in-carrying out its provisions. Our suspicions on this head are now being confirmed, and the working of the law in the hands of the officers is furnishing us proof positive of what was asserted by the Free-State men on this head. To illustrate: This settlement is purely a Free-State one with a small sprinkling of those of the other stripe, and contains, perhaps, one hundred and over voters. No notice or no officer has been among us to take the census, though the time is now fully up for taking the same and completing the registry. And this is the case very generally, as I understand, of western Free State settlements.

Thus we are, by the terms of the law, entirely disfranchised and cut off from the privileges of the ballot-box? Perhaps our oppothis as I answered the same reply from acting | man to death instantly. Governor Staunton, a few days since. I called on him to make these things known to him; he received me kindly, and expressing officers, appealed to ex-Secretary Woodson how such a thing could have happened. No explanation could be given, except that the former Sheriff had seen fit to resign. And a new one had been appointed who was a Free-State man. "Then," says his Excellency, "you should not complain if one of your own kind has neglected his duty; and further, you have your remedy, take the names of your men, and go to the Judge and have them put on the list." "Yes, Sir, true; but we thought it the duty of the Marshal to visit our homes and take the names. The expen- bird-songs in the air. The west-wind is chill, and ses and the tax on our time will be very as it mouned through the shutters last night we reconerous, and none of us are in a situation to ognized the voice of November. It needed but the bear it; and further, we do not know who sad, low sighing of the dead leaves to complete the the Judge is and where he can be found." illusion. Under such a wintry sky the hum of labor To this he replied, with much suavity of jars discordantly upon the ear. The sound of the manner, that he regretted it much : and his axe, the saw and the hammer fall like audible shadsurrow was increased because we were a lows, chillingly and forbiddingly. Nature speaks, a Free State community. He wished he had but in a solemn undertone. She speaks, but there the power to appoint men to do the work or is no promise in her tone. She speaks, but we grow pay us for doing it, but recommended that we sadder as we listen. should by all means college the names and take them to the list, and have them put on. and the last day fixed by the statute for corby the Topeka Convention. The law says, 8th sec.: "And at such election no person shall be permitted to vote unless his name shall appear upon said corrected list."

A paper has been circulating in Lawrence for names, got up by Gov. Robinson, as I am told, proposing to the acting Governor, that we would vote on the conditions that he would order a new census and appoint new Marshals to take the same, and new Judges of as the Executive has power under the laws to appoint only in certain cases.

Can you see anything else, in the future for Kansas but this anomaly, that she is to be a Slave State with nineteen-twentieths of her bona-fide settlers opposed to it? That National Democratic party is a singular in-PPILIP C. SCHUYLER.

P. S.—A Louisiana gentleman has just said to me, that the lately appointed Sheriff of Shawnee County is not a Free-State man. and that Woodson knew that he was not. P. C. S.

boasted victory in lowa, it dwindles to a in shaking its paper fist at his Holiness Pope Pins; in the aid of racks and wheels and thumbscrews: very small affair under the test of the official it has been endeavoring to out-thunder the Vatican, canvass. The election was for three State and has heretofore seemed to be satisfied with its Officers only, and they have carried but two of them, while the vote is but two-thirds of a full one. The Chicago Tribune thus sums up the result:

The official result has been announced and turns out to be a drawn game. Bugbee, Dem., for Superintendent of Public Instruction, has 505 majority: Parvin, Dem., for Register of Land Office, 502 majority; Manning, Rep., for Commissioner Des Moines River Navigation, has 315 majority.

Seven counties were not returned, no election having been held in them.

Last Fall at the Presidential election there were 91,904 votes cast, being 27,276 more than this Spring.

It is notorious that a large portion of the Fillmore vote of last Fall went to the Buchaneers this Spring. Add to this that hardly are glad to see the Pro-Slavery papers and politicians taunting and boasing so loudly who were too lazy to attend the polls.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Louisville, Thursday, May 14, 1857.

RIOT AT LOUISVILLE:-The four negroes accused of murdering the Joyce family some months since have been acquitted. One of them turned State's evidence, but his testi- and privileges as citizens. To believe that the mony was not legal or corroborated. There framers of our Constitution intended to ban the be-House during the trial.

## SECOND DISPATCH.

About dark a mob broke into the cannonhouse and got a cannon which they placed in front of the jail. Soveral shots were fired by the mob and from the jail. The jailor, fearing the escape of the prisoners, formally surrendered two of them, who were hung hy the mob. The third cut his throat with a razor, but the negro who turned State's evidence was unmolested.

## THIRD DISPATCH.

. The remaining negro implicated in the Joyce murder was hung by the mob last night termined by the tenor of his or her religious opinions.

--making three hanged and one suicide.

## THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb,.....Editor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, May 21, 1857.

\* All Business, and other Communicationsmust 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.

Messrs. Nilks & Elliotr have just opened a new and elegant stock of Goods at the old stand of Bache & Ross, in this village. Their stock embraces all varieties and styles, from common Jeans up to the best quality of Silks. They likewise deal in groceries and provisions.

KILLED .- We learn that a man was killed at Blossburg on Monday morning, by the accidental descent of a car on the plane at that place. The nents will say at the East that this is our draught rope parted, when the car shot down the fault, for we ought to have seen that our plane with fearful velocity for about a hundred feet, names were put on the Registry. I answer where it lest the track and crushed the unfortunate

May has gone a Maying. To-day is the 19th, and the Mother of the Flowers, as somebody has surprise at such a neglect on the part of the called her, still permits Father March to drive her car. We doubt the propriety of the name "May;" "Perhaps," would be a very good substitute, and a vast deal more expressive.

The out-door aspect is cheerlessly somber and auturnal. We look to the wooded hills for relief; the trees are leasless and bare, and voiceless. They speak not to the ear, but to the eye they speak of blight, desolation and death. We turn to the skies. The clouds hang heavily down like the curtains of the room where we lay our dead for a season ere we resign them to their original dust. There are no patches of blue on the face of the sky, no sunlight upon the hills, no violets by the brookside, on

Under these somber skies the soul struggles back into its Past-not willingly, but with tears and sighs. This interview was on the last day of April, with carnest protestations, with a thousand voiceless lamentations. It goes back to wrestle with its recting the registry lists. So we are debarred unspoken griefs, and returns vanquished and sick at from approaching the polls, not by the laws heart with the details of its earthly pilgrimage. specially, but by the unfaithfulness of the It sits down by the graves of its departed and plucks officers; and this vindicates the position taken the flowers watered by tears in the Long Ago. It walks in the old sunlit paths and frequents the old time haunts. The same flowers bloom, the same genial breezes blow, the same bird-music thrills the heart-strings as in the days ere it tasted the galldregs of life. But there were tones which then blended with its life-psalm like a sweet chord-a leaven of love and its celestial train of unspoken joys-but which are now silent as a stringless lute. The soul listens for those loved tones. It listens but the ear is pained with silence. It listens, but Election. This movement can avail nothing, lips. It listens, but remembers the pang of parting and the long agony of separation. It waits, because it loves to deceive itself and thus forget the unfulfilled duties of the Present.

We know that many will recognize their secret wrestlings in this brief record of a soul's experience. The gloom that shrouds the outer and visible world, imparts a somber hue to thought, and thus it is that the moods of men are variable.

## Cant.

The Daily News, Philadelphia, has periodical attacks of moral and religious anxiety, under which dels or Christians, is to suppose an absurdity. arine forcely for the rack and the wheel the ave THE lowA ELECTION .- Alter all the weeks the stake and the thumbscrew. Up to a quite re- compassion rather than as subjects of penal law and of shouting by our adversaries over their cent period it has been fully and zealously occupied efforts in that direction. We regret that it should have thought proper to raise its siege of the Holy City, even for a moment, in order to expend its amnunition upon evils nearer home, as Rome is thus granted an armistice in which to repair damages and to perfect her defences. The News is vigorous. ly and somewhat ably conducted-we had almost said savagely conducted-but it has made a bad and ruinous move for once. A good general does not abandon a siege without the formality of a council.

Our legislators at Harrisburg, influenced by the

clest-footed gentleman, as the News evidently presumes, have endeavored to repeal that illiberal and savagely intolerant law on our statute-book which incapacitates heterodox persons from giving evidence in courts of justice This, the News denounces as Pennsylvania will indulge in a "general burst of indignant protestation, from one end of the State to the other." We guess the people will do nothing of ate reasonings, we could not but regret that some two-thirds of the Republicans went to the the kind, We rather think the people of Northern polls, and the result is not astonishing. We Pennsylvania have common sense enough to perceive that heterodox persons are just as truthful and honorable as a class, as those claiming to be orthoover this partial victory. It will produce an dox. Under the present law, no Universalist can be excellent effect on the 15,000 Republicans permitted to testify in a court of instince, because, if permitted to testify in a court of justice, because, if old School, members of that sect do not believe in future rewards and punishments We do not propose to consider the reasonableness of the belief of any sect; but only to inquire whether, under the Constitution, men are not permitted to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, and that too without working any forfeiture of rights was considerable excitement about the Court. lief of any individual in any way whatever, and af ter guarantying liberty of conscience to all, is difficult and humiliating. On the other hand, to suppose that they intended to make the tolerative clause of the Constitution the merest farce in its operation. strips them of the dignity with which we are wont to clothe patriots and statesmen.

We hasten to avow our abhorrence of this law. and of any measure interfering with the religious belief of any sect whatever. We have no vulgar prejudices against any man because of his religious opinions, and shall continue as we have ever done, to war with such intolerance to the end. And therefore we propose that the status of any individual on the witness stand cannot be, and really never is, de-

vituesses? Notify proving the witnesses believe prove that the reputation of the individual for truth, is, among his neighbors, bad. This is the proper way to destroy the evidence of witnesses; and the advocate who stoops to take advantage of legal technicalities in accomplishing such a work, manifests mach greater love for success then for truth and

just ce. We have the amplest evidence that a belief in future rewards and punishments does not make men either truthful, or honest. It may be safely computed that not one half of civilized mankind actually and intelligently believe in any future life at all. More than five-sixths of the evangelized world do not evidence any such belief in their daily walk. They compete with infidels and scoffers in the accumulation of perishable gold. They build gorgeous palaces which frown down upon the horels of the poor. They make feasts, but they do not seek guests in the highways and byways. They contribute munificently to Christianize the heathen over the sea, but are as deaf as adders to the mouns of the miserable poor at their very doors. They wor. ship a popularized God and subscribe to a popular-

hands, suffers fully as much as does the Constitution in the hands of Lord Chief Justice Taney.
Without doubt a living, intelligent faith in immortality tends to make men honest and upright. It would seem that every truly virtuous life must proceed from such a faith. But it does not therefore follow that there are no honest and upright men a mong those who disbelieve in immortality. We suspect that such are known as dishelievers simply because they are honest enough to confess it when questioned, and that if more had moral courage to avow the truth the number of unbelievers would

sensibly increase.

ized charity. They are professing Christians, and

if they are anything more, then the Bible, in their

It is admitted that an honest man will tell the truth as soon without as with the formality of an oath. An oath may, and probably does, restrain some men from lying; but we never yet happened to meet the man who would say that it operated thus with him; and should we chance to sit in judgment as a juror upon the evidence of such an one, we should believe him just so far as circumstances would warrant credence. To return-it is not, then owing to their fears of pains and penalties bereafter that such witnesses tell the truth; for the same pen alties await the common liar and the perjurer, in the future life. Remove the punishment of perjury beyond the jurisdiction of earthly courts, and perjurers will become as plentiful as common liars; for the masses have quite as vague an idea of "the great day" as quarrelsome theologians seem to have when discussing that point among themselves.

We repeat, it is the Penitentiary and not Gehenna that prevents liars from blackening their souls with perjury, as most Judges are tolerably well convinced, and lawyers as well—if they choose to say anything about it. It is no risk then to justice, to admit the atheist to testify in courts. Enact a law to which he shall be accountable, since he recognites none higher than human courts. 'He can be imprisoned for lying just the same as if he were a member of an evangelical church, in good standing. And this would most assuredly remove every objection arged against this "infidel movement" by that model of intolerant piety The Philadelphia Daily News. Its long commentary does not contain one objection that cannot he as justly urged against an orthodox man as against an atheist or an infidel.

But the News caps the climax by quoting from the Lancaster Intelligencer, which says of the movement that it precedes the establishment of a Reign of Terror, such as prevailed in France, the closing of the churches, and the inscription upon the gates of our cemeteries-" Death is an eternal sleep!" Well, we are not surprised at that. That paper is Mr. Buchunan's home organ, and it patronizes that kind of religion which permits its followers to buy and sell each other. We are not surprised that its editor is horror-strucken, nor should we be were the News to announce that the Intelligincer man walks on four legs and is partial to thistles.

And when it is further-objected that the proposed law would legalize atheism, we reply that atheism is already legalized under the organic law, which permits men to choose their own religion, or choose none-as they please. Civil law can do nothing for religion except to grant the broadest toleration in matters of belief. To suppose that civil law can make or unmake, license or restrain, atheists, infi-We regard atheists and bigots as objects of unchristian persecution. Christianity never called Bigotry did that, and bigotry would do it to-day, if bigotry were not a coward. It burrows with Ignorance yet affects wisdom only to become the laughing-stock of children. We hope the bill referred to will pass the House-it has already passed the Senate by a sweeping majority, thus showing that no party spirit enters into the measure. And the News is hereby notified that we have considered the question outside the arena of politics and as a man not as a politician. And we therefore insist that neither Col. Fremont, Judge Wilmot nor the Republican party shall be held responsible for any treason it may chance to spy out in this article.

"THE SPIRITUAL AGE,-We have received two numbers of this new Journal devoted to the Facts and Philosophy of Spiritualism. It is conducted by Rev. S. B. BRITTAN, assisted by W. S. COURTNEY, and its articles are characterized by that dignity an "infidel movement." It thinks the people of and candor for which its able and eloquent conductors are distinguished. As we glanced over its broad columns and perused its manly and tempernot over-wise men of our acquaintance would not subscribe for and read the Spiritual Age, not that they might become converted thereby, but that they might at least oppose Spiritualism intelligently-a position to which they have not yet attained, and to which, judging from present indications, they do not desire to attain. We commend the Age to such as desire to inform themselves in regard to the facts and philosophy of the Manifestations which are attracting the attention of scientific men everywhere, and the Spiritual origin of which is held to by upward of 2,000,000 of people. The Age starts off with between 20 and 30 subscribers at this Post-office. It is a fine specimen of typography and cheap at its subscription price-\$2 per year.

Peterson's Magazine for June has 40 articles and 50 engravings. It has a very pretty line engraving entitled "Our New Carriage," and altogether, is progressing finely up to the front rank of Magazinedom. \$2 per vear.

Godev for June has one of the finest line engravings we have seen, entitled "The Nearest Way In Summer." The Fashion Plate will please those who do not take for their motto-" Natural Waists, or no Wives." The literary department is choicely filled. Two copies \$5.

MR. EDITOR: We hear so constantly the inquiry - What are our Academy prospects?"—that I have taken the liberty to ask if you can tell us any. thing about the matter.

Some persons are fearful that it is the intention noon of disease of the Trustees to undertake a very expensive built in Washington.

THE TIOGA GOUNTY AGITATOR ding—one that would take all, and more than our present subscription. This we hope they are been

A wood building, to cost not more than \$4000; would accommodate our scholars for at least 50 years to come—would allow means to furnish the house omfortably and well, and enable us to improve and beautify the grounds. Is not this far better than to go beyond, our means, have an infinished bosse, or go or jund, our impouse have an administration are so a leavy debt, or perhaps both? Our people have so generally subscribed to the extent of their abilities,

that but a few hundreds more can be obtained.

Do not let us be too ambitious of doing a grea thing. If the place be persperses, the people who may be here in 1900 will very probably be dissatisfied with any house that we can now build; and it is useless to attempt to please them. But it is for the children who now surround us, particularly e who have nearly reached the estates of me and women, that we we are now concerned. The loss of a good school for the next two or three years will be to them of vital importance, and it is for their sakes that we would beg of the Trustees that prompt, spergetic and IMMEDIATE action may be ta-

Do not lea the people of Mansfield rebuild a Sem inary, before we can build an Academy.

Riot in Clearfield County. On Friday last, a desperate affray took ngaged in their different vocations on Clearfield Creek. It occurred at a point called Driftwood Island, and resulted in the severe wounding of five logmen, and the destruction of a quantity of provisions, tools, &c., The ceive the Agitator in due time, I adjourn oflowing persons were injured:

Geo. Chandler, shot in the back. J. F. Parsons, shot in both legs, David Cameron, shot in both legs, Geo. Miller, shot in forehead and bands. A Frenchman, name unknown, was also

The logmen were completely routed, the altmen being well supplied with firearms, and nerved to desperation by long suffering, having resolved to win the field or die. Immediately after the rout of their adversaries, the victors betook themselves to the destruc tion of their property, tearing down their cabin, destroying their boats, three in number, and throwing their provisions into the creek. They then burnt the tools of the logmen, throwing the iron portions into the water.

we have heard.

The outbreak was not unexpected, but has long been seared by the peace-loving citizens of Clearfield. The two parties have long maintained a threatening position towards each other, and the affair we have recorded | not yourself. is but the natural consequence of long standing animosity. The ralismen have suffered great inconvenience from the running of loose logs, and have made repeated efforts to prevent it; while the log-floaters, deeming their sisted in their course. But the matter has now come to a crisis, and the time has arrived when the strong arm of the law must interfere to prevent the recurrence of such scenes hereafter. The contest of physical trength has now commenced, and until the difficulty is finally settled, Clearfield will be a miniature Kansas, and the fights between sanguinary as the feuds with which that Territory was recently distracted.

A bill to prohibit log-floating has been for some time before the Legislature, and we hope some definite action will soon be taken on the subject. As the case now stands, neither party understands their real position, each deeming the other wrong, and looking upon themselves as much aggrieved and in-This state of affairs should be no onger permitted to exist, and the only way o end it is to dispose of the bill now pending

at Harrisburg.
Pass the bill or kill it, gentlemen of the -Tyrone Herald.

THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT--LOOK OUT, GIRLS! BEWARE, YE BOYS!-A case of breach of promise of marriage has recently been tried at Rochester, New York, (a great place by the way, for novelties,) in which the following is given as the substance of the ludge's charge to the Jury :

"The Judge charged that it was not necessary to maintain the existence of a promise of marriage to prove that defendant in express words or terms made a promise to plaintiff. Any circumstances which usually accompany parties while holding the relation of an engagement of marriage, might properly be laid before a jury, and it sufficient o warrant the opinion that such an engage ment existed, it was all the law required. It is not necessary, that there should be a promise of markiage in direct phraseology -no formal promise is required. Frequent visits of the parties-retiring from the society of others-seeking to be apart by themselves-expressions of attachment-presents -going together to places of amusementwalks and occasional remarks in hearing of others, are circumstances usually relied upon to prove that a marriage engagement exists, and if such are strong enough to produce conviction upon the mind, they are all that is necessary to answer the law.

tutions, without regard to the general government. The Colonel of the 1st Invincioles advertises a school for the Legion, where he poor will be taught the infantry and cavliving, ten dead, and lots of girls.

opinion of the people. It is regarded generally as a most excellent remedy for Pulmonary Complaints, Coughs and Colds.

Having found it an excellent medicine, we heerfully endorse it .-- Miscellany Detroit.

HARRISBURG, Friday, May 15, 1757. Another Victim of the National Ho-

Letter from the West. Hanson Wisconsin, May 7th., 1857. Fairno Cons: It is not my purpose here-

by to acknowledge the receipt of the "Agitator," and return thanks therefor, for during a six-months residence in this Great North West, I have not been permitted to gaze upon its "old familiar face" but once, and in that instance the prima facie evidence exhibited in the chirography of the address and the postage stamp exculpated you from all blame in the premises. Neither do I propose to scold you for your remissness, for if I should do so you would doubtless (with the characteristic meanness of editors in general,) remind me that I had not paid the "almighty dollar" subscription price—(a fact I do not choose to have your readers know); and moreover editors get so used to scoldings that I sometimes think they prize them as luxuries.

No! I'll neither return thanks or scold, but am determined on revenge, and hence I doom you to the perusal of this manuscript; place between the raf men and log floaters and if, after undergoing this punishment, you wish to do farther penance, why, just publish it and my revenge will be complete. My conscience will permit of no punishment worse than this, and hoping in future to re-Court and proceed to give your readers a synopsis of the result of my observations and experience during a six months residence in this upper country, together with some of the advantages and disadvantages attending emigration from the east to this country; hoping by a plain statement of facts, to enable many of my friends in old Tioga who contemplate a move westward, to come to a more satisfactory conclusion as to the policy of such move than they can do from the vague and desultory information generally obtained in the

Western correspondents usually speak in general terms of the "whole west," of the broad prairies and mighty rivers, &c., but I propose now to speak of it in detail, and give less of the romantic and more of the real None of the rastmen were injured, so far as than is usually obtained in eletters from the west."

With these prefatory remarks I will now proceed; only premising that what follows, your sense of propriety will not permit you to read as it is intended for your readers and

The particular locality of which I now propose to speak, is that lying between the Misssippi river at its confluence with the St. Croix, and the west end of lake Superiortaking as a base line the St. Croix river as pursuit perfectly legal and honest, have per- far as it constitutes the State line between Wisconsin and Minesota Territory, and from thence along said State line to Black river. and thence down that stream to the Nemai river, and down that to the bay of Superior. A description of this particular district will apply in all its main features to the whole of northern Wisconsin and Minesota, and, in fact, to the whole North West, through to the opposing parties will be as frequent and Pembina and the Red river of the north, and along the Missouri river from northern lowa to the Rocky mountains.

I propose in the first place to speak of the climate, of which nearly all eastern people obtain erroneous opinions. It is unquestionably true that in the aggregate we have more cold weather here than you do in Penna .-Yet we have no greater extremes of cold and heat than you do there. The mercury does not rise higher or sink lower than with you. When our winter begins, we have continued winter until it ends. No fluctuations, no sud den changes, but often from the first snow it is good sleighing until it is time for the plow. Legislature, and the people of Clearfield will We have no Fall or Spring as in Pa., but an abide by your decision, be that what it may, almost instant transition from summer to winter and from winter to summer-thus freeing us from all the unpleasantness of the "half and half" seasons of the east. We have during the winter, very few storms and none of rain-the weather for the most part being clear and cold; and although the sun will days in succession, yet such a thing as a now ten; and so on, increasing the rate "thaw," with its disagreeable slopishness is not known. We have very little windy weather, and what wind we do have is usually from the west or north-west, and as we are situated west of the great chain of lakes there is great dryness of the atmosphere which divests it of the penetrating chilliness we feel with such winds during the same season in the east.

To this variety and dryness of the atmos phere must be attributed a great feature of the winters here, which is, that none realize the cold here as they do east; and were it not for the thermometer, people residing here could not be persuaded of its intensity. As an illustration of how well these winters can be endured, I will give a sketch of my experience during the past winter, which is noted for having been the most severe known here for years. On the 25th of last December I started from Superior with a party of axemen to open a supply road along the line of the St. Croix and lake Superior R. R. to Hudson, on the St. Croix lake; the first 65 miles THE MORMONS WILL FIGHT,-The Deseret of which route was a dense forest, unbroken, News, Brigham Young's organ, assumes a and uninhabited except by wild beasts and defiant and warlike tone, declares that the Chippewa Indians. Our equipment consisted principle of squatter sovereignty shall be vin. for each man of a Mackinack blanket, an dicated by the Mormons, and that under it axe and one week's provisions. The provisthe people of Utah have the right to choose ions were rolled in the blankets and formed their own rulers and model their own instit. a pack, which was lashed by a strap to the back of each owner, and with the axe on the shoulder we took up our line of march.

A'ter following the "old military road" about four miles from Superior, we came to alry drill free. President Kimball, boasting the starting point of our road and commenced of "what the Lord had done for him," in an operations. At night we built in the woods exhortation, said he had twenty-three boys our first camp fire, and gathered around it to cook and eat out first supper on the work .-After supper was over our men gathered We are again publishing advertisements spruce boughs and covered the snow round of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This medicine about our fire, and thus formed our first primis taking a very strong hold upon the good itive bed. The evening was spent by the men in smoking the pipe, telling stories and singing songs; after which, each man rolled himself in his blanket and prepared to resign himself to the "arms of Morpheus" with at least but a small chance of being very much "crowded" as we had the broad expanse of "all out doors" for a bed room. There was very little sleeping done this first night-not TEL .- Mr. John M. B. Petriken, a member that we were uncomfortable, but to many of of the Pennsylvania House of Representa- us this sort of life was novel, and we found tives from Lycoming County, died this after- it hard to realize that we had "gone to bed," noon of disease contracted at the National and therefore could not consider ourselves under any obligation to go to sleep. We got

cured of this delusion in the course of a few days and after that did our share of homege to the "dreamy god." The next day we cut our way still further into the wilderness, and at night camped as before, and so we continued on until we arrived on the lat of March at the crossing of the St. Croix river and to the open prairie. We had passed over this distance of 65 miles, packing our provisions on the backs of mon, and camping where night overtook us, as we commenced the first night, with the exception that after the first few nights we ceased to gather boughs. for a bed, but chose to lie in the soft snow in, stead, it being more pliable and fully as warm as the boughs. Very often we built no fire at all, but simply wrapt our blankets about us

and laid down in the snow and slept soundly.

After reaching the St. Croix crossing we pushed on over the prairies and through the strips of woodland to Hudson, where we ar. rived on the 21st of March. During this whole time I did not sleep in a bed (with the exception of one week while on a trip to Superior, and during the whole time the party enjoyed uninterrupted good health; not one had a cold or cough, or any indisposition, whatever-no one had an ear or toe or any part of the body the least bit frost-bitten during the whole winter; and for myself I can only say that I have passed winters in Pa. in which I have suffered as much with cold as I have during the past winter-of course it was cold-the mercury often getting as low as 35 to 38 below zero, and sometimes a degree or two lower, and scarcely much above 35 before the first of March. Yet the at. mosphere was dry and the system very readily accommodated itself to circumstances. The winters here are long; there being

usually about four months good sleighing. Navigation in the streams, by steamboats, is usually interrupted about five months. owing to the fact that the ice never goes out of the streams here by flood, but by the slow process of the sun. The consequence is that farmers frequently have in their spring crops by the time navigation is open. We have had no rain storms here from the middle of November to the middle of April, and I am told that this is usually the case. There has been no muddy or bad going, but as soon as the snow was gone the roads were dry, and all our roads are in fine condition for the wagon. Of the summers here I am unable to speak experimentally, but am told that they are all the most sanguine could wish, each day being like its fellow, steadily warm and freshened with just showers enough to supply the wants of vegetation; and while mentioning "showers" I will not omit the fact that this country is noted for its terrific thunder storms-said to exceed anything of the kind in the east. This is probably owing to the metalic base which underlies and crons out all over this north western country. I do not learn of many accidents occurring, but they are said to frequently frighten the timorous and such as are "afraid of thunder." All kinds of vegetation is said to mature with astenishing sapidity, of which I have no doubt, as the soil and climate are such as to warrant this statement. This country may be styled in the fullest sense a healthy one, for we have no prevailing epidemics incident to it. The water is pure, the seasons are not

phere pure and invigorating; and in this respect is far proferable as a residence than any other portion of the "west." Having said thus much about the climate,

subject to sudden changes, and the atmos-

will next endeavor to give some idea of the soil, prodects and such other things as may present themselves as worthy of note and of C. V. E. interest to your readers. NEW RATE OF FARE ON RAILROADS .--

The law making changes in the rates of fare on railroads, went into effect on the 1st inst. The rates are so arranged as to make the fare in all cases, consist of dimes and half dimes. Wherever the fare has heretofore shine bright through the whole day, and for been over five cents and less than ten, it is cents. In no case is the fare reduced. There is another feature of the new law that people will do well to heed. Tickets must be purchased at all stations where they are sold, before passengers take seats in the cars, or they will be subject to an extra charge of five cents. The ticket offices are required to be kept open for an hour previous to the denask ture of any train between the hours of 5 A/M. and 11 r. M .- Elmira Advertiser.

> ELOPEMENT OF A CLERGYMAN. -- The (Mich.) Republican records another case of clerical delinquency. Rev. D. W. Pierce, of the north part of the town of Bellevue, in Eaton county, recently deserted his wife and two children, and left for parts unknown, in company with a hired girl who had been living for some time in his family. While on his flight he wrote a regretful letter to Mrs. Pierce, stating that he would not have lest her had he not felt constrained to do so by the unhappy predicament which he and the unfortunate girl had found themselves in. The creditors of Mr. Pierce have since attached his property.

> An attempt was recently made on the life of Louis Napoleon, but the fact is disclosed as little as possible in France. It seems he was on one of his amatory visils to Madame-Castiglione, when he was shot at. A coat of mail, which he habitually wears, caused the ball to glance harmlessly off. A hundred suspected persons were arrested and imprison-It is stated that there is a secret organization, embracing many thousande of desperate men, who are pledged to the assassination of the Emperor.

The Madison (Wis.) Journal, April 21, says that the recent election of Chief Justice Whiton shows that there is no diminution in the depth and extent of the Republican sentiment of Wisconsin. His majority, as far as heard from, is 10,347. The counties not heard from gave three to four thousand majority for Fremont.

On Friday last the people of Massachusetts voted on some amendments to the State Constitution, and carried them. The first one denies the right to vote, or elegibility to office, to any one who shall be unable to read the Constitution of the State in the English language, and write his name.