Four Cents Per Acre. The present Administration is making itself famous or rather infamous by its gross and barefaced swindles. The people have scarcely recovered from the astounding intelligence of the fraudulent sale of Snelling, when they are again startled by the unnouncement that Fort Ripley has also been made way with by the national thieves of Minnesota Territory. And what is worse, President Buchman, instead of rebuking such transactions, tolerates, encourages, and concocts them. We have now definite intelligence, fully confirming the rumor of last week, that the Fort Ripley reserve, consisting of fifty seven thousand acres, has been smuggled from the Government at the rate of FOOR CENTS AN ACRF!--fifty-seven thousand acres of as good land as Minnesota holds, worth at the lowest estimate of cultivators of the soil five dollars per acre, and for which the Government could have received one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre on the day of sale. In short, fifty-seven thousand acres of land have been donated to knaves for \$2,280, instead of being sold to farmers and actual occupants for \$62.250-or instead of being made to bring into the Treasury its full worth, \$285,000.

We condense from a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune the following circumstances of this foul transaction. The Fort Ripley reservation is situated in Todd county, on the Upper Mississippi. It was occupied, legally or not, by fifty or sixty Democrats. They resided on the land, and intended to secure their claims like regular pre emptionists, or perhaps much in the way Indian reservation sales are managed. These persons formed a claim association, which met the day before the sale, to adopt measures for securing their titles. The Government agents, or a few confederate scoundrels who were employed for that purpose, sent in a proposition to the claimants, that if they (claimants) would not bid on the lands, they (Mr. Buchanan's agents) would cut off the whole tract, and guarantee the occupants their titles at one dollar per acre, or twentyfive cents per acre less than they were expecting to pay. The sale came off duly and regularly, and the agents bid on the whole domain at an average of four cents per acre. Some of it, for the fun of the thing, was run up to twenty-five cents! and a still greater portion at one cent per acre. The average was four cents. When, however, the sale was over, the scales dropped from the eyes of the settlers. They saw that these faithful servants of the people had lied their homes away from them for nothing, and were now proposing to steal one dollar, or, more accurately, ninety-six cents, for every acre of the purchase. But they allege in excuse for these terms, the sharks would have run the well known by our readers. land out of their reach. These agents are the same that sold Fort

Snelling reserve, and the Lake Pepin Indian half-breed tract. They said that this sale cratic journals throughout the country in the Fort Snelling lands brought more at pri-What can be more barefaced and fraudulent than such a transaction? Well might the people demand the appointment of a police to select national thieves. The history of the country has no parallel to the frauds which are being perpetrated in that and other Territories by the appointees of the present Administration; frauds, too, which are eneves of the President. Let the people mark them, and keen them in remembrance,

by Surveyor General Calhoun, and makes him the arbiter without appeal from all returns, thus superceding Governor Walker entirely.

The election officers will be as bitter and unscrupulous partisans as Mr. Calhoun is himself.

Why is Gov. Walker superceded? For what other reason than that such returns as those from McGee county and Oxford pre- Jesuitical mode of ressoning which could not have cinct, rejected by him, may be received by Mr. Calhova !

Among the qualifications of voters prescribed by this Constitution, that of a preliminary residence, even for a single day, is not found. This is intended to render it as flagrant an outrage as the evil it complains of easy to carry all the border counties by invasions from Missouri.

The apportionment of the Legislative districts is marked by the same features of unfairness which have distinguished all the previous apportionments made by the same

If this catalogue of frauds is practically consummated by the recognition of Congress of the Lecompton Constitution, the white people of Kansas are slaves, whatever may he the condition of the negroes. There is

no escape from it, short of an appeal to arms. Elmira Bank Bills have been looked upon with suspicion by some within the last few days on account of their having been thrown out by the Metropolitan Bank in New York. All there is of this, is the fact that the Elmira Bank refuses to come into the araangement lately made for the redemption of the bills of Country Banks in New York. The Bank is as sound as ever and has been paying that the citizens of the several States under the arsome of its alarmed depositors promptly on ticles of Confederation, should be considered citi-demand as usual. We will take any amount of the bills that may be offered us in exchange

them .- Elmira Advertiser. PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS .- The Great Western Iron Rolling Mill, at Brady's Bend, has discharged about 700 operatives. It has been engaged in making railroad iron largely, and the demand for that article having fallen off materialty, it is curtailing operations to

a brisk Spring season, but have been compelled to forego the Fall season's trade almost

## THE AGITATOR.

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

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Dec. 10, 1857.

\* All Business, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

We cannot publish anonymous communications. Hon. G. A. Gnow will please accept our thanks for valuable documents.

The farmers hereabout hold their wheat at 10s and butter has gone up to 20 cents. Pork is 7a8cts per pound and beef 4u5 all around-so we are informed.

Miss HELEN Coon, Assistant Teacher in the Wellsboro Academy, will open a Select School in the room over A. P. Cone's Law Office, Main-st., on the 21st of December, instant. Miss C., is a lady of education and refinement and deserving of the confidence and support of the public.

There is a very good attendance upon Court and the people seem to be in good spirits in spite of the hard times. The weather at present is lovely-September-like. The nights are just cool enough to induce refreshing sleep, and the days are just warm enough to make one apprehensive that to-morrow may come on the wings of a snow-storm.

LARGE GAME .- Mr. G. W. SEARS, of this borough recently killed a black Bear weighing 400 pounds. while stalking with dog and gun in the region of Babb's Creck. Mr. JAS. LOCKE, also of this place, has trapped six of these varmints within a few weeks. We learn that upwards of twenty bears have been shot, trapped and taken alive within the tour weeks just past, in this region.

We are unable to present our readers with any. very definite Kansas news. The breach between Douglas and Buchanan does not heal as yet, but as to its bearing upon National politics nothing is disclosed to our comprehension. It is but a bid for the Presidency in 1860, at best, and may result in an undignified scramble of the Shamocracy for the plunder-nothing more.

Mr. G. H. STEBBINS, of Rochester, N. Y., lectured at the Court House Monday and Tuesday evenings, to very good audiences. His subject on Monday evening was-"The True Reformer-his Idea and his Mission." On Tuesday evening-"The Evidences of Immortality." We were unavoidably detained from both lectures, but hear them spoken of in terms of high praise by many in attendance Mr. Stebbins is an able reasoner and an earnest la borer in the behalf of Man.

Notice ... The subscribers to the Tribune in the December Club, are hereby notified that their subscriptions expire on the 13th inst. The Club is being renewed at this office, and it is hoped that all who wish to join will hand in their names immediately, as we desire to forward the money on or before the 14th instant. It is hardly necessary for uz to say that in no other way can one dollar be so profitably invested, or that no family should be withtheir blunder, that if they had not accepted out this best family newspaper. These facts are

Rejoicing in a happy release from "the Tombs," (to the gloomy horrors of which one in daily communication with the "devil" remorselessly consigned us two weeks since,) refreshed and invigorated would verify the statements of the Demo- by a respite from the cares of business, contact with the outside world and heart-gladdened by a visit to extenuation of the Fort Snelling sale, that home, friends and relatives after an age of absence, ago. We feel ten years younger for the journey; vate sale than they would at public sale! the san shines more brightly, and our purse is now not lighter than our heart-a very pleasant state of things, truly; for a light purse and a heavy heart agree no better than an empty stomach and a lean larder. Give us your hands for a family shake!

Our readers have been served with three half-sheet numbers. Well, they were first-rate half-sheetsworth two cents each, certainly. We promised patrons short commons before leaving and were bound couraged and concocted directly under the to make our word good. The young men in the office needed a little rest as well as we; and then the office was overrun with Job work, which is the strawberries and cream of the business. Of course The Macrinery of Fraud.-The Le- none but a savage will say that printers should put compton Constitution provides for an entire off strawberries and cream and take the pork and new set of election officers, to be appointed polatoes of the business instead. Of course not.

## Dog Noble Brooks.

We publish in another column under the head of Kansas-What is Submission?"-an article from the N. Y. Express of the 2d inst. The Express is a Know Nothing sheet, having an unmitigated horror of foreigners in general and of Jesuits in particular-at least, so it professes. But whoever examines that article carefully, cannot fail to detect a been bettered by Orestes A. Brownson, or t John, Archbishop of New York.

But the reasoning is not only Jesuitical; it is in utter disregard of patent historical facts and opinions of eminent jurists. Thus, the article itself is The subjoined extract will explain more distinctly than we can do, the length and breadth of Human Right and Justice as estimated by the high priest of the Know Nothings:

"Now, selt government means, not African government, but American government,—that is, the government of white men over white men. Negroes are but incidents and accidents of our institutions.

The Federal Government ignored them in name and in substance and created a government exclusively for white men. Self.government, then, means the government of white men by white men. Slavery s not an institution of general, only of partial exis tence,-but white men's government, and the right of white men to self-govern themselves everywhere in every State of our Union, is."

Now, the foregoing argument would be very just n some respects were it not deduced from false premises, namely, that "the Federal Government ignored negroes in name and in substance and created a government exclusively for white men." It must be remembered that this government existd prior to the framing and adoption of the Federal Constitution; and it is declared in the Constitution that negroes were recognized as citizens in the sevfor our own bills for printing, and glad to get eral States under the Confederation, then the specious pretences of Mr. Erastus Brooks will appear in all their hideousness. This we shall show upon unimpeachable authority.

In reference to the question-" Were negroes itizens in any of the States of the Confederation?" Judge Curtis, of the U. S. Supreme Court, in his Dred Scott Case Opinion, said:

The Pittsburg rolling mills are nearly all running half time, and the owners are storing the product. They will be well prepared for the product. They will be well prepared for the product of the produ and worth Carolina, unough descended from Atrican slaves, were not only citizens of those States, but such of them as had the other necessary qualifications, possessed the franchise of electors on equal terms with other citizens."

Judge Curtis further cites the Opinion of Judge Gaston of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, as to the status of free negroes in that State. We give a brief extract—enough to put the matter in a clear ight; the skeptical can see the balance of Judge Guston's Opinion as cited by Judge Curtis, by calling upon us. Says Judge Gaston:

"Slaves, manunitted here; became freemen, and therefore, if born within North Carolina, are citizens of North Carolina, and all free persons born within the State are born citizens of the State. The Constitution extended the elective franchise to every freeman who had arrived at the age of twentyie, and paid a public tax; and it is a matter of universal notoriety, that, under it, free persons, without regard to color, claimed and exercised the franchise until it was taken from free men of color a few years since by our amended Constitution."

Thus, it appears that the Federal Government did not ignore the negro, but, on the contrary, that the elective franchise was enjoyed by free men equally, without distinction of color, even in North Caroli na, under the present Constitution. Therefore the framers of the Constitution meant by self-government, a government by the people without regard to color, and not "exclusively for white men," as the Express jesuitically argues.

Apart from documentary evidence, we hold that this Government was established for the protection of all who live under it, black or white. And we contend that the 5,000,000 of Africans in this land have as much right to assist in governing themselves as any 5,000,000 of white people in the land. bering the white race, do not forget the fewer Afri-They also understand that there is a commu nity of interests which includes all degrees and colors under this Government, and that a blow struck at the rights and liberties of one man or woman, white, or black, is a blow struck at the rights and liberties of every man and woman on American soil.

These negroes did not lose their liberties under the Constitution, nor were colored citizens deprived of the elective franchise by that instrument. several States found it convenient to disfranchise them at one time or another; but they did not lose their citizenship thereby, so long as the generation on the soil in 1787, lasted. It was held by the Southern Courts that while the negro was a chattel as a slave, he became a person at the moment of his manumission. Admitting this, it follows that in the very moment he becomes a person he becomes possessed of the political rights of persons and is entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a

A government by the people is a government by the whole people; anything less cannot be properly designated as a popular government. To deprive an American citizen of his franchises is to recede from the true democratic standard. To say that a man shall not be admitted to a political equality with his fellow-men because he is not socially and intellectually equal, is to decree that every man shall be born a genius and with the polish of a Chesterfield under penalty of disfranchisement; and to this narrow point is the mutter in hand now dwindled down.

As to the philanthropy of the men who make ase ot such jesuitical reasoning we have an abundance of incredulity. They are men through whose veins the blood courses with an Arctic chill. They are reptile men, delighting never so much as when phiosophising upon the misfortunes of other and better people.

The Pittsburg Post proposes a Convention of Sham democratic editors of this State, to come off 2921931. Philyskyrmed Ve Louiser administration in the not think that any good will come out of it. We are glad to be able to agree with our Tunkhannock friend for once, and may say that it any good sho'd come out of a Convention of Mulatto-democratic editors, it would be as wonderful as making a whistle of a pig's tail. They might get together and try the experiment. In the meantime we trust our friend will not get in a pet as is his wont when we endeavor to agree with him.

Fernando Wood is beaten. His descat is not a Republican triumph, however, but the result of a fusion of the respectable of all parties against the Dead Rabbit order; or, as an intelligent democrat remarked to us on the afternoon of the day of the day of the election-" It was a contest between Virtue and Vice, and Virtue is the victor by a paltry

the result of its deliberations have not reached us news in another place.

The Atlantic Monthly, Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. The December number of this new Mag azine is overflowing with jewel-thoughts of the best circulation of 25,000.

in Charleston township. The letter was addressed

GEORGETOWN, KY., Nov. 1857. companied a family by the name of Montier mons there, say he was glad for the massacre to this place, for her health, and died, leaving and believe the hand of the Lord was in it their little child, a girl named Charlotte, to whether it was done by the whites or redthe care of her white friends till such time as skins. P. M. Warn, of Genesee county New she could be conveyed back to her father.

No such chance occurred. Years passed away, the child has grown to womanhood, and feeling a great desire to know something of her father, has embraced the first opportunity that has offered itself to her of having a letter written, hoping by your kindness she

father so that she can write to him. Charlotte is an intelligent and clever and her two children by her needle. Her Abbott and Mr. Fine know of cases where oldest child is a very smart boy of four years, trains were attacked in the Mormon country, to his relatives if alive.

You will Sir confer a great favor on as possible let me have any information you may acquire. I am respectfully. CAROLINE BANGS.

The Democratic paper in Columbiana but peace has been restored. county, Ohio, has a long article upon what the incoming Legislature should do. Among the reforms which it advocates is "the total abolition of the public school system,"

Front Washington.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

The Constitution framed by the recent Kansas Constitutional Convention is warmly approved by Senator Bigler and other prominent Democrats. Although Senator Douglas has freely expressed himself against the Lecompton movement, the opinion is current that he will not place himself in direct antagonism to the Administration.

The appearances, are that the House will effect an organization on Monday without trouble. The contest is particularly warm for Postmaster, Doorkeeper and Printer.

It is now contemplated to send the President's Message in advance only to New York, Philadelphia and Richmond. A decision in the matter will probably, be arrived at to-

It is understood that the Republican caucus will be held at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, Mr. Blair of Missouri, or Mr. Washburn of Maine will probably receive the nomination for Speaker. The present intention is to make no other

[Dispatch to the N. Y. Express.]

Senator Douglass to-day again takes just as strong ground as Gov. Walker against the Certainly, anti-slavery men are everywhere charged | Lecompton Convention, and pronounces their with ignoring the interests of the 25,000,000 whites acts as an utter violation of the Kansas and in their solicitude for the five millions of blacks; Nehraska bill. He has pledged himself to but this is not true. Anti-slavery men, in remem- resist the one-sided views of the Convention, and stand or fall, he will not falter in his position. The President has heard this from Walker's own lips, and in addition has the assurance that Kansas would flow with blood if an attempt should be made to force merely the Slavery cause upon the people, and to prevent a vote upon the Constitution as a

> Gov. Richardson of Illinois, the M. C., who piloted the Kansas and Nebraska bill through the House, has just come in, and is equally explicit with Douglas and Walker in denouncing the acts of the Lecompton Convention.

> Should the President not vield, there will be such a struggle in Washington as has not been seen for years, and it is believed that he will before Monday abandon all intention to sustain the one idea in the new Constitution. Mr. Stanton has not written to the President, withdrawing his resignation, as stated

> in the Tribune. Letters from Kansas received here represent almost nine-tenths of the neonle of all parties as against the Lecompton Constitution, including slaveholders, Free State men and others.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.

The Democratic caucus was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, and was organized by the election of George W. lones of Tennessee as Chairman; Mr. Ruffin of North Carolina and Mr. Phillips of Pennsylvania as Secretaries.

One hundred and fourteen members were resent.

Mr. Phelps of Missouri, having previously withdrawn, proposed Col. Orr for Speaker, vho was unanimously nominated.

The Republican members held a caucus in the room of the Committee of Commerce. passed unanimously reasser ing the doctrines of the Philadelphia platform, when, without transacting further business, a motion was carried to adjourn until Monday morning at 9½ a'clock. A nomination for Speaker will then be made. The Hon. G. A. Grow of Pennsylvania is the most prominent candidate talked of, and it is believed will get the nomination. Many of the Republicans are in favor of making straight nominations for other offices. Some oppose it.

Col. Forney is here, and is very decided in his condemnation of the Lecompton Constitution. Senotor Douglas also expresses himself very freely to the same purport.

## From the San Francisco Herald, Nov. 5th Summary of the Fortnight's News,

STATE.—The most important items of Congress commenced its session on Tuesday. news from California, by the steamer Golden The Republican caucus was held on Monday, but Gate is the display before the public of a large amount of evidence, going to show that at present writing. It is thought that either Mr. the party of one hundred and eighteen immi-Grow, Mr. Blair of Missouri, or Washburn of Me., grants, massacred in the southern part of will be its nominee for Speaker. See Washington Utah, while on their way to California-news of which occurrence was sent from here by the last mail-were murdered by Mormons. Mr. George Powers arrived a Tew days since at Los Angelos, from Salt Lake, and reports intellects in the country. It has already reached a having heard many Mormons threaten to kill Gentiles passing through their country. He met a mixed party of Mormons and Indians [We commend the inquiry contained in the fol- going toward a Mormon settlement from the owing letter to the consideration of our subscribers scene of the massacre, and they had in possession bundles of clothing and other articles. to Mr. John Bailey, P. M., of Charleston. - Ed. Ag.] apparently the spoil of the murdered; and the whole party appeared to be on very Sin; Many years ago there resided in friendly terms with one another, and to be in your town a colored man by the name of high spirits. This Mr. Powers also states Jacob Free-who was respected and owned that in San Bernadino he heard Captain some property, a farm I think. His wife ac. | Hunt, a man of authority among the Mor-York, who came through about the same time with Mr. Powers, believe also, from numerous facts observed by them, that the Mormons are guilty of the bloody crime. Messrs. Abbot and Fine, two gentlemen who have lately been at San Andres, from the Humboldt river, report great hostility on the may it he is living obtain some knowledge of part of the Mormons towards the immigrants coming to California by the South Pass, and great friendship with the Indians, who had woman, and maintains herself respectably made attacks on immigrants. Both Mr. who would be a source of pride and pleasure by Indians led on by numerous white men, supposed to be Mormons. Mr. Abbott says five hundred immigrants have been killed Charlotte and her white friends if you will this year on the road between Salt Lake and be so kind as to make some enquiries as to California by Indians and Mormons, but this the person in question, and at as early a time estimato is certainly very much exaggerated.

There was a little brush of a fight between of the main divide of the Sierra Nevada, in lattitude 39 degrees north-and the Indians,

The newspapers contain reports of the dis-

From the N. Y. Express. Kansus-What is Submission? Submission to the people of the right to frame their own institutions—a Democratic

principle-meant when in 1850, under the Fillmore-Administration, it was incorporated in the California, New Mexico and Utah Bill, SELF GOVERNMENT. The Pierce Administration, in 1854, re-enacted the principle .-Mr. Buchanan committed himself, in his Inaugural, in his instructions to Gov. Walker, and in his very excellent letter to the New Haven divine and literary gentlemen.

Now, self-government means, not African government, but American government-that is, the government of white men over white men. Negroes are but incidents and accidents of our institutions. The Federal Government ignored them in name, and in substance, and created a government exclusively for white men. Self-government, then, means the government of white men by white men. Slavery is not an institution of general, only of partial existence—but white men's government, and the right of white men to self-govern themselves everywhere in every State of our Union, is.

Apply these acknowledged principles to Kansas. A constitution is made there, though of legal, yet of spurious origin. It takes from the white people of Kansas all white rights of self-government, and leaves them only to act upon blacks, upon African government-upon the isolated and comparatively very unimportant question—whether hey shall hold the few blacks in Kansas as sinves or not. In short, all the self-government rights of white people are ignored-all taken from the white people-and the only thing left them is to act upon the rights of the blacks. It is not true, as said, that the white people can, right off, amend and alter this constitution, if they don't like it-while it is true, that the constitution forbids any amendment until "after the year 1864." and then only to be initiated by a two thirds vote of the Legislature of the new State! Thus until "after 1864," self-government begins not in Kansas!

Now, a quibble, a cheat, or a fraud, is attempted to excuse and disguise the robbery of the people of Kansas, of self-government. "Slavery," it is said, is the only thing the people of Kansas care about, and, therefore, it is the only issue that should be left to them. Care they not for this stipulation, that the Constitution to be imposed upon them shall not be touched till "after 1864?" Care they not for thus being tied up in their right to alter and amend their own fundamental laws, in their own way?

We pronounce this a fraud upon the Democratic and Republican principle of self-government-because withholding from the people the right to act upon all their institutions. and substituting, in lieu thereof, only one "institution," and that not concerning their own white race, is a quibble, a cheat, and a fraud. Southern gentlemen, who are above quibbles and meannesses, must scorn this sort of trickery, just as we scorn it—and we believe thousands of them will look upon it in the light we do, as a mean, miserable piece of trickery, scarcely worthy even, of a fare table, much less of being made part of a fundamental law of a State.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter of the 1st in-, red that Thompson, Morse & Co. do not buy its bills at any rate of discount. The tendency is to discredit the Bank. Hence we deem an explanation suit-

John Thompson, at the time of his failure and for some years previous, was buying the bills of the Honesdale Bank at half of one per cent discount, under an jarrangement, which was that he should deliver the bills in packages to the Merchant's Exchange Bank, receiving one-eighth of one per cent for his services.

When Thompson, Morse & Co., took up failure, they wrote to the Honesdale Bank, soliciting a continuance with them of the arrangement which had existed with him .--This request was granted, and they proceeded to act under it.

Shortly afterwards the Philadelphia banks suspended, and most Pennsylvania bills fell to five or six per cent discount. Thompson, Morse & Co., in violation of the arrangement, took the same discount on Honesdale bills as any other bills of this State, and instead of presenting them at the Merchant's Exchange Bank, sold them at one per cent, to one of the two other brokers who did not fly from their engagement. The President and Vice President of the Honesdale Bank called on Thompson, Morse & Co., and remonstrated with them. All the satisfaction they got was an intimation that if the Bank would furnish them \$1000, without interest, to use in their business, they would go back to the arrange-

ment. This offer was declined. In a little time it became so well known that the Honesdale Bank was maintaining its regular redemption that the holders of its bills in the city would not submit to the high rate of discount which Thompson, Morse & Co. had been demanding. Then that firm wrote to the bank, asking a renewal of the old arrangement, which was decidedly refused. Upon receiving this refusal, they sent up by express a package of bills, demanding specie for them, which they did not get. As a last effort to force the Bank into measures they have starred it, going as far as they dare to cast suspicion upon its circulation.

From this statement of facts the public will be able to draw the proper inferences,-Honesdale Democrat.

IMPROVED TELEGRAPHIC MACHINE .- A new Telegraphic Machine, just invented after many years of investigation and labor, by Mr. Edmund F. Barnes of New York, is now in actual and successful operation between distant points. The peculiarities of this new patent are several, among which may be named the following: 1st. It requires no skill to use it, and any one can operate with the settlers at Honey Lake—a valley east 2d. It writes in alphabetical characters, though worked by a single person with ease and rapidity. 3d. The machinery is very simple and very strong, and not at all liable to get out of order. 4th. It is not deranged covery of a coal voin in Sonoma county, by thunder storms, but can be worked with near Pataluma; but we attach no importance equal fidelity in all weathers. 5th. Being very simple, it is very inexpensive.

Fatal Affray in Arkansas. WEST POINT, Arkansas, Nov. 25, 1857.

On the morning of the 22d inst., the most fainl and heartrending affray took place ever witnessed in this county. It appears that while Dr. C. S. Swan and his partner, Dr. C. C. Webb, were dining at Col. B. K. Rod. gers in this place, and with them their friend, Dr. G. W. Burney, Dr. Swan was informed of some one at the gate who wished to see him. He, according to request, went out to see what was wanting; the balance of the company, Drs. Webb and Burney, accompanying him. When arriving at the gate, they found on horseback, Isaac Felsenthrall and Mr. Hutchins. Mr. H. rode close to the fence and handed Dr. Swan a letter from Mr. Travis, Professor and President of the Female Institute at Searcy. The character of the letter proved none other than friendly.

While Dr. Swan was engaged in reading. some words took place between Felsenthrall and Dr. W., when Felsenthrall gave Dr. W. the lie, and, jumping down from his horse, made a move as if to draw a weapon, when Dr. Swan and Burney jumped between them, saving "Gentlemen, no weapons," when Felsenthrall declared he "had no weapons, and d-n him he was going to fight Dr. W., and fight him a fair fight." They then came together, Dr. W., having but a small walkingcane, which he held in his left hand, and was about to drop it, when he discovered Felsenthrall drawing a pistol from the sleeve of his coat. The proximity was then so close he saw his only chance was to strike with the cane, (that he was about to throw down) to save his life. He struck with his stick, but t being too late to produce the desired effect, Drt S. sprang to seize the pistol, but, alas! too late; he had shot Dr. W. in the left region of the abdomen, depositing two balls in the muscles of the right hip near the surface, Dr. W. fell mortally wounded.

Dr. S. immediately commenced the dress. ing of his wounds, while Dr. B. followed the black hearted assassian, who ran to the house of R. K. Rogers, and seized a gun (that had been loaded with buckshot for a deer drive,) to dely the friends of Dr. W. whom he had just shot, when Col. Rogers wrested the gun from him. Felsenthrall then ran to the horse that Hutchins rode when they came, and mounting it, commenced making his escape, when Dr. Burney immediately appeared with the same gun, handing it to Dr. W., saying, "You are now armed." Dr. W. said, "I am disabled; he has killed me; use it for me. Shoot him-and don't, for heaven's sake, let him escape—see, he is doing it." Dr. B. leveled the gun and fired. The murderer had rode but a hundred yards at full speed from the place of the affray, when three of the shot passed through his head and body. killing him instantly.

Many of the people of the town hastened o the place of the affray. Many of the Searcy people came down; great excitement prevailed. Some said they would be averaged. that they would take up arms and march against West Point for letting the Des Arc and Memphis boys kill their Dutchman (Felsenthrall.) Others remarked that it was a noble act on the part of Dr. J. W. Burney, and that he did no more than any true-hearted man would have done under the circumstances, and that they knew it was premeditated the part of Felsenthrall to have a difficulty with Dr. W., and took this method to bring it about.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.-We are informed that several detectives, among whom we have only the names of officers Sprague and Wilcoxson, took a supply of small arms, handcuffs, &c., and went to Ann Arbor for the purpose of catching a couple of fugive slaves, who were at work near by. They had arranged for an amicable partition of the reward. They had "a dead sure thing of it," but unfortunately they were so well pleased with the ingenuity the business of John Thompson, after his of their arrangements that they told their husiness to several of the cit Arbor. The negroes were informed of what was going on by a messenger sent to the farm-house where they were working, and hey immediately "laid down the shovel and the hoe," got aboard the cars on the Underground Railroad, and are now safe in Canada. The detectives heard of what had taken place, and offered \$500 in gold to any one who would catch the two black boys. - Detroit Tribune, 1st.

> APPLES .- The New York Journal of Commerce says: "Newtown pippins, which were in such high favor last year for export, are almost an entire fai'ure, so that the number to be shipped this season will be insignificant. Such as are sent out, are in small lots, mostly designed as gifts. The value of last year's exportations of this choice fruit was not less than \$100,000. Mr. Gilmaglin, the large fruiterer in Front street, alone sent out \$5000 worth. The market price is quoted nt \$7a8 per bbl., packed for shipment, and \$5a6 per bbl. as they run. The crop in Western New York is fair, but in other portions of the State and through the country generally both quantity and quality are inferior. The wholesale price is \$3 per bbl. It is conjectured that for several years to come, the principal reliance must be on Western New York, as the orchards elsewhere have greatly deteriorated from age and yield sparingly."

> ANOTHER SPLIT .- Splits are becoming common in the Presbyterian body. Last week the Synod of Missouri, consisting of four Presbyteries and 57 churches, held its annual session in St. Louis, and after a long discussion on slavery, resolved to form itself into an independent body. It refuses fellow-ship with the New School body, on account of its action at Cleveland last summer, and declares it cannot go with the Richmond convention. It determines to remain an independent synod, " until the Providence of God shall seem to make clear the way of duty.

> By this action the Presbyterian church in the United States is therefore divided into four distinct organizations-the Old School, the New School, the Southern School and the Missouri School. There appears to have been some conflict of opinion in the meeting, but the final decision was arrived at harmoniously. Among the distinguished gentlemen present was the Rev. Thomas A. Mills, who has taken a prominent part in the slavery discussions of the Church.