FROM KANSAS.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS-THE CONSTITU TIONAL CONVENTION-JONES AND STAN-

From the Springfield Republican, 29th. We have been favored with a call from our friend, C. H. Branscomb, who left Law rence, Kansas, on Thursday last, the 22ad. The Oxford returns are rejected as clearly invalid, fictitious and simulated. The whole county of Johnson has not as many legal voters as are claimed at this one small precinct; it was a physical impossibility that over 1.500 votes could have been taken viva voce and recorded in a single day. The Governor ascertained on the spot that not over thirty or forty persons were actually present at the polls on that day, and the people of the place treated the magnitude of the returns made with derision or indignation.

Returns of 1,202 Pro-Slavery to 24 Free-State votes, from McGee County evidently had a similar origin with the Oxford fraud, and will probably be rejected by the Go. nor. There are not fifty legal voters in the county. As the returns now stand the Free-State men have the Council, 9 to 4, and the House, 24 to 15, and it is ascertained that several of the Pro-Slavery members one full years. We desire to revisit old haunts so familtheir election to Missouri votes. The Legislature will undoubtedly correct these mistakes. Judge Cato issued a mandamus on the 21st to compel the Governor and Secretary to give certificates of election to the Pro-Slavery men claiming election by the Oxford fraud. The result of this effort had not transpired.

The Bogus Constitutional Convention met at Lecompton on the 19th, but having no quorum on that and the following day, the members occupied their leisure by denouncing the Governor for throwing out the Oxford returns. Sheriff Jones, who claimed an election by those returns, called on the Secretary and demanded his certificate, and, on being refused, drew his bowie-knife upon the Secretary, but was prevented from doing The Free-State men had a Mass Convention at Lecompton on the day when the Bogus Convention met, and passed resolutions advising the members of the latter, since it had been demonstrated that they did not represent the people of Kansas, to dissolve and go home. It was doubtful what the Convention would do. The Border-Ruffian portion of them were for adopting a Pro-Slavery Constitution, without reference to the people, but the more moderate men were hesitating as to what might be the best policy. They will probably be governed by the indications of opinion at the South.

Mr. Branscomb represents business as very lively at Lawrence, the streets thronged with vehicles, buildings going up rapidly, and evidences of thrift and enterprise visible on every hand. Eldridge's hotel, a noble structure 100 feet front with wings running back 150 feet, and four stories high, is approaching subject into the politics of the country, yet, contincompletion. With its furniture it will cost \$70,000. Emigrants are pouring into that They have succeeded in placing the institution so Territory, and it is thought by some that fairly before the people that it has thoroughly brothe emigration this Fall will exceed that of ken the yoke of its party in the North and West, last Spring.

his bail being "straw," justice has taken its usual course in his case, as justice is understood by the Ruffian Judges of Kansas. One of the election judges at Kickapoo refused to sign the returns, because the soldiers and Missourians voted. This is another hopeful sign.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler Bays:

"Sheriff Jones, who is one of the great (un) elected, by the Oxford returns, went into Stanton's office this morning and demanded his certificate. Upon the refusal Sheriff raged, fumed, swore as terribly as "the army in Flanders," and finally drew a fiercer and more bloodthirsty lion than the other bowie knife. Stanton was unarmed, or Stanton by the by standers, but both parties almost inevitable."

Savs:

"The Constitutional Convention met Monday and Tuesday without a quorum, and spent their time in unavailing denunciation of Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton for throwing out the Oxford returns.

"Sheriff Jones called upon Stanton for his certificate, and, on being refused, drew his bowie-knife on the Secretary. Stanton it is said, now goes armed for his own protection."

The report of Gov. Walker's removal threatened at first to "create a soul beneath the ribs of death." The Times muttered ircipient thunders, and the Express spoke as fullows:

"If the Administration of Mr. Buchanan has really ventured on such a course, it has much less 'backbone' than most people have for the extension of like courtesy. There is no esgiven it credit for. The Northern Democracy is traditionally docile, and is in the habit That is all.

Oh, they will stand it-never fear that ! John Van Buren will make a speech justify. Tribune.

From Minnesota our latest bulletin is the 24th inst. :

"BRING OUT THE GUN FOR RAMSEY! We think we are safe in announcing this morning the election of Alexander Rumsey as Governor of the new State of Minnesota. Mr. Pioneer, please "laugh-out of the other side of your mouth." Have you heard from Pierce and Davis Counties."

LEY 9,687. RAMSEY's majority, 612."

their fairly-won triumphs will make a clean Congress has no power to do aught but to guaranty job of it, but the difficulties in their way are to the young State a Republican form of govern-

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, ... Editor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Nov. 5, 1857. * All Business, and other Communications must

be addressed to the Editor to insure attention. We cannot publish anonymous communications.

Gov. Pollock has appointed Thursday, the 26th nst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. We call attention to the new advertisement of C. O. Etz, Tioga, in another place. He does not ap-

pear frightened at the hard times. SPECIAL Notice.—Owing to the accumulation of Job-work on our hands during the last weeks of the campaign, no paper will be issued from this office next week. We are obliged to stop in order to catch up with our orders for Blanks, et cetera, and

straiten up things about the office generally. Selfishly speaking, we wish also to shake the dust of the battle from our garments and to get a breath of pure air outside the office. Therefore we propose to go and sit down for a few days with those dear faces were the first upon which we opened our eyes in life's morning, and which we have not seen for an age of seven strangely chequered and eventaround which so many endearing associations cluster-our New England home-with its rugged granite setting, its precipitous mountains, almost inaccessible to human feet. And, friends, if our feet should linger in those pleasant old paths, so that our absence should grow into a few weeks, and the Agitator should come to you in the form of an "extra," once or twice, containing little but legal advertisements-we ask you if we have not earned the right to ask your indulgence in so much?—since we have given you 52 papers for every year that we have labored for you, always making up every lost week And so we propose to make up for lost weeks in this matter. May we go?

Another Lion in the Path.

Manifold and vexations are the tribulations of the Sham-democracy. Great is the Diana of the Oligarchs, terrible is the frown of the 'powers that be. Mr. Buchanan finds the responsibilities of exalted place fully equal to the honors. He made his present position the object of a life-long ambition-

deeming the sea of popular favor smooth and stormless. He finds his state barge uncomfortably toss. ing on a wrathful and threatening surge. Behind, all is storm and darkness, and before, are new difficulties and dangers, jagged rocks and threatening whirlpools. Poor man, indeed! The humblest o the race of boot blacks extracts more genuine happiness from one day of his unpretending life, than Mr. Buchanan will be able to extract from his entire term of office. "Uneasy is the head that wears a crown !"

Slavery is a lion in the path of the Democracy. -the ceaseless agitation of the question, we should have said, rather. For seven years the high-priests of the Oligarchy have been trying to legislate the ually crying, "Don't agitate! don't legislate!"away.

compatriots little thought that its loose texture wo'd permit it to stretch enough to cover other, not greater, but less popular sins than Slavery. Indeed, the Douglas doctrine was set up with a lawyer-like sagacity, to gain time, unthinking of the future uses to which it might be put. The Salt Lake Saints | district : were not slow to give in their adherence to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, not that they cared a fig for the use to which Douglas put it, but for the service it might be to them as a peculiar people. The Latter Day Saints have also a peculiar institution, and one with which they do not wish to part, So, having determined to remove one lion from the path of Democracy, Mr. Douglas opened up a new of that gentleman to give him, the valiant path, untroubled by lions, as he supposed; but the Packer loses over 500 on 6248 votes for Buchanan, event proves that the new avenue is guarded by a and Wilmot loses upward of 3000 on 15,340 votes

If, as Douglas, Buchanan & Co., assert, the peoprobably the bully would have met his ple of a Territory are sovereign, having the right desert. Jones was prevented from injuring to establish just such peculiar institutions as they choose, provided they be not prohibited by the letter are very much excited and a collision seems; of the Constitution, then the people of Utah have the right to establish polygamy as their peculiar in-The Lawrence Republican of the 22d stitution, and to be admitted as a State with a Constitution recognizing polygamy. The Constitution of the United States provides, in the matter of the admission of new States, that Congress shall guarantee to each a Republican form of Government. and not a whit more anomalous in a Republic than slavery. Then, how is a democratic Congress to object to the admission of Utah with her domestic institution, since it upholds the slave State with its domestic institution?

Again: If the slaveholder has the right to pass through Pennsylvania with his chattels, or to stay here weeks as a guest, still holding his slaves, has not Brigham Young a like right to sit down in our midst with his seventy wives for a like period of time, nor yet be subject to prosecution for bigamy? If the laws of Virginia must be deferred to by the people of Pennsylvania, so the laws of Utah must be deferred to when occasion presents opportunity cape from this.

Of the twain-Polygamy and Slavery-Polygaof putting up with a good deal, without say. my is assuredly least objectionable. The choice of ing much; but if they stand all this with- a husband it rests with woman. She may become out a protest, they will stand unything. first, second, or seventicth in a man's affections, or die a muid-as she pleases. Not so with the poor slave woman: she must marry whomsoever her owner chooses, with the terrible knowledge that her ing and applauding it, if necessary. But children may be taken from her arms and sold out of there won't be quite so many of them to her sight forever. Or, she may be sold away from "stand it" as formerly-that's all !-N. Y. the husband of her choice and from her children. And the slave-girl to whom nature has given beauty of face or form-alas for her !- she will have cause to curse the day of her birth! Both institutions following from the Times (St. Paul) of the are bad enough; but polygamy is spotless beside the

equally democratic institution-Slavery. There is still another difficulty into which the Democracy heedlessly plunged in its eager haste to cover up the Nebraska-Kansas iniquity. In arguing that Congress might legislate to prohibit the exension of Slavery under Article 1 of Section 8, of that portion of the Constitution defining the powers of Congress, the Democracy set up the argument "The vote stands, RAMSEY 10,299, SIB. Congress the right to interfere with the domestic in-We still think those who have resolved to short, that the people of a Territory may establish stitutions of the people of a State or Territory. In cheat the Republicans of Minnesota out of such domestic institutions as they see fit, and that

her Traducer. the privilege of worshiping God according to

the dictates of this or her conscience; that is under the Constitution, one may believe what one chooses, as Jonathan B. Andrews was walking from or disbelieve. Thus, the evangelical sects, as they ters, or certain civil officers. The Quakers arise in folds of her dress and discharged its contents to "love, honor and cherish, to the end." ... These faith and practice. The Mormon, on the contrary, believes Polygumy to be ordained of God, and that a man's harem should be as large as his means will permit. He believes in such a thing as spiritual wiselfood-it is a tenet of his creed. And who, we ask, will say that, under the democratic interpretation of the Constitution; that tenet of Mormon faith shall be stricken out? Congress having no right to interfere with the religious of domestic institutions of any State or Territory, the Mormon can claim admission for Utah with her religious and domestic institutions, and the Democracy must eat its words

or admit, her-as she is. Late advices from Utah very clearly show that her people will not submit to being governed by the Gentiles without a fierce struggle. Their elders preach sermons which breathe nothing but war in defence of their rights. With the keys of the fast. nesses of the mountains in their hands, the Saints can make good their determination to defend themselves against outside aggression if they choose to

When we undertook the labors and responsibilities incumbent upon the editor of a public journal, it was with a full knowledge that to suit everybody was an impossible thing to do. So we set out with the firm determination to suit ourself, and if others should be suited, very well; if not, very well.

Now, about three weeks ago we put our paper to press before the returns from this county reached us. That fact was stated and a proper apology for so doing given with it. We had no thought of offending any one by the omission of the usual signs of rejoicing, least of all, our worthy friend of the Wayne County Herald. Yet this latter gentleman took occasion to curry us down in his next paper. for certain sins of omission, and also to tunnt us with being "down in the mouth," etc., etc. It so happened that in the next number of The Agitator we got out the big gun and had a right jolly jollification over the fifth glorious victory of the Republicans of Tioga over the Sham democracy, and this by the way, was sent out before our friend's strictares, referred to, came to hand. "Now," thought we, "the Agitator of this week will just suit the perverse humor of our friend." And so we dismissed the subject.

Well, the jubilant number of the Agitator reached our querulous friend, and straitway he sits down and grombles through a half-column article about the strange mortal who edits the Tioga Agitator, rejoicing over a defeat," parading Wilmot's majority in Tioga in large capitals, and divers sins of commission, all and singular of which we are berated for. And this pen-and-ink castigation lies right before us just now. It affords fresh evidence of the fact-"it is impossible to please everybody."

But our friend undertakes to prove, by assertion that the returns show a splendid Sham democratic gain in the Wilmot District on the vote for Buchanan; and here we shall show him that though he is considerable on assertion he is no great shakes on and the prestige of its name-its power-is passing the simple rules of Arithmetic. For instance, he saya:

war administrative the begus Remocrate who ninished the opposition majority one thousand in

that county."

As the best answer to such a reckless falsehood, we subjoin a few pertinent figures from the official returns of the votes for Fremont and Wilmot in this

Susquenanna, 3861 2548 3284 241	Bradford, Tioga, Susquehanna,	Fremont 6938 4541 3861	Buch. 2314 1386 2548	Wilmot 5642 3284 3284	Packe 2089 1193 2419
Total, 15340 6248 12210 569			6248	12210	5694
	Fremont over Wilmot,				3,130

Our friend will please note that by the returns Fremont: and th e that the Democracy lose about 1-11 and the Republicans about 1-5 on last fail's vote; and as Fremont received more than twice as many votes in the Wilmot District as Buchanan, so, Wilmot's loss on Fremont is about donble Packer's on Buchanan-numbers considered Our friend will sec, therefore, that Democracy has lost ground in the Wilmot district since last November; and that instead of diminishing the Republican majority in Tioga 1000, it loses 200 votes on 1400 for Buchanan, or 1-7 of its whole vote last year. Now what do you think of the one thousand demo. Now polygamy is quite as democratic as slavery, cratic gain in Tioga? Hadn't you better get Col burn's Mental Arithmetic and brush up? But we are not done with figures. Let us see how Wayne in '52 and Wayne in '57 compare with each other

Pierce Packer Wayne, (maj.) 1130 Wilmot Scott Gain (Whole No. votes) 1232

1691 Our friend can see where the diminished demo-cratic majority in Wayne is to be sought, namely, in the increase of Republican sentiment in those regions where the Herald circulates. But to the fig-

1856. Fremont Buchanan 1857 Wilmot (State) 147,510 230,710 | 146,136 188,187 Buchanan over Packer, 42,523 Fremont over Wilmot, 1,074

Thus, our friend will see that while Wilmot loses but 1,074 on Fremont's vote in the State, Packer loses 42,523 on Buchanan's vote; and as Buchanan had 83,200 over Fremont, and Packer only 42,751 over Wilmot, so, judging the State by our friend's rule in estimating the Democratic gain in Tioga county (!), we have the pleasure of announcing to our Republican friends generally and to our Wayne friend particularly, that Wilmot not only holds well up to Fremont, but actually diminishes the Border Ruffian majority in the State, 40,449! -for such is Packer's loss on Buchanan's majority. How does your new method of computing gain and loss work, friend Beardslee? Of course you won't answer; you will preserve a masterly silence-as you always do when you are confronted with facts and figures.

Let us look at "Old Berks":

Buchanan Wilmot 11272 2,750 Fremont 1,032 Here Packer loses 2,551 on Buchanan's vole, but Wilmot gains 1,728 on Fremont's vote! If that isn't a glorious gain right in the brimstone corner Sham democracy, then we are no judge of glory. Taking all these things into consideration, we say

still—Huzza for Republicanism! The Legislature of this State stands as follows. Senate—21 democrats, 12 opposition; House, 69 democrats, 31 opposition. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 47.
Packer has 41,813 majority over Wilmot, and 13,361 over Wilmot and fluziehuret.

Well. The Conditation guarantees to every per. Tragio Affair A Woman Shoots

On Sunday night last, about eight o'clock, as Jonathan B. Andrews was walking from are called, believe in the solemnization of the mar- the Delaware House, he was met by Mrs. riage coverage at the hands of their ordained minist Isauc H. Wood, who drew a pistol from the their congregations and promise, each to the other, full in his face. The ball entered his upper lip, knocked out four teeth and a portion of denominations declare polygamy to be abhorrent to the jaw, and ludged in his palate. After the Creator and incompatible with Christian firing the shot, Mrs. Wood turned and left. Several persons heard the shot and hastened to Andrew's assistance and led him home. Physicians were sent for who extracted the ball, and dressed the wound. He lies a fair prospect of recovering, although at one time it was thought his life was endangered by excessive bleeding.

The circumstances which led to this melancholy catastrophe we are credibly informed are these: 'About a year ago Wood and Andrews were neighbors and the two families occasional associates. A misunderstanding arose between them, and for some reason or other Andrews conceived very bitter feelings towards the Wood family, -so much so that he made public the most revolting and infaencounter between the two parties ensued, which created much talk at the time. Andrews was soon discharged from the place as employee on the Erie Railroad, and went to work under Mr. Mallory at the Bergen tunnel, and in his absence the matter was dropped from public attention.

A few days ago he returned, and recom menced publishing the charges against Mrs. Wood. He told several persons, in a light and boasting tone, that Mrs. Wood and himself had once visited Hoboken together, and hotel as "Mr. J. B. Andrews and lady" reing character, such as few men would stain

These stories set affont in the community fruit? soon reached the Woods. In the first instance the reports had destroyed the happiness of the family-driving away harmony and household love, and bringing grief, suspicion, anger, to brood around the hearthstone. Notwithstanding Mrs. Wood asserted her innocence in the most solemn terms and the whole tenor of her previous life gave the lie to her accuser, there were some-as is is assailed—who had their doubts, suspicions, innuendoes, jeers. Goaded to desperation by grief, shame, and domestic troubles. and to inflict adequate punishment on the wretch who defames a woman, she took a loaded pistol from a drawer where her husband usually kept it, and started to seek out and destroy him who she deemed the author of all her misfortunes.

After shooting Andrews she went to a neighbor's house and told the people she had killed him; stated the provocations which She was not arrested however until the next day. An examination was then had before Justice Stewart, who ordered her committed to prison to await a trial. She went to Goshen yesterday, but will probably be released in a day or two on bail.

Mr. Wood is well known all through this section, having been a conductor on the Erie Railroad for a number of years, and formerly occupied the same position on New Jersey Roads. Mrs. Wood is a native of haracter for virtue sullied by, a breath of fair a fame as any lady in the community.

but appealing to every generous and manly girls. impulse in our nature for the exercise of a rable wrong .- Tri States Union.

VERMONT .- In this State one person in fifty-three is unable to read or write.

Vermont is the Black Republican Banner State .- Wayne Co. Herald.

In 1850 the population of Vermont was fifty-two of the population. Of the illiterate of ignorant foreigners that disgrace Vermont we will bet a dozen big apples that ninetenths are locofocos. If they were sent back to freland the locofocos would not have a corporal's guard in the State.

In 1850 the population of Pennsylvania was 2,311,786. There were 76,272 adults who could neither read or write, or one in about every thirty of the population. Of this mass of illurrate persons 9,229 were native blacks, 41,939 native whites, and 24,989 foreigners. Of this ignorant horde, three-quarters at least, voted for Mr. Buchanan last year, and for Mr. Packer this.

Vermont has never been locofoco. All its adult native inhabitants can write but 667. and those doubtless belong to the army that believe "education wars against democracy.

Pennsylvania has been under almost unbroken locofoco rule. The result is that 60,-512 of its adult native inhabitants can neither read or write. To the shame of Pennsylvania, and of the dominant party therein, be it spoken, there are nearly three illiterate natives in the State for every illiterate foreigner.

Only in States where the locofocos have almost constantly been uppermost, is such a condition of facts to be found.

Mr. Packer's entire majority was rolled up by men who could not read the tickets they voted. In view of this triumph of stolid ignorance the Herald would have the big gun dale Democrat.

Communications.

Street Education. For The Agitator.

"Once," said a condemned criminal, "I had a happy home, a tender mother, but it was the street that ruined me. - In the street I learned to lie and swear, to drink and steal.' A volume of warning is in these few words, and no one who has seen the multitude of boys in the large towns, who spend their time in and around the miserable grog shops that abound, need wonder at the constantly increasing number of dissolute men; and even in a village like ours the number of lads who are training in this way for a degraded manhood, is most painful to contemplate.

Do parents realize the great responsibility resting upon them when they employ such teachers for their children as the street affords, for there are guthered nightly the prolane, the impure and the vicious—those who defight in making the young and lovely like to themselves. As the mother folds her infant son to her bosom, think you that she deems him less pure and precious than his baby sister? Most surely not, and yet how soon does she allow him to go forth to mingle with those mous stories derogatory to Mrs. Wood's whose only influence is to defile Imagine if character for chastity, boasting that he had criminal intercourse with her. These stories reached Mr. Wood's ears, and a personal Well may you shrink with terror, but still you tolerate, if not encourage associations from whose corrupting influence your boys may never recover.

Look at that miserable man! You turn from him with disgust-you basten on that your ears may no longer catch the sound of his filthy and profane language ! While you are astonished that in this civilized and christian village, there could be found men base enough to furnish the liquid poison that makes him what he is. Can you realize, oh, fond and doting parent, that this disgusting creature registered their names upon the books of the was once an innocent child, as lovely as the sweet how at your side, who you fondly trust maining several hours in company. He will be the joy and comfort of your declining added details cencerning an alleged criminal years? Can you realize that base associates intercourse between them of the most revolt. have taught the lessons he has learned so well-that in the streets were sown the seeds that are now bringing forth this terrible

We have no wish to make the responsibilities of mothers greater than they are already, but we would earnestly desire to assist them to realize the importance of the trust in their hands, and to remind them if they would faithfully fulfil that trust of the necessity of maintaining their authority over their young children. If they weakly yield to the boy of six years of age, or even less, they have always the case when a woman's reputation no right to hope that as he grows older, he will obey more readily. Implicit, unquestioning obedience, is the first and most important lesson a child should learn. We always knowing that all human laws are powerless pity the weak mother, who vainly attempts to enforce her commands, and can only compel submission by the threat of the father's displeasure. She is throwing her own rightful authority to the winds, and preparing for herself and for her home, years of discomfort, and worse than discomfort for the child himself, unless, as rarely happens, the father's faithfulness and care atone for the incompetency of the mother.

Let us make our homes pleasant to our ment are all we owe them. Let fathers more frequently in the long evenings throw aside the all-engrossing newspaper and enter into the employments and amusements of their offspring, and endeavor to create in them such a taste for pure and rational enjoyments as shall render them less liable to contract those evil habits, which it is sometimes the painful labor of a lifetime to overcome.

We have not intended in these remarks to undervalue the father's authority in the home Elizabethtown, N. J., of highly respectable circle, but as it is so much the custom of the family. They have been married some men of the country to make matters of busitwenty years, and have several children, ness paramount to all other considerations, Never before this affair occurred, was her of necessity, children are almost entirely guided and moulded by the mother's handsuspicion, but, on the contrary she bore as and if true, as sometimes asserted, that "the character is formed at twelve years of age,' We believe that her trial will elicit the it may be her impress that they bear through facts concerning this melancholy affair nearly time and through eternity, and we greatly deas given here. They will form a case calling sire to see the childhood of boys guarded with for reprehension of the assault upon Andrews the same waichful care that is exercised for

It would be well for parents, well for manlarge charity in behalf of a woman incited kind generally, to remember that in the eterto a desperate deed by grievous and unendu. nal world, there is not, as in this, one standard of purity for the male, and another for the female. OLD HUMPHREY.

For the Agitator Common Schools.

The Tioga County Teacher's Institute will be held at Wellsboro, commencing Tuesday, Nov. 17 at 9 o'clock A. M. and continue un 314,120. There were 6,189 adults who til Friday evening. Hotel keepers, Fellows, could not read or write, or one in about every Smith and Hart, and also some private families have consented to make liberal deducadults 51 were native blacks, 616 native tions in the price of board, so there need be whites, and 5,624 foreigners. Of this mass no excuse in this direction on the part of Teachers.

It is expected that those from a distance will come on Monday. Call at the Court House and a Committee will give further directions if necessary. The lecturers from abroad are intended chiefly for the evening exercises. The Institute will be thrown into the hands of the Teachers of the County .-If they have the talent and interest they wil make it successful. I shall think the teach er who absents him or herself as wanting in interest, unless they have a good excuse.—
The teachers who attend will have a great advantage over those who do not attend; for they will learn the manner in which I shall conduct the examinations of their schools.

Opposite the word "teaching" in the certi ficates there will be no mark found. I shall reserve this till I have visited the school, or witnessed your tact and improvement at the Institute. Of two teachers who were equal before the Institute, the one who attends it must of course have the better marking.-All teachers who have not heretofore been examined will be expected to be present early on Thursday for that purpose. The friends of education are earnestly invited to attend. School directors who have not yet secured their teachers will then find an admirable opportunity for that purpose.

N. L. REYNOLDS,

Co. Sup't. The only way to cure a boy of staying to which it is devoted shall be foreclosed by brought out and deliver its salvos.—Hones- out at nights is, to break his legs, or else get beneficent action and just legislation.—New the calico he runs with to do the housework. York Evening Post.

The Southern Press on Mr. Bu-

chanan's Letter. The Madison, Wis. State Journal, says: Mr. Buchanan's recent letter to the Connecticut clergyman gives great satisfaction at the South. Its ultra pro-slaveryism is commended and extolled by the press. The following is a fair specimen of the comments of the Southern press on the subject, and deserves to be carefully read. It is not the doctrine of Franklin, or Washington, or Jefferson, or Madison, or Clay, or Webster; but it is the doctrine of Douglas, Pierce, Buchanan, Stringfellow, and Jeff. Davis:

"Slavery is not sectional, but national. It exists practically in Kansas, and theoretically in Nebraska, Oregon, Minnesota and New Mexico. No right thinking man can question this fact. In order to destroy its national existence in Territories, the people thereof in the settlement of the terms with their State Constitution must exclude it by a clause introduced for that purpose. The right, therefore, claimed by the South exists in its nationality-a right which the Northern Free Soil Democracy at this moment deny and oppose with all their might.

We have to say that so valuable is Southern Slavery in itself, so wholesome and salutary in an industrial and social point of view, and so conservative; of national, true and sound Democracy, we believe its defense, its propugation and extension should be regarded as an essential part of the Democratics creed in all sections. We spun the idea that it is sectional.

Only the other day a journal is Hineis announced itself in favor of the re-establishment of Slavery in that State. Give us enough slaves, abolish the unjust and unequal laws against the African Slave trade, put an end to the present unhealthy central. izing tendency of the slaveholdership in the South, and give every industrious and thrifty white man a chance to become profitably a slaveholder, and we will not only triumphanily maintain Slavery, where it is, but it will be seen to flow; like living, refreshing, and fertilizing waters, into all our unoccupied Territory, and break over the boundaries of many of the present Free States, regardless of the silly doctrines about climatic limits and international laws. Give us the conditions, and we wouch for the re-

MAN LOST-FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS. -On Tuesday of last week, Mr. Gabriel Barnes of Oswayo township, in this county, started out hunting. Not returning that night, his friends felt anxious, but did not exert themselves to discover his whereabouts until the next morning, when they began toinquire among the neighbors to learn whether any one had seen him. Nothing was heard of him all that day and night, and on Thursday morning a few of the neighbors started out in search of him, but did not find him. A general rally was made on Friday morning, and about 200 men spent all day in searching for him on the various courses he was thought to have taken, but were unsuccessful. An arrangement was made for the next day, and the company were separating, when a few persons who waded the Oswayo Creek a few rods south of Mr. Robbins body of Mr. Barnes about fifteen rods from the creek, lying upon the face, and without any appearance of a struggle or wound .-His gun was about four rods behind the body, one barrel of it discharged, and the cap on the other tube exploded. It also had the appearance of having been used as a support in wading the creek.

Mr. Barnes had waded the creek, at a well known ford for footmen at the mouth of Post Hollow, and was going directly towards Mr. Robbins Brown's house, about 12 miles below Millport, and was within 60 or 70 rods from the house when discovered. Mrs. E. L. Graves heard the report of a-gun and a man hallo about nine o'clock où Tuesday night, and called the attention of her husband, (they being in bed) to the fact; but he told her it was the hands of Burdick's saw mill, a short distance off. It is supposed to have been Mr. Barnes in distress.

It is supposed that Mr. B. being much exhausted by a hard day's travel, was chilled by the water, his strength gave way and he died on Tuesday night. He was buried on Saturday. He leaves a large family and circle of friends to mourn his loss .- Potter Journal.

New Publication.

The Progress of Slavery in the United States. By George M. Weston. 12mo., pp. 301. Washington, D. C. Published by the Author. 1857.

It is not often that a volume from Washington brings to us such a wealth of thought and diction, so compact and pointed, as we find in this volume, the character of which is indicated by its title. Of the seventeen chapters of this book, the last contemplates the relations of the Island of Cuba to the United States, and to the slave question. In the paragraphs of this chapter, alike the friends of free labor and the propagandists of Slave. rv will find wisdom and instruction, seeing that it is not in every aspect of the question that the latter class will find food for hope and zeal. The previous chapters contemplate the institution of Slavery in the United States, historically and prospectively, and every page is full of fact and thought, arranged in masterly combinations, and set throughout in strong and nervous English, yet with dispassionate rhetoric, showing the author possessed of a cool and steady as well as a wellstored and comprehensive intellect. We can do no better than to submit extracts embracing such segments of the writer's circle of argumentation as can be best appreciated apart from the context.

This work, of which the extent of our extracts forbids further notice to-day, will be a text-book and magazine of suggestions and facts, in the great struggle between Freedom and Slavery-extension on this continent. It is the production of a scholarly and states. manlike mind, and addressed to men of thought; its mission will be to move the mind of the country, till discussion of the topic