The Philadelphia News is agitated by one of those nervous paroxysms common to old women and old fugies of the masculine gender. It is disturbed through fear that the Legislature of this State will so modify the law as to allow "atheists" and other "infidels"

to testify in the Courts.
Some centuries ago it was the fashion to exclude "unbelievers" from the right to give testimony either in civil or criminal proceed-If a man did not accept the teachings of the Church, he could not swear to his account for the purpose of collecting it; and if his wife or daughter was ravished before his eyes he could not be a witness against the transpressor. The News thinks this an admirable rule, and imagines society would be resolved into chaos if it should be renealed. Alas! for conservatism. A strong disposition is springing up in all civilized nations to annul all regulations which debar classes of people from the privilege or obligation of disclosing what they know concerning maters pending before the tribunals of justice. In some States the change has been carried so far that parties to civil suits are allowed to become witnesses in their own behalf; their testimony is given to the Court and jury as that of interested individuals, and consequently to be received with such abatements as should seem to be proper. Upon the same basis, we hold it to be sound policy to take the testimony of all persons who know or are supposed to know, anything of a case under investigation. Let the atheist and christian both lie heard, and let their testimony be taken for much or little according to the char-

Oaths, as an expedient for getting at the truth, are falling into disrepute. Every man, who is familiar with the details of the Courts, knows that oaths in themselves amount to little in ensuring veracious testimony. The penalty for perjury is what is efficacious .-Untruthful men will lie, whether sworn or not; and as readily in the one condition as in the other, if they have a reasonable prospect of escaping punishment.

It has for a long time seemed to us that the best plan for arriving at the truth in judicial proceedings was to abolish all disabilities to becoming witnesses and oaths or abjurations; to let all persons be heard, and to inflict the same punishment for telling a lie in the capacity of a witness which is now inflicted for the fictitioue crime of perjury. Falsehood would then become the odious thing perjury now is: and men would avoid a lie as care fully as they do perjury now.

The change would operate, we think, beneficially on the columns of the News. We see a good many things therein which we are confident its editors would not like to swear to; and if lying should become as odious as perjury we suspect there would be an improvement in that particular .- Honesdale Democrat.

FUGITT ACQUITTED ... On last Sunday morning the jury that had been impannelled on the case of this man, brought in a verdict acquitting him. We know not upon what ground such a verdict was rendered. Everybods is familiar with the horrid deed he perpetrated, and the horrid manner in which he performed it, and yet for murdering a Free State man in cold blood, tearing from his head the scalp, and exhibiting it dripping with blood in the public streets, this cold hearted wretch is tried, and after the mockery of a trial sent forth to the world without a legal reproach. It is but a few days, since one of the meanest Democratic organs (the Cincinnati Enquirer) was hoping that Fugitt would be hung-justly as every man felt that this wretch merited to swing, yet so completely have the Borderers everything in their handunder the bogus laws, that murderers, incendiaries, all may escape justice if their victims were but Free State men. And yet it is this lawless, dispressived, chaotic, arparchial condition that Gov. Walker wishes to prolong ad infinitum almost, by the indirect circuitous and prolix mode of adjustment he proposes to have adopted .- Quindaro Chindowan.

Our readers will doubtless recollect one Captain Smith, tried some time since for his concern in the slave trade. He was charged with a capital offence, and the case was perperfectly clear against him; but to avoid the chance of his getting off by some quibble or pretense set up by him, of not being a citizen of the United States, the prosecution consented to accept a plea of guilty for a minor offense. Under this plea he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. During his imprisonment he freely boasted to those who visited him of his connection with the slave-trade, and his special relish for the business. His term of imprisonment having expired, the President has remitted his fine and let him free. He thinks it a pity we suppose, now that the slave-trade is so brisk, that Captain Smith should not have an opportunity to relengage in his favorite employment. One good voyage at the present prices would remunerate him for all the losses of his trial and imprisonment. - N. Y. Tribune.

LAWFUL REVENGE. - Many years since a gen: leman in Newington, a parish of Wethersfield, Conn., who was a very religious and conscientious man married one of the most ill-natured and troublesome women who could he found in the vicinity. This occasioned a universal surprise wherever he was known, and one of his neighbors ventured to ask him the reasons which had governed his choice. He replied, that having had but little trouble in the world, he was fearful of becoming too much attached to things of time and sense, and thought that by experiencing some afflictions, he should become more weaned from the world, and that he married such a woman as he thought would accomplish this object. The best part of the story is, that the wife, hearing the reasons why he married her was much offended, and out of revenge, became one of the most pleasant and dutiful wives in town, declaring that she was not going to be made a pack horse to carry her husband to heaven.

Thd Meadville Journal expresses the belief that the Republican majority in Crawford county this year will equal, and probably exceed, that of last year. We feel authorized to give similar assurances in regard to Brie county. Wilmot's majority will be twenty-five hundred, and perhaps three thousand .- Erie Gazette.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, ..., Editor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, July 9, 1857. *,* All Business, and other Communications must ne 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. LÉWIS, Of Chester County.

The burning of the British steamer Montreal on the St. Lawrence last week, caused the death of nearly 300 persons.

Owing to an unusual press of new advertisements this week, we are forced to defer much that would have appeared in this department, until next week.

The corn crop does not promise much to the gar ner, in this region, and we trust our farmer friends will remember that buckwheat is, in some sort, a tolerable substitute. Corn is at least three weeks late in its growth, and it is only possible that it will ripen. Unless some measures are taken to prevent it, the coming winter will witness much suffering See advertisement of R. M. Welles & Brooks, Ti-

oga Point Agricultural Works, Athens, Bradford co.

Also, the advertisement of Messra, Sears & Wil cox. They have fitted up the Store lately occupied by Mrs. Stevens, one door below R. S. Builey's, store and are prepared to furnish Groceries and Provisions at reasonable prices.

The New-York Court of Appeals has declared the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Act, and Fernando Wood has caved in. We suppose our democratic cotemporaries will now tell their readers that Mayor Wood is a bad man for resisting the laws of the State. They profess such faith in the infallibility of Judicial decrees that they can no longer doubt the wicked and treasonable nature of Fernando's rebellion. Gentlemen, we shall publish your recantations with great pleasure. Remember.

"And while the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return."

These are glorious days-June days. Half-transparent purple mists lie all day upon the hills. The skies are dimly seen through a veil of tropical haze. The indescribable shimmer of the unequally heated air lends a dreamy aspect to the landscape. The summer of Nature is indeed surpassingly lovely What saith the poet?

"When she walketh abroad in the bloom of her beauty;
The purple mists that sleep on the hills are her

shadow; Flower-sandaled her feet and her forehead enclus tered with gems empyrean."

The "glorious Fourth," with its glory and its shameful excesses has passed away. Its advent was preceded by the usual explosion of anvils, the ring ing of bells and the blowing of horns. Friday night was made wonderfully hideous in this village. Juvenile America "brayed barailla di horns, dinner-bells, and hoarse lungs. Cats slunk away from the scene of their accustomed caterwaylings, and dogs crept into back yards, howling a dis mal refrain. - Nobody slept.

The morning came in its leveliest guise. We almost regretted its exceeding loveliness in view of its almost certain desecration. No preparation for a Celebration was made in this village, and a great many people soluced themselves with the thought they would gain in quiet what they might lose in glory. But they reckoned unwisely. A portion of the day rivaled Bedlum. We attended a quiet little gathering in a not distant neighborhood, where all was peaceful and decorous. Returning at 4 o'clock. our village streets presented an unhappy contrast. We saw the brand of whiskey on many foreheads. the carriage of the victim. The evidence is dam- of that Territory with emigrants from the We heard of others not too large to be tied and he is discharged by Lecompte. to the maternal apron-strings, not a whit better off. We wondered if the borough authorities had aught to do with keeping order, and concluded a nay,"since order was not kept. Rowdies prowled, and

We submit that the anniversary of our nation's Independence, if observed at all, should be observed as the Sabbath-Day of the nation. It is an appropriate day for thankegiving and thank-offerings. It is not a day for getting drunk and for intempe ate indulgence of the appetites and passions; and since excess has come to be inseparable from popular celebrations of the day, we say to parents, " do not permit your children to attend such celebrations, nor send them into villages where the reckless and abandoned congregate, and by example corrupt the It refused to remove the infamous Lecompte. I morals of the young and teach them their first paces in a career of dissipation."

It is our candid opinion that greater moral damage ensued to the nation last Saturday than during the most exciting political campaign which has ever

been prosecuted within our borders. Where Do They Stand?

Not long since, we took up a professedly Demo cratic paper, in the editorial department of which we discovered an article upon the subject of Slave-A laudable curiosity to know what could be said of the matter in a Democratic organ in the North, and which could not be construed into an at. tempt to agitate, induced us to read it carefully and critically. As we concluded not to be surprised at anything it might contain, so we distilled from the the strength of his party in Kansas. cerning the right and the wrong of Slavery, with. out experiencing the slightest twinge of disappoint-

We learned that " Northern democrats do not desire the extension of Slavery, yet will do nothing " to prevent its extension. That Southern democrats would not seek to extend Slavery but for the fact that the existence of the democratic party depends upon it. That democrats do not feel fo " the wrongs of the slave because democrats have nothing to do with the slave or his condition .-"That it is of no consequence either to the slave or " to the Democratic party, whether Slavery exists in Kansas, or anywhere else; but that the Free States are more happy and prosperous and more rapid in their growth than the Slave States. That the negro is happier in a state of servitude than he can be as a freeman; but that the South would of do well to hit upon some scheme of emancipation " for the benefit of the white race, as, to the pegro, it can not make much difference whether he is a

Now, the foregoing is unmitigated bosh. Stealing

MAN, or a chattel."

human greatness; and in just so much as men full the beck and went at the bidding of their warlike and haughty Norman musters. They were collars the Dred Scott decision, Kansas and Utah. procure, the Mormons were the anivation of more manifest every day. of brass and collars of iron, and were transferred from master to master with the soil. Worse than this, the more powerful Saxon proprietors enslaved their own race, and collared them as so many dogs, Gurth, the swineherd, and Wamba, the son of Wit. less, were not introduced as supernumerary actors in a romance, but as representatives of a class' then existing and suffering in the menial capacity of a conquered race. The Saxon was then, in intellectual developement and in general culture, undeniably the inferior of his master. He was set apart to do the drudgery even as the negro is held in this Republic. Like the negro he was beaten with many stripes. Like the negro he had no security for the uninterrupted flow of domestic bliss. Did he marry a free woman, she was degraded to his own level, and his children inherited his chains. He was enslaved because he was one of a conquered race He was looked down upon by his lordly master as a chattel, incapable of cultivation and refinement, and void of the finer feelings which commend men to each other as brethren by a mysterious affinity. In this condition our aucestors remained for many years -semi-barbarous, stolid, almost indifferent, slaves. The Norman-doubtless thought (as do democrats today) that the Saxon was better off in servitude than he could be as a treeman; and that liberty, to such a degraded race would prove a curse rather than a been and must ever be the specious pretence of Tyranny in the subjugation of the weak. And the enslavers of the negro are not a jot less tyrannical and pretentious than were those haughty masters who inherited and whipped our ancestors.

Slavery is a great, moral wrong-a crime. Eve ry living man and woman has something to do with it. It is of consequence to true men whether this terrible crime shall have a free pass into new territories and thus grasp the means of perpetuity. No race, class, or individual can be degraded or disgraced without cause, and the effect be not felt beyond that race, class, or individual. It is wisely ordered that wrong shall react upon the wronger, and not only upon the actual oppressor, but upon the remojest peoples. The world of Man receives its every permanent benefit through the perfecting developnent of its members. Stay the development of the individual and in so much the progress of the world is stayed. And thus it follows that so long as the negro is borne down to the unimal plane, the race will lack just so much manhood and moral excel-

It is true that this mysterious mutual dependence of individual upon individual, of class upon class, and of race upon race, cannot be made plain to every mind. To our democratic friends, who deny the unity of the races, it cannot be demonstrated. the disturbing cause be joy or sorrow.

The so-called democratic party will not oppose the extension of Slavery for a very good reason-such opposition would be deliberate spicide. In the North that party has no organized existence. In the South, no other party has any organized existence. There is no difference of opinion there on this vexed question, but all are agreed that slavery extension is the true policy of the Democracy. In wie cannot see why there should be any double in the minds of the Northern people as to the policy to be pursued. Humanity has but one voice in the matter, and Justice says " Whatever is right is expedient.

The recent trial and acquittal of one Fugit, charduring the summer of 1856, laid a wager with a instrument, the Missouri compromise, sucfellow-ruffian in Leavenworth that he would fetch | ceeded in effecting its repeal, and thus threw him a scalp before night. He was seen by several open Kansas to the spread of the slave instipersons, in the vicinity where the brutal deed was lution. Having thus opened it, the Demodone, and by one young man, within a few yards of cratic party were bound to assist the flooding We believe that not one of the border-ruffian

butchers has yet been brought to punishment. Ev. from the free States; permitted Missouri, ery one has escaped the clutches of the law. Nor is it at all strange; for under the operation of the close the Missouri river against the advance swaggered and hoosed along the streets, insulting bogus laws, a man must be tried by his peers in inio of the pestiterous abolitionists; and by enquity—no Free State man being eligible to a seat in the jury-box. Every jury is packed; and while border-ruffian murderers are admitted to bail, or declared innocent in the face of direct evidence to the contrary. Free-State men are arraigned on the merest pretences, thrust into filthy jails'and refused bail. when the event proves that no foundation whatever for the charge existed.

The Administration has endorsed the laws under which these legal outrages are not only permitted but encouraged. It refused to sustain Gov. Geary. sustains him under all circumstances and in every perversion of Justice. Mr. Buchanan is like the tory should frame their own institutions-or monarch, who, in his dotage, surrounded himself with little children that he might forget that he was even's have shown that the Southern institugrowing old. So Mr. Buchanan has selected South. tion can not be made permanent in Kansas. ern eyes through which to examine affairs in Kan- The indomitable abolitionists and Yankees sas. He sees nothing as it is, but as the South wish are crowding into every part of Kansas; es him to see it; and thus he is kept quiet, like a troublesome child diverted by a picture.

Will the ridiculously small vote at the June election in that territory-less than 4000 in a popula- people there, it will be rejected. I know that tion of about 75.000-open the President's eyes? our Southern friends are opposed to submit-We hope so. It will be remembered that the Free- ting the proposed Constitution to the people State men refused to vote under, or in any way to but it can not well be prevented. recognize the bogus laws of the Territory. Mr. Buchanan can now judge somewhat intelligently of

Mr. J. H. C. WHITING, N. E. Corner Chestaut and Fifth Siz. Philadelphia, will publish in a few days, A complete History of Gov. Geary's Administration n Kansas, with a full History of that Territory from its discovery up to June 1857, with portraits of the ington should see proper to take upon this prominent actors therein, its invasions, battles, mur. subject, should be energetically sustained as ders and election frauds. The work is proceeding the true Democratic doctrine. Democracy under the eye of Gov. Geary and will doubtless be the best work for reference in regard to that Territury. The price is not marked in the circular.

" Little Dorrit," by Dickens, is just published complete by T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. We have read this last work of Dickens with gonaine pleasura. Among its best characters with gonaine pleasura. Among its best characters are "Little Dorrst," the Angel of the Marshalsea; Arthur Clennam, whose manhood was scarcely less beautiful than his unsuffied childhood; John Chivery Junior, who knew how to be magnanimous better Junior, who knew how to be magnanimous better than most people of greater pretensions; Daniet Doyce; who had a happy faculty of contenting himself while laboring and waiting; and the honest hearted Paneks who attended to the interests of his friends to the neglect of his own. It is one of the author's best efforts, and we advise those who would read and grow better, to send the publisher 50 cents, is either right, or it is wrong, and so is it as regards
Slavery. Manhood, in its fulness, is the acme of dollar's worth of patterns in this number.

now in session in this city, on the subject of another, and which we knew so well how to of a wide split in the party are becoming We are greatly indebted to the Register for the Democracy in Illinois. But they have if the Republicans stand firmly together, and the notes of this speech (over the left,) by now gone to a distant theafre, and by a large put forth all the effort in their power, they which we are enabled to present a sketch on increase of their numbers, and a determinathe motning after its delivery, or even before, tion evinced by them, that they will not obey State Ticket-including of course, their canto the interesting performance. We repeat confempt-introducing a system in domestic that we are under vast obligations to the life not in harmony with our constitutions-Register for these notes, and we hope that have and are likely to bring us into conflict we can requite the favor by a more salutary with a church and temporal organization that party.—Blair Whig. treat than "undiluted aqua fortis," which may lead to great difficulties. I fully recogthat sheet assures us is the common drink of nize their former valuable services in the the Germans, after they have used for a con- cause of Democracy, even would gladly see siderable time lager bier, their "national them come back to its fold; but if they perdrink."

Judge Douglas was aware of the delicate matters connected with the Dred Scott decision. A majority of the Juffges of the Supreme Court were from the South. It had long been the object of the Democracy to give the South the control of the Supreme Court. The Democracy could not expect to be sustained by the slave States unless this was done. The Dred Scott decision, which asserts that negroes can not be made citizens-that they have no rights as men-that they are only fit for slaves-that there is no power in Congress, given by the Constitution, blessing. This is the tyrant's argument. It has to prevent the carrying of this species of property into the Territories-that the owners of slaves can take them into the free States. and take them out, at their pleasure—the Dred Scott decision, which asserts all these things, although opposed to all the action of the Government from its origin down to the few last years of that distinguished patriot and Democrat, Franklin Pierce-is a decision of the Supreme Court, and must be final, and be the law of the land until reversed. He was aware that George Washington,

Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and other names connected with the formation of the Constitution, and bound, as Presidents, to carry out its provisions, did, in every case referred to, act in opposition to the present not be supposed that the makers of the Conutitution understood as well its several meanings as the present Judges who have the experience of the past to show constitutional upon the Constitution by the various platforms adopted by our Democratic national conventions. [Cheers.] He thought he had thus completely justified the action of the Court, a common chord of sympathy, and that its vibra- party of progress, and if old constructions of tions are felt by every sentient creature, whether the Constitution did not answer the purposes and prolonged cheers.] of the party, we were bound to have others.

[Nine cheers.]

He would, in a concise manner, give his views of the state and future condition of Kansas, with entire frankness. That was a point in his character which, in this, case as in all others, could not be dispensed with. In 1849, in a speech in this place, he had declared that the Missouri compromise was of a sacredness akin to the Constitution, and the hand that should be raised against it should be withered for the sacrilege. He honestly thought so at the time he uttered these words. But afterwards he became interested in the domestic institution, and means were desirable to extend it over the southern ged with murdering and scalping a Free State man | part of the great Nebraska Territory. Under named Hopps, affords us a clue to the policy of the such advice as that of the statesman and Administration toward Kansas. This Fugit, according to the evidence elicited on his trial, sometime consented to raise his arm against the sacred the movement; permitted the South to send Col. Titus with troops to keep out settlers with the use of the arms of Government, to succeeded in giving to Kansas a legislature whose labors were directed by the enactment of laws to secure Kansas as a field on which to extend the patriarchal institution. This system of measures directly remitted from the project of opening Kansas to slavery. We thus had the power there, and it was then and under this state of things that we appear ed before the public with that truly Democratic doctrine, that the people of the Terrias we had it, "popular sovereignty." Bu and I believe that, if the convention which is to form the Constitution, and which will be a slave Constitution, is submitted to the

We have said too much in favor of popular sovereignty to take from the people the power that is claimed for them-unless we adopt a new doctrine that only those who voted in the election of delegates should be permitted to vote for or against the Constitution. Whatever course our Democratic friends in Washis, I repeat, progressive. You know how strongly I expressed myself in regard to the sacredness of the compromise, and yet in sixteen months I was the death of it, and still my whole course was entirely Democratic. I sustained the popular sovereignty doctrine in Kansas, because I believed we had force enough there to make it a slave State; and I would now readily take side with our southern friends was I not fearful that it might use up what is left to us of the genuine Democracy in the North. [Ten cheers.]

Gentlemen, this Mormon or Utah matter, is a difficult one." While Mormonism existed in our State, it was a great adjunct of the Demour State, it was a great adjunct of the Deinson or State, it was a great adjunct or State, it was a g

should the weather be such as to put a stop our laws-spurning the Constitution with sist in the course they have taken, something must be done to sustain the character and dignity of our government. I fearn that a full set of officers are to be made for the Territory, and that a body of troops to sustain them are to be stationed within striking distance, say on the beautiful prairies of Bear river,-and I earnestly hope that these measures will be sufficient to induce Gov. Young to so far accommodate himself and his people to the new state of things, that the sympathies of the Democracy and the Mormons may still run together. But if this will not answer, then I am for using the whole power of Government in putting the laws and Constitution in full force in Utab. This must be done to save the Democracy at home. I am inclined to believe that Mormonism in Utah is not so bad as represented. The idea of Gov. Young taking an airing in a

three children each, seems to me to be beyond the bounds of credulity. In concluding my remarks you will perceive that the popular sovereignty doctrine is not intended for Utah. It is only to be used in particular times and under particular circumstances. [Long continued cheering.] Pellow-citizens: My home is Illinois. All my hopes centre on Illinois. I am proud of the call you have made on me to address you decisions of the Supreme Court; but it could on the great national topics of the late decision of the Supreme Court, popular sovereignty in Kansas, the condition of affairs in Utah and the duties of Government in con-nection therewith. I have been frank with errors, and who have also the lights thrown you. I thank you for your kind attention. I would address you more at length, but for

carriage with his twenty-six wives, with their

the necessity of proceeding immediately to Chicago. I would retire with you to the hospitable establishment of the late General and he had only further to say upon this of the State Arms Department, and spend a We believe that all intelligent being is connected by point, that the Democratic party were the social hour, but my path and my lastes are now in a different direction. [Continued

We have thus given a sketch. We do it in compliment to the Register, and will spare its thanks. We like to reciprocate favors with that jewel, its editor. - Illinois State Journal.

Our Correspondence

Letter From Kansas.

Quindaro, K. T., June 15, 1857. FRIEND COBB: In my last epistle, I promised you I would write again soon, and now proceed to redeem that promise, although nothing of much importance has transpired

Every day from morning till night is heard the sound of the woodman's axe, the pick and shovel, and the hammer driving nails on the new erected buildings. Already the place presents quite a business-like appearance, and n the course of a few years will be a large and thriving place. Gov. Robinson is building a residence here, and in short, this is to be his head quarters. Less than six months ago where this place is now situated the hand We saw one boy of 8 years, possibly, unmistakably ning, almost positive, yet the jury find him guiltless South; and also the administration favored of industry had done nothing. There was no track anywhere around here except an Indian trail. Now, how changed. The rudiments of a city are here, and there are stores, hotels, mills, and new buildings are being erected every day, many of which are being built of stone. The company are erecting a new sawmill which is the largest in the Territory. An Academy, is under course of erection, and will be completed in ime to commence with the winter term.

Than this country there is no better land on the face of the earth. The soil is a dark sandy loam, averaging from 2 to 5 feet in depth. It is nearly all rolling prairie, and no better can be found anywhere. The crops all look well; corn is up nearly a foot high. The weather is very warm—the thermometer standing at 92 degrees in the shade. On Sunday, June 7, the mercury went up to 98.

The country here is new, but it will not be long ere she can boast of having everything that is needed. The tide of emigration is somewhat abating, but it will commence again in the fall. Laborers here command the following prices! Stone masons \$3 00 per day. Carpenters \$2 50 to \$3 00. Common laboring men \$2 50 to \$1 75. Board can be obtained here for \$3 50 to \$6 00 per week. This is a poor place for idle men. A person with capital can come here and amass an independent fortune in a few years.

It is estimated that 75,000 persons have arrived in Kansas this season; nineteen twentieths of whom are Free State men Kansas is destined to become a Free State, and will be one of the most prosperous in the Union.

Gov. Walker was present at the Convention in Topeka, and made a very favorable speech for the Free State party. The next day he went to Big Springs and sang a different song; said the Territorial Laws must be obeyed, &c. The Free State men declare openly that they will resist every attempt to enforce those Bogus laws. They have been trampled upon by the Pro-Slavery party, and are bound to stand up in their ranks. Brutal murders are being committed every now and then by the Pro-Slavery party. If the Bogus Laws are enforced, another civil war will ensue. I have not time to write any more at present. We have a post office here now. and the Agitator comes regular.

F. A. Root.

There is a woman fiving in Pulaski county

human gleatness; and in just so much as men full short of that perfect development of their faculties, in that degree is the race wronged and degraded. But a few centuries ago, our progenitors came at the Jurors, attending upon the U. S. Courts lions, which the Mormon chiefs had one after cratic ranks in that city, and that evidences will not only elect WILMOT, but the entire didates for the Supreme Bench. Messrs. Lewis and Veech are in every respect equal to the Democratic nominees, and deserve the earnest and active support of the Republican

The record of Mr. Packer on the question of Temperance is exciting considerable atten-tion. We do not attach much importance to it, one way or the other. Mr. Packer is a man who courts the popular breeze; and if it serves his political aspirations to be an advocate of prohibitory laws, he will be a prohibitionist, as he was when he was a candidate for legislative honors in a temperance district; but when it serves his purposes to favor tree whiskey and lager, he will do that also. We shall, however, as a matter of information, publish his record on the subject. one of these days .- Lebanon Courier.

-M-A-R-R-I-E-D-

On the 4th inst., in Chatham Tioga Co. Pa. by the Rev. S. Butler, Mr. SAMUEL KELLEY of Bradford Steuben Co. N. Y. to Miss SARAH COLE of the former place. By James Kelley Esq., at his residence in Charleston on the th inst., Mr. JOHN DANGLE and Miss MARY BLINN, all

of Delmar.
July 4th, at the Crystal Fountain Hotel, Wellsboro, by Rev. W. A. Bronson, Mr. JOHN CARRIL Jr. and Miss SARAH KILBOURN, both of Pike Valley Potter Co. Pn.

NEW STYLE OF CHEMISES for sale by Mrs Rafferty. Also, Patterns for Infant Wardrobe PROPOSALS for carrying the Mail from Wells-boro via Cherry Flats, Covington, Sullivan and Sylvania to Troy, (30 miles) daily, (Sundays except. ed) each way, will be received at Wellsboro P.O., for ten days from date. Wellsboro, July 6, 1857.

THE Republicans of Wellsboro and vicinity are requested to meet in the Court House at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, 10th inst., to transact important business.

July 9, 1857.

Wm. Roberts,
L. I. Nichols,
J. F. Donaldson.
Committee of Vigilance.

WILCOX & SEARS. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN SOLE & UPPER LEATHER.

BOOTS & SHOES. FINDINGS, PORK & FLOUR,

PROVISIONS & GROCERIES, of all kinds, as cheap as the cheapest.

Cash paid for Hides, Calf-Skins and Sheep Pelts. One door below Bailey's Store. Sear's Shoc shop removed to same building. July 9th, 1857. ly.

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Of-IST OF LETTERS remaining in the account fice at Wellsboro, Quarter ending June 30, 57.

A—Austin Benjunin.

B—Brown Thomas-Barney J. H.—Broughton

Rocham Nathan L.

Miss Margaret- Bonham Nathan L. C-Cooley Levi J...Cooper Mariah.
D-Dyer Thomas-Derould Ephriam.
F-Foote I. A.
G-Gièenther Conrad-Gilky Mrs. Sally.

H-Hoche Samuel-Hart Muster Thomas. J-Jackson Mrs. Sarah.

K-Knox George,
Minahamo Margaret, Joans Michael Creedin) Messenger.
N-Nickerson Hiram.

T—Nickerson Hiram.

O—Olmstead J.

R—Recse John D.

T—Tompkins Elias B.

W—Wellington Q. W.—Wood J. D. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

I. D. RICHARDS, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post of fice at Tioga, Quarter ending June 30, 1837.

A—Adenty S. E.—Armstrong A. O.

B—Berry Morton-Burdick R. P-Butler Miss Netta-Bixbee Amos-Buller Rufus-Butler Miss Harriet M-Bostwick Daniel-Brooks Miss Eliza D. C-Carpenter M-Cook Rufus W.-Clark William Crapser Miss Charlotte-Cohen B.-Campbell Joel-

Chaples Miss Catherine-Colegyove Miss D. E-Edems John-Eydam Alex. F-Ferry Miss Hannah-Frazer George F.-Francisco R. H.-Field Prescott.

G-Gregory O. S. 2.-Graves George-Gray Chas. A.-Gales G. F. H-Haslett George-Hill Mrs. Rody-Herrington

Alonzo-Hill William-Harahan Edmund-Higgins Mrs A. R.-Hildenburgh James H.-Harris Eliarrs A. K...-Hidenburgh James H...-Harris Eli...
Holmes J. S.

J-Jurin E. M.

K.-Kingsley John-Ketchum R..-Kunhell C. L.
Kiley John 3.-Keeny George D.

L.-Lefferts E. B..-Littlefield George W.

MI.-Mead B. B..-Mann Thomas.-Mosher Crandal

P-Pond L.

R.—Redington J.
S.—Scott James.—Spoor M. M.—Swimler Marvel.
Steele J. B. & Co...Spaldin S. P...Slocomb George.

T.- Wilcox J. C. Woodward John B.

W. W. Woodward John B.
W. W. W. W. Woodward John B.
W. W. W. T. URELL, P. M.

TIOGA POINT AGRICULTURAL WORKS. R. M. WELLES & BROOKS, Athens, Bradford Co., Pa.



Emery's unrivaled Railroad Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators, Threshers and Cleaners, Portable Circular and Cross-Cut Saw Mills and Shingle Machines. Clover Hullers, Emery's, Hickok's and Krauser's Cider Mills and Presses, Corn Shellers, Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters, Horse Rakes, Dog Powers, Clow's Grain Cradles, Corn and Cob Mills, Cultivators, Horse Hoes. Dederick's Hay-Press, Stump Machines, Leather and Rubber

Ketchum's Mower & Reaper Excelsion Fanning Mills, Provision Safes and Refrigerators.

Extras supplied for repairing all Machines sold by us. Our Excelsior Fanning Mills are the best in the States. Descriptive Catalogues, Price Lists and Circulars sent grats to applicants. Send us your address. R. M. Welles & Brooks. Athens, Pa., July 9, 1857.—3m.
P.S. We have for sald cheap for cash, payable before the first day of September next, two Ketchum's Light 2: Bosse Mowers, 4 feet cutter bars; they are strong, durable machines, well adapted for