

Elopement of a City Councillor with a Widow.

As much of the world as is comprised within the purlieus of the Queen City of the West, was startled from its staid sense of propriety on Saturday, by the announcement that a well known citizen, and a member of the Council for the Thirteenth-Ward, had been playing the Don Juan, and departed from the city in company with a lovely and dashing widow, the mother of four children, while he, the gay Lothario, had also left behind a young wife and two interesting pledges of her affection, with a speedy prospect of another budding blossom to their union.

The parties are nearly connected, the wife of Darr being the sister of the late Mr. Armstrong, and consequently sister-in-law to the woman who has stolen her husband. We have heard it whispered that the course of marital felicity was somewhat ruffled a few months since, between the modern Joseph and his spouse, in consequence of some letters having fallen into the hands of the latter, written to her husband by the naughty widow, breathing of love and devotion, and hinting at—

"Favors sweet, sweet and precious," which had passed between them, such as the ancient Joseph, of Potiphar notoriety, would have flown from with terror. Be this as it may, it was discovered, on Saturday morning that the inconstant Benedict had appropriated all the cash he could command, and in company with a widow, who, it is said, had in her possession a large sum of money—reports vary from \$10,000 to \$30,000—was "off to Baltimore," as it is supposed, en route to Europe.

Previous to leaving, he executed a deed bequeathing some pecuniary interests, as well as a liquor business in which he was engaged, to his deserted wife, who however, as soon as it became certain that the elopement had actually taken place, sent despatches to the authorities of the Eastern cities, with accurate description of their persons, and orders for their arrest. Whether this will be effected or not, remains to be seen, but the affair has caused a vivid sensation in this city, as well as Newport, where the widow resided, and where she has left her four fatherless, and now motherless children. Her first born, for she had five, was the child poisoned in the James Summons affair, and for which he, her brother, is condemned to pass the remainder of his life in the State prison.

Darr was a staunch democrat, as might be inferred from his being a member for the "bloody thirteenth;" and his little peccadillo will be sadly felt by "democrats" in Council, for the parties were so nicely balanced that they had but one majority, so that Darr, although his virtue was not as nicely balanced as it might have been, nevertheless may be said to have eloped with the balance of power which had inclined to the party, who, since he has cut loose, will find themselves reduced to a tie.

Sale of the Main Line.

On Saturday last the Governor signed the Bill for the Sale of the Main Line. The following is the advertisement of sale:

Notice is hereby given that by authority of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 16, 1857, entitled "An Act for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works," there will be exposed to Public sale, at the Merchant's Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday the 25th day of June, 1857, at 7 o'clock, P. M., the whole Main Line of Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Alleghany Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, with the necessary and convenient width for the proper use of said Railroads, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from Columbia to the junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the junction to the Eastern terminus of the Alleghany Portage Railroad, and the Western division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Western terminus of the Alleghany Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the right, title and interest of the Commonwealth in the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with the same interest in the Surplus Water power of said Canals, with the right to purchase and hold such lands as may be necessary to make the same available, and all the Reservoirs, Machinery, Locomotive Cars, Trucks, Stationary Engines, Work Shops, Tools, Water Stations, Toll Houses, Offices, Stock and Materials, whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging or held for the use of the same, and together all the right, title, interest, claim and demands of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to, or used in connection with the same by the Commonwealth, on the terms and conditions prescribed by the said Act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.

A DEAR SHOT.

During the last winter a farmer in the upper part of the country was sorely annoyed by the incursions of a neighbor's cattle on his shocks of fodder. Portending from time to time, he was at length thoroughly aroused one of those bleak, snowy days, with the announcement that had fallen dolefully on his ears half a dozen times before—that Mr. 's' cattle was eating up all his fodder. Without taking any thought, our incensed farmer seized his "rifle, powder and ball," and made forthwith for his stacks of fodder. Loading as he went, he felt in his pocket for wadding, and without looking at the paper, down he rammed it. Having reached the spot he fired away, when all at once he felt some misgivings as to the character of the wadding used. Subsequent examination proved that he had used a small roll of bank notes in his vest pocket of the value of \$150. Rather a dear shot.—Fredricksburg Herald.

THE AGITATOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, May 28, 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 Judge, JAMES VEECH, Of Fayette County. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Of Chester County.

Gov. POLLOCK has appointed our fellow townsman Mr. J. ALEXANDER, one of his Aids, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. We congratulate the Governor upon this accession to his body guard, and can assure him that the Colonel will prove himself true blue should he ever be called into active service.

We don't say that it made any difference, but the sweet-breathed, rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed truant lassie, MAY, returned immediately upon the issue of our last number, in which we crossly chided the unaccountable delay of Spring. We are having magnificent Spring weather. The hills are beautiful to look upon and the woods are more gloriously arrayed than they can be again until touched by the frost of autumn. The opening leaves of the maples and birches, in contrast with the sober hemlock and solemn pine, lend an inexpressibly beautiful aspect to the forest landscape. The air undulates with bird-songs, the purple mists droop down to the hills like the curtains of—

"Eve's bright pavilion of gold."

and all the visible of the outer world is lovely beyond compare. This is to be a fruitful season without doubt. Farmers are behind with their Spring work somewhat, yet as this paragraph meets the eye of most readers, corn-planting will be generally finished and potato-planting well advanced.

The subjoined "pome" comes to us anonymously, but it is really so insinuating that we cannot afford to disappoint the author. We bow in all meekness to its implied censures of our meddling with the development of poetic genius:

I think it is my calling in this world to rise, and he what cannot see it must be very short of site; yew think it is yewre calling to be an editor, and I dont dispute it not meddle with it Sar.

Ive rit sum for yewre paper but yewve cast em all away, or else yew hant received em on count of sum delay. if the fast, I think yew mist it to Dwarf yewre paper's fame, for I didnt rit for munny nor for to git a name.

But I rit becos twas dewty, and fur the public good, others wood like me for to rit and wood print all that I wood. ide like to have you print this that fikes can hear it all, nor think us riters all to blame and the printers unt at all.

There, Sir Unknown!

We've printed some of your thoughts, any way. Let us recommend to you a little more of the same kind of exercise—you can beat that without much trouble.

Victory.

There is nothing more inspiring to the human mind than the promise of Success. Men will dare every danger, encounter every difficulty and peril every minor interest to win the battle of Circumstances. They may put every present joy behind them—willing to defer every present good for the one great good in the future.

There is nothing so dreaded as Defeat. Every energy is pressed into action to avoid it. Every guard is set to give warning of the approach of its Possibility. Every effort is directed so as to drive it back to the realm of shadows.

Yet, there is nothing so little comprehended as the nature of a true victory; and when comprehended, there is nothing so little attractive to the aspiring portion of mankind. True Victory, seen in its proper light, would present to the eyes of most aspirants a not more faithful and attractive picture than the ardent lover would find in the spectacle of the object of his affection standing before the washub in shilling calico, and who ensnared him in silks and satins. Men idealize everything.

Victory may be glorious and it may be shameful. So defeat may be shameful, or glorious. All depends upon kind. The nature of the victories most coveted by ambitious men is not wholly divine; but on the contrary, they often retard the elevation of the race, since they are too generally the results of labors prosecuted for self-aggrandizement. When such labors ultimate in defeat, that defeat is glorious.

True victories are moral victories. True defeats are moral defeats. There is no danger to a good cause from what men please to denominate "defeat" because the Right can never suffer moral defeat. There is more danger to be apprehended from false victories than from any other quarter. The strength of any cause lies in the measure of the faith reposed in Eternal Justice by its advocates. Transient successes render men and parties self-confident—cause them to put their trust in the sagacity of men rather than in the wisdom and justice of measures and the power of right principles. A man may be defeated a thousand times physically, yet, undiminished, be morally invincible. So, yoke the man who has tasted the sweets of Freedom, and he shall still be free—free morally and spiritually free. He still adorns tyranny and revels in the glory of that which he has been. He is not defeated because his judgment is unconvinced. He is not conquered, but he waits opportunity to assume the character of which, before the world, he stands divested.

The whole history of the Past is with voices of solemn warning. Common Sense protests against such a disregard of its plainest precepts; but it avails nothing. They compromised for present peace, and bequeathed to their posterity an intricate moral and political war.

They found Slavery existing and recognized in it an evil which had become formidable from domestication. The best men of those times sagaciously concluded that then was the time to strangle the monster in its cradle. They were eager to do moral battle with tyranny. Such was the counsel of Franklin, Morris, Gerry and Madison. But then, as now, and as there will ever be, there were many with whom present success was everything, and on that also they were ready to sacrifice everything but personal honor. We pass no judgment on their action but the experience of mankind does not add weight to, and that is, that men may be great, good and wise, and in the world's esteem, yet lack stamina to fight moral battles.

A moral battle must go before every physical triumph. Discipline measures the morale of an army because it renders men philosophical. No battle can be won without discipline. It gives men confidence in themselves and in each other, and it teaches them that unity of action is indispensable to success. And thus military discipline arouses the moral energies, and renders them more efficient in the field.

Before Freedom can achieve a permanent victory in this earth its friends have a great moral field to win. Men must learn that place and power are not worth striving for—not worth a moment's thought. They must learn to forget self in remembering man, to labor for the love of the Right, and not to foster a hankering for the loaves and fishes. They must learn to forget the claims of individuals and of localities and to give all their energies to the redemption of bruised, bleeding and suffering Humanity. In plainer terms, the Republican masses must become philanthropists in soul as in profession.

There are some in every community who would perit the best of all causes by attracting the public mind from the great humanitarian questions of the day in order to fix it upon questions of little moment to the people at large and no moral profit to anybody. Such persons are not to be despised or persecuted, but pitied, rather. They are usually such as have wrecked their political health in the "wild hunt for office,"—political dyspeptics, who have hankered after the honors and emoluments of place until their disease has assumed a malignant type. Let them have free access to the light and nutritious food of unrestrained grumbling, and they will cure themselves if their disease be curable. They do not care a fig for the result of the great battle of Right, nor for the present or future success of principles. They adhere to parties as barnacles adhere to a ship's bottom—to be tolerated until the craft shall be overhauled and the unsightly parasites scraped off.

Republicans, we have but one question to ask of ourselves, each and all, and that is, "Are we convinced of the righteousness of our principles and the justice of our cause?" If the answer be "Yes," then we may not stop to inquire how soon we shall achieve the certain victory over Tyranny nor when. We have only to labor on the end, rich in the rewarding approval of Conscience, blest in the consciousness of duty performed. We may not win today, nor to-morrow; but we cannot be defeated if we keep the end in view, but shall come out of every trial purified and strengthened, and with a living faith in the Promise to "such as shall labor diligently to the end."

In reply to our question, as to what he would do in a case like that now pending under the bogus census-taking in Kansas, the editor of the Wayne Co. Herald says:

"Why, sir, we would go, or send our name to the census taker, and have it put on the list, just as the Kansas law provides for such omissions—just as we do in Pennsylvania now. When our Assessor leaves a voter's name off the list, he, or his friend, goes to the Assessor ten days before the election and has it put on the list of taxables."

Our friend seems to have forgotten several things in his reply. We did not presume that an advocate of "substitution to the powers that be," however just and oppressive those "powers" may be, would actually rebel; but we did think that he might inadvertently blurt out his disapprobation of the fraudulent designs manifested in every measure of his party in Kansas and toward Kansas, from its recognition of a bloodier than the Draconian code of laws, its sanction of systematized murder and arson, down to the removal of Gov. Geary for doing something for humanity to the criminal neglect of "the interests of the Democratic party. And we therefore asked him what "he would think, and say, and do," under such circumstances. He has no word of disapprobation for such manifest fraud and unfairness.

That editor knows very well that we based our inquiry upon a state of affairs supposed to exist here as it exists in Kansas—in which the power of the ruling party should be usurped. Now, why doesn't he meet the question fairly and squarely? Why doesn't he say that no just and equitable action could be expected from an usurping power; and therefore that no man with ten grains of common sense would hunt up an assessor, or census-taker who made it a point to violate his official oath in the discharge of one of the plainest and simplest of all duties!

Another thing—we do denounce the outrageous misconduct of democratic officials in Kansas for political effect; and just as we denounce the misconduct of the gambler and the libertine for moral effect. We believe that the principles of the democratic party are just as pernicious as those of the gambler and the libertine. And we submit that when the leaders of a party dare not condemn the perpetration of the worst of crimes lest they damage the sordid interests of that party, it is high time that somebody should be found with moral energy enough to denounce those leaders as accessories to crimes to which modern history furnishes no parallel.

Some little time since we endeavored to foreshadow the probable future policy of the National Democracy in regard to the negro race. We endeavored to show, and still think that we succeeded in showing that the Democracy, to be consistent with the decision of Lord Chief Justice Taney, would at once proceed to recommend a sale of the free blacks of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of paying off the State indebtedness. Accordingly, we are not at all surprised to find that the Democracy of Venango have met in Convention and among other matters adopted the following resolution by an unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That the State Legislature be required to inquire into the expediency of liquidating the debt of the State by the sale of all persons of color now residing in Pennsylvania."

Col. HOLLAND spoke in favor of the resolution. He supposed the proposition might be startling to some, but thought it feasible and consistent with the decision of Judge Taney. His remarks were listened to with profound attention. Probably the colored people will be glad to hear that the Legislature has adjourned for a few months, and their season of probation is extended a brief span. The democracy have but to secure a legislature like that just dispersed, with Mr. Packer as Governor, and this novel plan for liquidating the

State debt may be carried forward. Let the Democracy raise the cry of "Packer and liquidation." We fear that Packer himself might possibly object to a refunding of the State's own.

The Republican County Standard.

The following names were nominated for the respective election districts, viz: Blase—Wm. Butler, J. James, Martin Stratton. Brookfield—E. S. Seelye, Wm. Simmons, L. D. Seelye. Clatsop—Ransler Tolen, T. W. Stark, Moses Lee. Charleston—A. Ritter, Lyman Potter, W. B. Vanhorn. Coalington—Hiram Zimets, H. Kibborn, H. Jaquith. do Boro—S. S. Packard, L. B. Smith, Ira Patchin. Clymer—H. K. Hill, A. A. Ansbry, Clark Beach. Deerfield—E. S. Seelye, E. Bowen, Newton Buckley. Delmar—C. Royce, J. I. Jackson, Chaucery Austin. Elm—T. Bentley, W. C. H. Baxter, James Beebe. Elora—L. Culver, D. B. Shoff, J. A. Hammond. Farmington—Jos. Peters, Rhodes Hall, Reuben Cline. Gaines—H. C. Vermilyea, D. K. Marsh, A. K. Furman. Jackson—Clark Stillwell, Wm. Garrison, H. L. Miller. Knoxville—J. Goodspeed, Augustus Alba, V. Case. Lawrence—M. S. Baldwin, J. Guiles, C. Blanchard. Liberty—D. Darling, Chas. Stanton, Jas. Kinney. Liberty—R. O. Coon, Peter Bonn, and believing this, they content themselves with simply urging upon their fellow-Republicans the necessity of vigilance, and action, instant, and constant to the end.

REPUBLICANS! By your votes last November, you raised Tioga to her proud position as the Banner County of Republicanism—as standard-bearer in the conflict of Right. We need not say that to receive from the high position would show to our brethren elsewhere that we had failed in vigilance and activity; or that it would be hailed by our opponents as an impeachment of the integrity of the masses; for this would be the inevitable consequence of such a recession. But, knowing the intelligence of this community, and that the masses have pledged their uncompromising hostility to Wrong and Oppression upon the altar of Conscience, we do not fear that Tioga will retreat an inch; but confidently and with reason expect, that she will hand down to increase her already overwhelming majority for Free dom.

The State Convention has given us one of the noblest and best of Freedom's champions for a standard-bearer—WILMOT—whose name is familiarly and often spoken in every freeman's household; who is dear to every Republican heart because of his long and unwavering adherence to the principles in the support of which we rally, and to whom, more than to any other public man, do the friends of Freedom look for the redemption of Pennsylvania. The Convention did its duty—let us do ours.

The Committee urgently recommend the Committees of Vigilance to enter at once into the work of organization. It would be well to revise the Clubs which rendered such efficient service last year. It is important that an early meeting of each Club be had, for the purpose of raising a small fund for the purchase of documents for gratuitous distribution; and further, to sub-district each election district and appoint canvassers to procure correct and politically classified lists of all voters, and such as may become voters, in each district, to be returned to the Club for future use and reference. This is a very important matter, and the Committee trust it may not be neglected.

M. H. COBB, Chairman. J. B. POTTER, JOHN DICKINSON, C. H. SEYMOUR, ROBERT CARRISIER, AMBROSE BARBER, J. TURBS.

The Bogus Laws.

The assertion so frequently made that the Bogus Legislature of Kansas has repealed its obnoxious and bloody "laws," enacted at the former Session, is false. A single one of those acts—that imposing a political test-oath on voters—was repealed, with one section only (the twelfth) of "An act to punish offenses against 'Slave Property'—the section which punishes as a felon 'any free person' who shall 'by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory,' or who shall circulate any paper or pamphlet asserting that same. Twelve other sections of that same atrocious act are unrepealed and in force to-day, so far as the enacting body can give them force—among others, these:

"Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinions, sentiment, doctrine, advice or intendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous, or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than five years."

"Sec. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a juror on the trial of any of the sections of this act."

Scores of such enactments remain, and new ones of like tyrannical and partisan character were added at the late session. And yet thousands of well-meaning citizens have been made to believe that the despotic partisan acts of that Legislature, intended to uphold Slavery, have all been repealed.—Pittsburg Gazette.

The N. O. Delta.

A paper is to be started in Indiana, with the attractive title of "The Butcher Knife."

Missouri to be Free.

It seems to be reduced to a certainty that an early and unexpected fruit of the Kansas excitement will be to precipitate the triumph of emancipation in Missouri. Recent events have directed special attention to that State; and her great natural resources, and almost boundless extent of fertile and unimproved lands, have allured a vast number of emigrants from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin, each of these States having contributed largely to the population of Missouri this spring. The late emancipation movement has greatly accelerated this emigration, and the information which has been so widely spread by the friends of free labor, in regard to the small number of slaves in that State and the limited space occupied by slave labor, has had its natural influence. It appears that the entire slave population is about one hundred thousand, against a white population of eight hundred and fifteen thousand. That Slavery decreases wherever it comes in contact with the immigration of white laborers is demonstrated by a recent State census, which proves that since the census of 1830 the white population of the State has increased thirty seven per cent., while the number of slaves has increased but fifteen per cent. in the same time. The high prices which negroes command in the cotton-growing States operate at the same moment to promote the results we are noticing; and as the extreme value of Cotton bids fair to be maintained for a long time to come, the migratory movement of the blacks must continue, in accordance with the inevitable laws of trade, and will go on increasing until it completely drains those more Northern Slave States in which other labor can readily be substituted. A prime field hand will now command in the Cotton States from \$1,500 to \$2,000, in Missouri, and the cost of clothing and risk of keeping, is equivalent to \$20 per month and board—a price for labor that would call to Missouri such an army of foreign laborers as would speedily cause her wilderness to blossom. At present the hardy men of Iowa and Illinois, who understand the position and prospects of Slavery in Missouri, are those who are availing themselves of her cheap land and favored climate—the immense eastern emigration to those States enabling the older settlers to dispose of their improved farms at high prices. Thus the two forces of cheap lands and dear negroes are solving a political problem, under the operation of a natural, or if you please, a higher, law, which is both inflexible and irresistible.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Death from Poison Used in the Manufacture of Brandy.

At about 11 o'clock Thursday morning, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Wright, liquor manufacturer, at Brampton, left the store for the purpose of manufacturing a quantity of brandy from raw spirits. He took with him a preparation used for this purpose—by some called essence of wine, and by others essence of brandy. The preparation was placed on the table in the warehouse; and the deceased (Mr. Morris) after preparing a portion of the liquor, returned to the store, and took a glass of ale with some friends from Toronto.

He had scarcely returned to his former occupation more than five minutes before the porter ran into the store in great alarm, exclaiming, "Mr. Morris has been tasting the essence of brandy, and it has killed him!" On those present running to the spot, it was found that the report was too true; the sufferer had inadvertently tasted a few drops of the drug, which is nearly allied to prussic acid, and instant death was the consequence. An inquest was held in the afternoon; but the verdict of the jury was not given at the time the cars left Brampton. Mr. Morris was a very well educated young man of highly respectable family in Gloucestershire, England.

MEN ALWAYS FIT FOR FREEDOM.

There is only one cure for the evils which newly-acquired freedom produces, and that cure is freedom! When a prisoner leaves his cell, he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to discriminate colors, or to recognize faces; but the remedy is not to remand him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half-blind in the house of bondage, but let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason; the extreme violence of opinion subsides; hostile theories correct each other; the scattered elements of truth cease to conflict, and begin to coalesce; and at length a system of justice and order is educed out of the chaos. Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim! If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may, indeed, wait forever!—T. B. Macaulay.

ADMISSIONS AND PREDICTIONS.

A correspondent of a Milwaukee paper, calling himself a "Free Democrat," (probably an office holder,) writes from Kansas, making the following statements, which we must admit to be true, as it cannot be expected that the writer intended to damage his own party:

First—That four-fifths of the Free State men of Kansas are Republicans.

Second—That there are a few feeble Free State Democrats, like himself; but unable to effect anything against the "National Democrats," who are Pro-Slavery.

Third—That this Pro Slavery party will send their most talented men to the Convention, and will frame a Slave Constitution containing a clause prohibiting any amendment, except by nine-tenths of the voters of the State, until the year 1900.

Fourth—That Congress will admit the State with such a Constitution, as a Slave State, as a party and Administration measure.

The source from whence this testimony is derived gives it an importance which does not attach to all statements of a similar character.—Elmira Advertiser.

SALE OF AN IRISHMAN IN KENTUCKY.

A white man was advertised to be sold in Covington, Ky., on Saturday, by the Sheriff. His name is Hughes, and his crime, vagrancy. He is an Irishman, and his servitude is to last five months. The Alabama Journal thinks the Dred Scott decision should go a step further and place men of foreign birth in the same status with the negroes. This proceeding would suit that print exactly. The editor of the Statesman, we believe, is a Kentuckian. What has he to say about this proceeding in his native State? We were not aware before that selling Irishmen was one of its "peculiar institutions."—Ohio State Journal.

There is a negro named Grey, now living in Chicago, who holds a passport under the hand of the Secretary of State, broad seal attached, which declares that he is a citizen of the United States, and guarantees him protection. Mr. G. also holds a certificate of commendation, made in 1835, which is signed by James Buchanan, who therein states that "Mr. Grey is a citizen of the United States."

In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, the question arises how and by what Law colored men have ceased to be citizens since?

WHAT IT COSTS SOMETIMES TO REPEAT "HEARSAY."

Last week, in Canandaigua, a case was brought before Judge Strong for adjudication, which involved the question as to whether the retailing of scandal is a fineable offence. It was an action for slander, brought against Mr. EDWIN A. NORTH, of East Bloomfield, by Miss SOPHIA PIXLEY, of the same town. It appeared that the defendant had circulated a report to the effect that Miss PIXLEY, while connected with a Concert Company known as the "Amphions," had been in the habit of occupying a bed with her brother. The only defence was that he qualified the statement, by saying that he did not know except by information received from sources which he named, whether it was true or not. The jury returned a verdict of \$2,500 for the plaintiff.—Elmira Gazette.