. Paul, from the fact that this tract was reserved for the Indians, and their title has been extinguished within the last two weeks.

None of our Tioga friends can take exceptions to the soil, the character of the settlers generally, nor to the character of the water. Reports are generally correct as to the steady cold weather for four months in the winter. They all testify that when the spring opens, about the first of April, the seasons of spring, summer and autumn, are much more agreeable than in the eastern and middle States.

What I say in favor of the soil, and the character of the people must apply to the territory back from the rivers. The river bottoms are generally composed of coarse sand and gravel, and much inferior to the high prairies which compose the great bulk of the land. The valleys along the streams are generally narrow. Truly, W. W. McDUGALL.

A WITNESS FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

We had a friendly call yesterday from Dr. Leib, of Chicago, formerly of this city, who is on his return from Washington, where he had been to see the powers that be. The Doctor was a strong Buchanan man, and stomped Illinois for him during the last campaign.—He also published a German paper which had a wide circulation and great influence, and was probably the cause of giving that State to Mr. Buchanan. He says that in his paper and on the stump he pledged himself and the Democracy that Mr. Buchanan would make Kansas a Free State, and give the North her full rights. Such was his own belief. But he finds that he was deceived. He says that the appointment of Walker, his Secretary, and those ultra pro-slavery border ruffians in that Territory to offices, has settled the matter, and that Kansas is doomed to be a Slave State; for these men will go all lengths to accomplish that purpose, and the Administration have clothed them with full power to carry out the object. The Doctor was in Kansas when the troubles in that Territory commenced, and is well acquainted with the condition of things there. He knew Mr. Buchanan, and was strong in the belief that he entertained the same opinion of hostility to the extension of slavery that he had avowed some years ago; but he finds himself most grievously mistaken; and he prophesies that the course of the new Administration on this subject will utterly annihilate the Democratic party, so called, in the North, which was so terribly shattered at the elections last year.—Lancaster (Pa.) Whig.

The real estate of Mr. Zimmerman, lately killed in the Canada railroad accident, is estimated to be worth \$7,000,000.