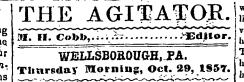
THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

From the New York Evening Post. Comfort for the Republicans. While the Washington Union is making its readers happy over the triumphs of the Administration in Pennsylvania, it is our privilege to comfort the readers of the Even. ing Post not only with Republican triumphs in states like Ohio, which we carried in 1856, but in quarters where a year ago we were powerless. It is now sufficiently well ascertained that Marcus J. Parrott is elected congressional delegate from Kansas, by a majority of five thousand, and that both Houses of the legislature are in the hands of the Republicans.

When we recal the effort made by the Administration to elect its partisans in that territory; the mission thither of Robert J. Walker, with pro-consular powers; the temporary abandonment of the Utah expedition, that, with the troops ordered to quell disturbances in that quarter, his rule might be rendered more imposing, and, as the event has proved, that the vote of the Administration party might be increased; and finally, when we consider the vast consequences to the whole Union, depending upon the success of the free-state party in Kansas, in determining not only its own future destiny, but to n great extent the future territorial policy of our Government, we find ourselves unable the event ought to inspire. If Kansas is a free state, it will be one of the most extraordinary political victories ever achieved by peaceful means. It will put an end to the ides that the political power of the country reposes any longer with the slave states, or that the path of ambition runs exclusively in a southerly direction.

Already signs of this new era are appearing. The demagogues, who are the weathercocks of public opinion, already have begun their genuflexions to the new order of democracy, which is getting possession of the country. We have before us an article from the Chicago Times, which affords a favorable specimen of an anxious inquirer on his way to the true faith This paper has the credit of speaking the opinions of Senator Douglas. The following article a year ago would have secured for the editor, if he had chanced to be in Kansas, a dwelling-place in its penitentiery for at least ten years. It now foreshadows the doctrine which Mr. Douglas may be expected to profess. next year in the United States Senate. Speaking of the Constitutional Convention in Kansas, it says :

"What that convention will do, or what it will not do, we have not the means of knowing. But we know that any attempt to force a pro-slavery constitution upon the people without voting it down at the polls, will be regarded, after the recent expression of sentiment, as so decidedly unjust, oppressive and unworthy of a free people, that the people of the United States will not sanction it. It would add thousands to the vote of the Republican party in every State of the Union, and give to that organization what it has and prayed for fair weather-in which to secure his never had yet-a show of justice and truth. To the democratic members of that convention, the course is plain. The people have beforehand; but it folks wouldn't take warning-'Free State' or 'Slave State,' they have voted and it might rain a month for aught he cared. To practically in favor of a Free State. Two- be sure, some folks would ask fuolish questions; old thirds of the democratic party in Kansas have | Dobbs had been silly enough to ask him, Sniffkins, voted with the 'free-state,' party at the re- how farmers could induce grain to ripen a month be. cent election, in order to make the popular decision more emphatic. As Kansas must | might come by and by ? and whether farmers could be a free state, even those persons in the turn a storm into sunshine, even if they were told territory who are known as pro-slavery men that a big rain lay only a week shead ?--all of must recognise in the late election a decision which questions, he, Sniffkins, had refused to an. which must not be slighted nor put at defi-'To that expression of the popular ance. will there should be a graceful, if not a cheerful submission. Kansas is to be a free state ! That fact being ascertained, let the convention frame a constitution to suit her best interests upon all other questions, and Dohbs was led home groaning, Sniffkins remember-



* All Business, and other Communicationsmust be addressed to the Editor to insure attention. We cannot publish anonymous communications.

We are obliged to defer a communication and a number of advertisements until next week, owing to the late hour at which they were handed in.

Mr. C. N. DARTT, dentist, so long a pleasant neighbor of ours, has removed his office to his residence on Pearl-st., near the Academy, where he may be found during the winter. Dr. WEBB has removed to the dwelling lately occupied by Samuel A. Mack, one door below the residence of B. B. Smith, Esq.

Rev. N. L. REYNOLDS, County Superintendent, requests us to give potice that a Teachers' Institute will be held in this borough, commencing Tuesday, Nov. 17, and continuing until Friday following. A general attendance of Teachers is carnestly desired. We presume that arrangements will be entered into with hotel keepers and others, to bring board for the Term within reasonable bounds.

It would be pleasant to chronicle a few beautiful suitably to express all the thankfulness which days in October, but a decent regard for the truth does not permit us to do so. We were forcibly reminded of the words of an unfortunate who fell overboard in a fearful midnight storm and floated on a hencoop in a raging sea, during many tempestuous days and nights, under " a wrathful, sullen and despairing sky !" Such has been the sky up into which we, in common with others, have looked for four days and nights. We are in the murky folds of a December tempest. There is no sun, no moon, no stars. Day and night, the dark, troubled sky frowns down and wheels its chill vapory squadrons upon the hills. The wind is getting hourse with piping its wintry tunes. We must have a little glimpse of the sun before many days, or the countenances of the people will drip vinegar.

Mr. Sniffkins.

Mr. SNIFFKINS has had the remarkable luck to live in this tolerably wicked world two and forty rembled from pinnacle to foundation, Sniffking has looked on without moving a muscle. He had expected a social earthquake for a long time. Indeed, Sniffkins say to Richard on that occasion.

he had warned the world of its approach years before the shock came. He had foreseen the disturbance and braced himself to witness the

------ war of elements. The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds !"

with as little emotion as he would witness the con. flagration of his neighbor's house. He is not at all surprised-not he! If men would not listen to his warning, why, they might take the consequences of such unreasonable skepticism; and that is all he has to say about it.

weather, and just at the time when the farmer hoped most valuable crops, why, Sniffkins knew it would rain-of course he knew it !-- and said so a week fore its time, in order to avoid foul weather that swer, because, for the life of him, he could not discever any point to them whatever.

Dobbs' boy went out skating and came back with a dislocated shoulder. Now Sniffkins saw young Dobbs going toward the pond with his skates flung over his shoulder; and when, an hour later, young ed having seen the unfortunate young man on his let the prohibition of slavery be put into it, clearly, and without quibble, plainly with, way to the pond, and having thought, and said to himself, Sniffkins, audibly, that the pond was doubt. less very slippery, and that young Dobbs would be more liable to fall and dislocate his shoulder there. than he would be, sitting quietly in the chimney. corner in his father's kitchen. All this, he, Sniff. kins, revolved in his mind and anbibly spake, solus; at least he related this wonderful instance of fore. knowledge to Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs the elder, and the surgeon who came to set the limb. To be sure, old dame Dobbs, in the simplicity of her untutored they might have done some good, and when | nature, thought it strange that Sniffkins did not tell the motives for publishing them were less ex. the boy that he would dislocate his shoulder if he went on the pond, since he, Sniffkins, knew it was going to happen; and the old lady ventured to say as much aloud. Upon this, Sniffkins smoothed the week-day wrinkles from his face, and said with a solemn intonation of voice that 'what was to be, was to be,' and that it was not for him, Sniffkins, to interfere with the direction of God's wrath upon any poor worm of the dust whom He might desire to punish. At this marvelous saying, dame Dobbs sub. sided into silence and the Doctor looked grave.

winter. He, Sniffkins, had thought, and said pub. | Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Child. Mrs. Kirklicly, long before, that Hardwork merited Almighty vengeance for his wickedness; that he, Sniftkins, had asked him, Hardwork, to give something to the Tract Society; and that Timothy replied that he had nothing to give to the Tract Society, and if he had, that he would not give it. And he, Hardwork, gave it as his opinion, that the Tract Society might do a more Christian work in distributing bread and

clothes among the thousands in honest poverty; in the place of tracts which people do not read while they are cold and hungry. That he, Sniffkins, had turned away from Timothy in horror and disgust. and that then and there he had thought and said year. that poverty and want would surely overtake the Hardwork family by winter. And when Richard Candid remarked with exemplary bluntness that his, Sniffkins', foresight as to what would befall Timothy Hardwork, was not so remarkable after all, considering the fact that he, Sniffkins, was contemplating an asssignment of his property in order to save the whole amount of their claim. On the it from his creditors; and that one of the said cred. 13th of October, 1857, the day the new act itors was Timothy Hardwork, in the sum of \$300 for one year's labor; and furthermore, that he Sniffkins, had lately made such an assignment, by which

Hardwork had been deprived of the wages of a year's labor and thereby was about to become a pauper-when Candid had said this, Sniffkins was observed to turn away ineffably disgusted and heard to mutter something about "wrath" and "vengcance,"-whether divine or human, nobody knew or cared, least of all, blunt-spoken Richard Candid. One morning the quiet folk of Stubbleton (for all these things took place in Stubbleton-a place not more than a thousand miles from your door, dear reader,) observed a bit of crape attached to the handle of Sniffkins' street door. Richard Candid, who could not find it in his heart to pass by his enemy in distress, dropped in and found that worthy in great apparent tribulation respecting the sudden departure of his only son from this world of sin and vexation. He, Sniffkins, had been called to mourn, under a most mysterious dispensation of a merciful Providence-so he said. But he, Sniffkins, had one blessed consolution, inasmuch as it was written: Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth ;" and again -" No chastening for the present seemeth to be juyous, but grievous ; nevertheless, afterward it yieldeth the peacable fruit of righteousness to them that 1 Howard Sup. Court Rep. (U. S.); McCrack-

thought, and had said publicly that some mysteri. ous dispensation of Providence awaited him. It had years without having been so much as slightly sur- been so in all time, and he, Sniffkins, felt rejoiced prised at any notable event that has startled the that that just man, Jos, had suffered even as he, world around him. When the social fabric has Sniffkins, suffered. And much more of like conversation passed, as Candid afterward stated. Bat October, 1857. not a word about " judgments," and the like, did

-are they not written on the tablets of your everyday experience, dear reader?

There is some humor in the composition of our Wayne county friend. He has taken to writing us down as "our friend (?) of the Tioga Agitator." we puzzled over that parenthetic interrogation point for a long time, in the vain endeavor to get at its Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in 8 Watts ready to go through with another Damon aud Pyth- their remedies. ias operation with him. or that we would consent to be hung in his stead ; but to show how disinterested and pure our friendship is, we might consent to go two or three hundred miles to see him hung-which end. That ought to establish our friendship beyond question.

Now as to the mysterious parenthetical interrogation point, we hardly know what to say. It is ei. ther surplusage, or it is an invitation to stand treat. Assuming it to be the latter, and knowing our friend to be a tectotaler above suspicion, we take the point referred to as an invitation. to provide oysters for two. We accept the challenge, and as we intend shall be eaten at our expense. In the meantime, he can inform us whether we have interpreted his (?) aright. P. S. Should (?) signify "pistols and coffee," we

must beg to be excused. We don't drink coffee. We have not received official returns from the State vet. Packer's majority will be or

land and other distinguished authors. The Atlantic Monthly is sold in all the principal citics and villages, by all Booksellers, Newsmen and Periodical Dealers.

The Courts. · DISTRICT COURT:-Judges Sharswood and Hare.-A case under the new Stay law.-An important and interesting question was presented to the Court, on Saturday morning, arising under the recent act of 13th October,

1857, allowing a stay of execution for one In May, 1857, Julin Sidney Jones confessed a judgment in favor of Haggerty & Co., for \$2400, to secure the payment of three promisory notes of \$300, on condition that if any one of them should mature aud be unpaid, the plaintiff's should have execution for became a law, the first note became due and was not paid. On the 14th of October, the plaintiff's issued an execution for the whole amount of their claim, and the defendant now comes into Court and asks a stay of execution for one year from this time.

Judge Parsons, on behalf of the defendant offered to show that the defendant was the owner in fee of certain real estate, worth beyond all incumbrances, the amount of the iudgment.

David Webster, Esq., for plaintiffs, objected to the right of the defendant to have a further stay, and contended-

1st. That the agreement on which the udgment was confessed, provided that an execution might issue, if any one of the notes remained unpaid ; that this was a contract between the parties, and that the recent act giving the defendant a stay beyond the period contracted for violated the 10th section of article 1st of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Webster argued this point at great length, and referred to numerous decisions among which were Bronson vs. Kinzie, are exercised thereby." He, Sniffkins, had long en vs Hayward, 2 Howard; Grantley's Lessees, 3 Howard; Eberle vs. Cunningham. 3 Wharton; Western Saving's Fund vs. The City, Law Journal.

2d. That the defendant's case came within the exceptions contained in the act of 13th of 3d. That the defendant had already had

his stay of execution under his agreement, And the rest of the words and deeds of Suiffkins and could not get a further stay. 4th. That the agreement amounted to a vaiver of the new stay, as it contained an

express stipulation that the execution might be issued if any one of the notes remained unnaid. Judge Parsons, in reply, argued that the

meaning. Knowing that the Herald man has nn and Serg, had affirmed the constitutionality limited faith in the sincerity of our friendship for of the Stay Law of 1842, and that the act him, of course it doesn't mean that our regard is at of 1857 was equally constitutional, as it act-If there chanced to come a long term of falling all questionable. We can't exactly say that we are ed not on the rights of parties, but only on

The Court decided that the defendant was not entitled to stay of execution.-North American.

...... or the Last Century. John Dudley, of Raymond, a trader and farmer was a judge of the Superior Court in New Hampshire from 1785 to 1797. He was a man of keen sagacity and strong common sense ; his mind was discriminating, his memory retentive-and he was a most extraordinary person. He had but little education and no legal learning. He was intent on doing substantial justice in every case. dropping down east a few weeks hence, the oysters Theophilus Parsons said, "You may laugh at his law and ridicule his language, but Dudley is, after all, the best Judge I ever knew in New Hampshire." The following specimen of the conclusion of one of the charges of Judge Dudley will illustrate his ideas of the law. He addresses the jury in somewhat after this style :

"You have heard, gentlemen of the jury,

FROM KANSAS. Stupendous Election Fraud.

The intelligent correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes as follows in regard to this last and greatest villainy : FRAUDULENT RETURNS OF SIXTEEN HUN-

DRED AND TWENTY-FOUR VOTES FROM JOHNSON COUNTY.

¹² LAWRENCE, K. T., Oct. 15, 1857. Of all the bold and unmitigated frauds which have been recorded in Kansas, there has never been one chronicled so unscrupulous, so damnable, so glaringly unjust, so devoid of all the dregs of principal, which usually lingers in ruffianly characters, as the one practiced at the Oxford Precinct in Johnson County. Men were sent from this place and Wyandotte, to the different Precincts in Johnson County, to bring up the result as soon as the polls were closed. I was in Wyandotte and saw men who did not leave until the polls were closed, and closed finally in all the Precincts in Johnson County. They produced the result, giving the Pro-Slavery party 241 majority. On my airival in this place, corroborative news was in circulation. No one, Free State or Pro-Slavery, doubted for a momet but that this District, which includes Douglas and Johnson Counties, had gone overwhelmingly in favor of Freedom. Last night the official returns reached Lecompton, and to the surprise of all but those

who were not implicated, a manuscript just fifty feet long was unrolled containing sixteen hundred and twenty-four potes, all from one Precinct, known as Oxford on the little Santa Fe.

This neutralizes the entire Free-State vote. and gives this District, which elects three Councilmen and eight Representatives, to the Pro-Slavery party. At this fate they will have a majority in the Legislature. Johnson County polled over eighteen hundred votes and not one-third the inhabitants can be found in the county, to say nothing, of those who are entitled to the elective franchise under the six months' proscription. The election was viva voce, and nowhere in the Territory was over five hundred ballots cast in one day. It is an utter impossibility to write the names in two days for sixteen hundred voters, yet Oxford overdoes it. The truth is this, the polls were closed until the news reached them from Douglas County, in order that it might be determined how many ballots it would require to throw the scale in favor of the Pro-Slavites, and all the intervening time up to the return of poll-books, has been con-

sumed in adding new names to the list. The fraud is so barefaced that even Driggs, the editor of the Lecompton National Democrat, spoke denunciatory of the proceedings. and declared that Stanton would never permit the certificate to be given to any but those elected by legal votes-the Free State candideles. The ruffians were aware that the election could not be caried by fair means, and consequently have resorted to fraud. They knew also that if the Free-State party succeeded, they could say, "Othello's occupation's gone." To them it was the deathand eterning intervening space between them a long score of accounts to settle, which are of such a nature that it might cause some of them to "stand on "nothing; and look up a rope." The outrages of '55 have again been enacted ; the ballot-boxes have been invaded ; the government usurped by Pro.Slavery demagogees, and their damnable proceedings instigated and sanctioned by the Governor and Secretary of the Territory. A pittless mi-nority trying by the aid of United States dragoons and a drunken Slave-propagating Governor, to rule with the iron heel of despotism an overwhelming majority. For three years have the freemen of this Territory struggled agaiust oppression, forced upon them by the General Government, and for what? because they preferred Freedom to Slavery. For three years the people of this Territory have petitioned and remonstrated for redress of grievances, and for the same length of time have their petitions been slighted, and their remonstrances spurned with contempt at the fiat of a more contemptible rascal than Jeffreys ever was. Walker is but a political trickster, sent here to revive the vitiated ranks of the Pro-Slavery party. He has quartered the army of the United States around Lawrence for no other purpose thans to convey the idea in the East and South, that Lawrence is "rebellious and insurrectionary," and that the only real ruffians belong in the Free-State party. Cannon of sufficient size to crumble the citadels of Russia, and of more bodily caliber than the Governor has metal, are directed upon the City of Lawrence for the purpose of carrying by force what cannot be done by fraud and usurpation. The artillery dril booms forth a warlike sound upon the ears of a peaceable community. If the spurious ballots are not cast out, there is but one alternative left-a resort to arms.

situated, and subtracts three Councilmen and eight Representatives from the Free-State column. These, added to the Pro-Slavery column, exhibit :

Council-Republicans, 6 ; Pro-Slavery, 7. House--Republicans, 19; Pro-Slavery, 20. There is no reason assigned as yet for this maryelous "error." Some people pretend to think the Shawnee tribe of Indiana made a grand rush at the polls on the day succeed. ing the election, and all voted the National Democratic ticket in spite of the Judges of Election, who knew they had no vote, but were unable to prevent it ! Among other mysteries connected with this Oxford business is the singular fact that the 1,614 names on the poll-list and all three of the signatures of the Judges are in the same handwriting. So gross a fraud, of course, finds few apologists. Walker and Stanton both declare that it is too palpable-that the people shall not be thus cheated. They will throw out the whole precinct first, the 88 and all. We have learned to place no reliance on the promises of these liars, but will take care, of our own action, that no such swindle arrives to fruition in these parts at this time. If our Fed. eral functionaries throw out the Oxford vote they will undoubtedly open a hole for a like fraud either in the same place or somewhere else in favorable proximity. But they may make up their minds to one result : that whereas the Free State men of Kansas have accepted their promises, and gone into this election in spite of the overwhelming odd. of the villain apportionment, and whereas they have fairly and honestly won back their lost rights, they will now claim them at whatever cost to the negro-breeding Dem. ocracy. J. H. ocracy.

The Fall River (Mass.) Monitor, remark. ng upon the great suspension of labor, says: It has occurred to us that the suspension of labor in our cities and villages is a greater cause for alarm than the suspension of specie payments by the banks, the latter of which we are not disposed to look upon as half so serious a calamity as some regard it. Labor is the poor man's capital, his all, and when that is taken from him his heart fails, his wife and children suffer, and sorrow like a canker gnaws at his heart. His only means of obtaining bread is labor, work, employment, and when he cannoi obtain these his resources are exhausted.

The stopping of manufacturing establishments and other sources of employment has thrown thousands out of work without a dolhar at command, and who, while they would work could they get anything to do, are forced to look upon a dreary winter before them with saddened hearts. The consequences attendant upon such suspensions of labor as are now filling the hearts of thousands with sad foreboding, are most disastrous in more than one point of view, and should awaken in the community conviction, which, ripening into action, should be instrumental in preventing its long continuance. What is to be done-what are our manufacturers to do ?-what are men willing to work, but can get no employment, to do ?-are questions Men, women, fathers, mothers, children must eat. whether they have work or not. and yet there are hundreds who had rather labor for half price than to become the dependents of others, and who would be satisfied with a half loaf, obtained with money earned with their own hands rather than have the whole loaf supplied by the hand of chanty. Should the present condition of things be of long continuance, this class of persons will require looking after, as well as those more ready to make known their wants .--We hope our mills and manufactories will not long be closed; but if they are, before spring we shall witness harder times, and a thousand times more suffering than the temporary sus-

pension of the bank would occa Our manufacturers are passing through hard times. They would do better could they do it without great losses. Nobody can blame them for shutting down the gate, or cutting off the steam ; but we do say that men of influence and means should exert themselves in doing all in their power-towards enabling them to move on again, furnishing work for those willing, ny, desirous to labor for what they eat, drink and wear. A number of manufacturers in Georgia have determined upon holding a convention in Atlanta, at an early day, for the purpose of an interchange of views, and of determin ing upon the measures best calculated to promote the success of the manufacturing interests of the State and the South generally. The Merchants' cotton mill, at Petersburg, Va., has temporarily suspended. A cotton mill at Augusta, Ga., has also suspended.

nly with. out disguise, explicitly, broadly and firmly. Let the convention then submit that constitution to the people. If it be adopted, Kansas will come into the Union at the next session, and the Republican party will expire for want of sustenance."

These are sound and sensible views. They are welcome now, though they would have been thrice welcome had they appeared when pused to suspicion.

Another Republican victory, more unexpected, though not less important in some respects than that which we have obtained in Kansas, has just occurred in the Fifth Congressional district of Indiana, where the Republicans have elected their candidate, Mr. Charles Case, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Samuel Brenton, by nearly a thousand majority. Mr. Buchanan carried Indiana last year, but we infer from Mr. Case's vote that it is more than doubtful whether he could do it again. Iowa too has just elected a Republican legislature, one of the first duties of which the place of Jones, the present sorry in-

These are victories to rejoice over; our trophies are brought from new territory, not from fields won in old campaigns. The Union does well to make as much as it can out of its victory in Pennsylvania, but its cesses in states that did not vote for Buchanan in 1856.

cumbent.

A NOTED COUNTY .- Litchfield county, Connecticut, it is said, has been the birthplace of thirteen United States Senators; it has given twenty two representatives in Congress. It has also been the birthplace of nine Judges of the Superior Court of the State of New York, and of at least fifteen Judges of the one eighth of the United States Senators were either natives of, or were educated in Litchfield county. In 1850, one-seventh of the

Dolly Pickens married Sam Idler, who took to drink six months after giving Dolly his name, and in twelve months from that memorable day went to prison for taking without leave that which he was too lazy to carn. Now, Sniffkins was not in the will be to choose a United States Senator in not be. He knew that the Almighty would punish Dolly Pickens for her pride and wicked independ-

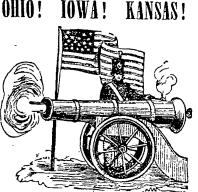
ence. He thought so and said as much, ten years before, when Dolly, who had little time on weekdays that she could call her own, sewed upon a calico frock for widow Sadd, a whole Sunday. To be sure, widow Sadd was out of health, had a large family and hadn't a whole frock in the world ; but columns will be read with more interest when then the widow's affliction was a judgment upon her, it begins to chronicle administration suc. and Dolly had incurred the Diviue displeasure in daring to step between the Almighty and the objec of His wrath. He had turned the sinful, Sabbath.

breaking jade over to the tender mercies of Sam Idler. All this said Sniffkins ; and when Richard Candid ventured, in his very bluntest way, to say of the "ATLANTIC," we gather the cheering promthat Sam Idler bought his first and last drink of liquor at his, Sniffkins', Grocery, the prophetic Sniff- individuality which has rendered "Blackwood" so kins told Richard Candid that he would not spend famous. Not that this new American Monthly is words with an infidel and an atheist, and that he to be " The Blackwood of America;" but, on the had better go about his business. Whereupon Richhighest courts in other States, ten Presidents be infidel to that kind of Christianity which sneak. iar to itself, speaking its own language and dealing and eight Professors of Colleges. [n 1831; ed about in underground doggeries six days and seven nights of the week, and occupied a cushioned pew in Parson Policy's church of a Sonday.

Timothy Hardwork and family, were about to be come a town charge. The times were hard and whole whole number of United States Sena- honest Timothy could get no work to do. Sniffkins the public. We learn from the Prospectus that its tors was found to have been educated in that was indignant that Tim Hardwork's family should pages will be enriched by contributions from the county. The list contains the names of a be admitted into the poor house. He, Sniffkins, had pens of Prescott, Emerson, Bryant, Longfellow, Cur and assistance be afforded. This is no fancy

Wilmot's majority in this Congressional district is 6,450.

Williston has a majority of 2,494, over Lathrop, and Benson 2,845, over Dike, in this Representative district.



300 Guns for the Trio! The news from the West comes to us about 3 parts sweet to one bitter. Ohio elects the Republican State ticket by a handsome majority. Iowa has done likewise and secured/the Legislature, and a same, unless the Ruffan frauds spoken of in another place should rule. The struggle for Freedom in Kansas is but juet begun. God save the Right !

"THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY." Published by Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, Mass. 25 cents a number, or sent to subscribers prepaid, on receipt of \$3.

This new and long expected candidate for public favor comes well up to the expectations we had cherished. It is a solid looking Magazine of 130 pages and, in its make-up, pleasantly reminds us of "Putnam' in its palmiest days-ere it became a picture-book. In glancing over the pleasant pages ise of a Magazine which shall take to itself that bold contrary, it is. if we understand its object and aim, with men and measures not in the uncandid spirit of partizanship, but fearlessly and without reference to Mrs. Grundy. Believing this, and feeling the wide circulation of such a periodical to be a necessity, we

large number of individuals of still greater warned the poor-masters months before, that Tim tis, Whittier, Hawthorne, Holmes, Lowell, Melville, sketch. It is the simple truth.-Pennsylvawould become a town charge by the setting in o Whipple, Quincy, Wilkie Collins, Shirley Brooks, nia Inquirer, Oct. 9.

what has been said in this case by the law. yers, the rascals! but no. I will not abuse them. It is their business to make a good case for their clients; they are paid for it; and they have done in this case well enough. But you and I, gentlemen, have something else to consider. They talk of law. Why, gentlemen, it is not law we want, but justice. They would govern us by the common law of England. Trust me, gentlemen, common sense is a much safer guide for us-the common sense of Raymond, Epping, Exeter and the other towns which have sent us here to try this case between two of our neighbors. A clear head and an honest heart are worth more than all the law of the lawyers. There was one good thing said at the bar. It was

from one Shakspeare, an English player, I believe. No matter. It is good enough almost to be in the Bible. It is this, "Be just and fear not." "It is our business to do justice between the parties, not by any quirks of the law out of Coke or Blackstone, books that I have

never read and never will, but by common sense and by common honesty as between Republican U. S. Senator. Kansas has done the the curse of God is upon us if we neglect, or evade, or turn aside from it. And now Mr. Sheriff, take out the jury, and you, Mr. Foreman, do not keep us waiting with idle talk, of which there has been too much already, about matters which have nothing to do with the merits of the case. Give us an honest verdici, of which, as plain, common-sense

men, you need not be ashamed "

OPERATIVES WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.-We are told that at this moment there are thirty thousand operatives and working men of various kinds without employment in the city and vicinity of Philadelphia. Many of these have families, and thus distress may be said to extend already directly and indirectly to a hundred thousand souls. In Manayunk and Frankfort alone, no less than fifteen thousand persons, men, women, and children, who have heretofore had regular employment for years, are now wandering about in idleness and anxiety, the factories and work-shops, in which they have heretofore been engaged, being closed. This is the condition of affairs now, and matters are likely to become much worse as winter

The free men of Kansas deserve to be slaves if they permit this wanton outrage to be forced upon them. Government is constitured by the consent of the governed, and the people of Kansas have a right to say whether they will be bond or free.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune avs:

On Tuesday the returns were made from Oxford, exhibiting '88 majority for the Pro-Slavery candidates all around. Counting Oxford at 88, which was about 80 more than the number of legal voters, the Republican

majority in the District (Douglas and Johnson) was ascertained to be 1,200. This was a loss to the Pro-Slavery side of 3 members of Council and eight of the House. With a judicious arrangement of matters in the bal ance of the Territory this loss could have been sustained without throwing the Legislature out of the hands of the Ruffians. But, singularly, the interior counties have almost unanimously returned Republican members. The case was getting desperate. Presto up comes an error of SIXTEEN HUN. DRED and fourteen votes in the Precinct of Oxford | Sixteen hundred and fourteen votes for the Pro-Slavery ticket-not one From the lower joint of his near hind leg, Free-State vote on the list 1 Now mark the there were formed two distinct feet-one effect of this return. It gives both branches somewhat smaller than the other, but both of the Legislature to the Ruffians by a majority of one in each. It overthrows the and apparently felt no inconvenience from Republican vote of Douglas County, in which the double foot. He was attached to a car-

Two STATESMEN EQUALLY ASTONISHED. In the New Haven Reply, President Buchanan thus expressed himself:

"Slavery existed at that period and still exsts in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States. This point has been at last finally settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery."

Henry Clay, who in his day was thought to have, some political knowledge and mental acumen thus expressed the astonishment which he felt, on the 22d of July, 1850:

"I am aware that there are gentlemen who maintain that in virtue of the Constitution, the right to carry slaves south of that line (36 deg. 30 min.) already exists, and that, of course those who maintain that opinion, want no other security for the transportation of their slaves south of that line than the Constitution. If I had not heard that opinion avowed, I should have regarded it as one of the most extraordinary assumptions, and the most indefensible position that was ever laken by man."

HORSE WITH FIVE FEET .- The Village Record says that a handsome black horse attracted a large amount of attention in the streets of West Chester a few days ago, 10 consequence of his feet. Instead of being a quadruped, he was a five-footed animal.symmetrical. The animal was clean limbed, Lawrence, Palmyra, Big Springs, &c., are riage, and was regarded as a great curiosity.