

to change your condition, madam," said Mrs. Morrison. "You seem to be much in want of a husband, too," said Miss Price. I never found it difficult to get one," exclaimed Mrs. Morrison; "and I wish you to know that I have had two already."

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor & Publisher.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Jan. 7, 1859.

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

We cannot publish anonymous communications.

We have about six inches of snow, on a level as yet. The weather has been remarkably mild and forbearing thus far.

We see by a Wisconsin paper that W. C. WEBB, Esq., formerly publisher of the Banner, in this village, has been elected to represent Waushara co., in the Wisconsin Legislature.

The Washington news is for the most part dry as dust. Douglas still maintains his position of hostility to the Lecompton Constitution. It is said that the Administration advised the Border Ruffians to exist in Kansas under the U. S. Constitution.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

NEW HAVEN, FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1857.

It will be remembered that last winter a boy named Charles E. Sage, about 19 years of age, was missing from his home in Cromwell, near Middletown, in this State, and that an Irishman named Patrick Nugent was arrested on a charge of murdering the lad, and putting his body under the ice in the Connecticut River.

This body was believed to be that of the missing boy, from several marks upon it, as well as from a portion of the clothing. Soon afterward the lining of an overcoat was found answering to the description of that worn by the missing person.

He described accurately the lad's appearance, his dress, the color of his hair, &c., and declared that he had not had any peace of mind since the murder, and that he had come to Cromwell expressly to divulge all he knew about it.

A Grand Jury found a true bill against Nugent whose time of trial was fixed for the present month.

Such a man does not live out half his days, because violent means conduce to violent ends. He habitually transgresses the law of Compensation and justly dies under the infliction of his penalties.

We have not digressed, for this is all pertinent to the subject in hand. As it is with the whole body, or mind, so it is with every faculty of the body and mind.

John A. Benson, the sailor who testified that he saw the murder of Charles E. Sage, of Cromwell, has been arrested on a charge of perjury, with intent to take life, and has acknowledged his guilt.

There is no information to lead to the identity of the body that was found and buried, as that of the boy Sage. The annals of crime do not afford a more extraordinary case than this.

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madness drives him. Long abstinence, in expectancy, only whets his appetite for an unnatural and uncontrollable heinousness, and when the chains drop, he plunges recklessly into excess.

The cure for this evil lies in the suggestion at the head of this article. If you would lessen these excesses, multiply your holiday occasions. Do this, and out of this periodical, moral snare shall come moral harmony and profit to the American people.

As a people, we need more time for recreation. It will not be long ere Sunday will be grudging to the laboring man, as indeed it now is, in some respects. Were labor justly apportioned among men, man's necessities would never require him to labor more than eight hours in twenty-four—leaving sixteen hours for recreation and sleep; but labor is not thus apportioned, nor can it be in this age; therefore it becomes our duty, as well-wishers to the race, to do the next best thing—to increase the number of holidays, gradually, until they shall reach the number of twelve, annually.

This can be done, and we, for one, do not despair of seeing the work brought about, in part, ere many summers shall have smiled upon the land. The reform must begin somewhere, and it may as well commence right here in Tioga county as elsewhere.

Some may object to this that there are no great anniversary days to be celebrated at the beginnings of the month. Let us begin with May and revive the old May Day festivities.

Then let us have the Harvest Home Gathering, still extant in New Jersey and in some other States. This, with our Annual Fair, will increase the number of public days from five, to seven, and that will make a pretty good beginning.

Upon all of these spring, summer and autumn holidays, dancing in the open air might be practiced by such as prefer that really beneficial exercise—beneficial, when properly conducted. It has fallen in public favor because its votaries have driven it into close, unventilated rooms and unseasonable hours, and justly fall.

Shall we have more holidays and less rowdiness, or fewer holidays and more rowdiness?—Which?

We feel to rejoice with our fair correspondent, "LEONINE," that something is being done to put a check upon lawbreakers in this village.

We understand that four illegal vendors of blue rain have been brought before Mr. Justice EASEY within the past week, and bound over to the February Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

This is a good beginning, and if the individual who has undertaken the office of public prosecutor shall persist until every offender be brought to justice, he will earn, and we trust will receive the substantial gratitude of every Christian man and woman of this community.

We are glad to be able to state that he has the undivided support of the good and true men of this borough, who are determined to sustain him to the utmost, both with voice and purse.

Touching the threats of violence to the person of the prosecutor, or any other person, indulged in by the trafficking fraternity, we feel impelled to say to such threateners, don't attempt to put those threats in force. It is not for us to say just what the result to you might be; but we can imagine that the consequences might be permanently unpleasant.

It is hoped that no friend of good order will be forced to resist the execution of such threats; but should things reach that pass, we presume to say that our friends will leave their mark where it may be seen of men. The prosecutor will be protected in the discharge of his duty, and those pledged to his protection and support will protect themselves.

Our correspondent makes especial reference to the saloons, as being worse than the taverns. We most respectfully dissent from that opinion. Gambling and drinking always went together. Where there is a saloon, there will be a tavern, and vice versa.

We have never canvassed borough election matters in these columns, heretofore, nor mingled in the strife of borough politics, apart from depositing our vote on the day of election.

But the time and the occasion for adopting this course seems to have manifested itself. The election of borough officers this year turns upon the question, "Shall infractions of the law be prosecuted, or shall the transgressors be permitted to transgress the laws under the nose of the proper authorities?"

There is but one question before the voters of this borough—a clear, unimixed question—shall Rum rule and ruin in our midst? Let the campaign be made upon this sole issue, waiting every merely personal preference, asking only if the candidates will love justice better than the good opinion of tavern frequenters and rum-dealers.

This is all the question which the good of this community demands shall be put to our hearts. We care not who has the offices, only let the candidates in whose integrity the temperance men of this community have confidence. This is no time to host personal friends into place; it is the time to put stern and true advocates of law and order in power.

In order to do this, good citizens must proceed systematically, also, through divisions, the enemy will triumph.

Let temperance men call a public caucus and then send there make a ticket fairly and in an amicable way. It will not take a dozen candidates up for the same office, nor will there be if temperance men are true to their professions. We shall see.

The Atlantic Monthly.—The third No. of this high-toned Magazine is assuredly the best yet issued—though its predecessors were, in their time, the best specimens of an American Magazine extant.

The January number is solid as well as brilliant, its literature is well assorted and its reviews are impartial, manly and discriminating.

"The Princess Maya" and "The Diamond Leis," are fine specimens of "Fantastic," while Holmes sparkles in "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and somebody else in a poetical eulogy of "Catawba."

It has a blistering review of the President's Message, and several excellent literary articles beside. This Magazine is destined to a great success.

The Spiritual Age.—This paper, which suspended publication in October last, has been revived and united with the New England Spiritualist, and will hereafter be published simultaneously at Boston, New York and Chicago, under the joint conduct of A. E. NEWTON, formerly of the last mentioned paper, and S. B. BRITTON, of the Age.

The subscribers to the Age will now receive the six months due them on the latter paper, and may now consider the Age permanently established. The union was judicious, and the talents of two profound thinkers and vigorous writers will now be concentrated. The Age is one of the ablest advocates of Rational Spiritualism published.

Life Illustrated.—We are frequently asked to select a good family paper, by friends and acquaintances. We consider the paper at the head of this paragraph, all in all considered, to be the very best family paper published.

Its clear face is a perpetual warning of the necessity of a morning bath and clean linen to the preservation of health; while its pages teem with the choicest and most healthful intellectual and moral viands. Yes, it is the best.

Its price per single copy is \$2 yearly; but we have made arrangements with the Publishers, Messrs. Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadway, New York, by which we are enabled to furnish both it and The Agitator one year for \$2. Those wishing to subscribe for a family paper will please take notice.

FROM KANSAS.

The Fort Scott Affair.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 24, 1857.

I have already forwarded to you an account of the Fort Scott difficulties. By the arrival of Col. Phillips we have full particulars. The Colonel left here on Friday at 3 a. m., and arrived at the camp at Abbott, Sugar Mound, 90 miles from Lawrence, in the evening, having ridden that distance in eleven hours.

He found about 100 men in camp, and on Sunday 183 were assembled. Instead of the Free-State men committing outrages, it was the Ruffians who had done them. Under pretense of collecting taxes, &c., cattle, corn and horses were stolen.

To stop these depredations the Free-State men organized a Vigilance Committee. No acts of violence were committed, and one man who had stolen a hog was ordered to replace it. This was the only act of punishment inflicted by the Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart and two others were taken prisoners while acting as scouts, and taken into Fort Scott. On Tuesday, the 15th inst., Captain Bain and 14 men were hunting for Stewart, and approached Barnesville, about eight miles from the Fort.

A citizen of the place invited Bain and his men, informing them that they knew where Stewart was, but at that moment the Captain caught sight of a large body of horsemen deploying at the end of the street. He immediately gave orders to retreat, which soon became a flight, they being pursued by 80 Ruffians. Five of Bain's men were taken prisoners; the rest escaped. On Wednesday the fight occurred between the Ruffians, headed by Deputy Marshal Little and Gen. Abbott, the particulars of which you have already received.

The numbers, however, were incorrect. There were 45 in the Free-State camp, in a log-house on the little Osage River, half a mile from the bank; there were 70 of the posse. The Marshal demanded their unconditional surrender, which was of course refused. The firing commenced, and lasted an hour.

After the Missourians retreated, the Free-State men fell back to Sugar Mound. Here Col. Phillips found them, and on Sunday the forces numbered 183 men. Phillips, who took the command, was directed to release the eight men held in duress without any pretense of law, if it was a possible thing, and to avoid a collision with the troops, two hundred of whom were camped near Fort Scott, but in no case to allow his command to be disbanded or disarmed.

He had difficulty in preventing his men from attacking the troops, so much are they embittered by the outrages perpetrated against them. It must be remembered that these writs under the rebellion act are illegal—that act having been repealed by the late Territorial Legislature, and all proceeding under it quashed. On Sunday morning, a movement was made on Fort Scott, with a view of rescuing the prisoners; but the troops being but four miles distant, it was not deemed advisable to risk an attack from them, as ammunition was scarce, and the companies were poorly armed.

A retreat was ordered to Sugar Mound, thirty miles distant. A blinding snow-storm came on at daybreak, and without a murmur. Gen. Lane arrived in camp on Monday noon, and assumed command. He commenced organizing the Territorial militia, and issued a proclamation to the citizens, stating his object was to preserve the peace, and granting protection to all real inhabitants of Kansas, but, at the same time, declaring his intention of hanging every Missourian caught in arms after a drum-head court-martial. There are about 260 Missouri Ruffians assembled at Fort Scott and Barnesville.

LATER NEWS. Since the above was written, E. B. Whitman and Col. Harris Stratton have arrived from Lane's camp, with the startling intelligence that the United States troops are marching to arrest him. A Council of War had been held, and it was unanimously decided to resist the dragoons. It was also reported that the Rev. Mr. Stewart and the other prisoners had been hung at the fort. This news had excited the men almost to madness, and a messenger was dispatched to glean intelligence. As he had not returned at the time set, it is supposed he was taken. The troops were twelve miles distant from the camp on Sugar Mound. They were armed only with revolvers and sabres, the latter of which would be of out little use in the timber where Lane is entrenched. The position occupied is a very strong one, situated in the heavy timber on the head waters of the little Sugar Creek; the men occupy three blockhouses, which command all approaches, and places any advancing foe under a most galling fire. We do not anticipate any defeat, and Lane sent word that if attacked he should "whip them." The reports were given in the Convention to-day, and every allusion to the idea of resistance to the United States troops was received with the most enthusiastic applause.

When it was announced that Gen. Lane intended to resist the Federal troops, three pealing cheers were given for him. Every detail was received with the most profound silence or the loudest cheers, according to its character. When it was announced that the U. S. troops were advancing on the Free-State men, and that Gen. Lane and his officers had decided to fight them, every person in the Convention Hall seemed to hold their breath for a few seconds, and silence, solemn as the grave, hung over the assembly, which was broken finally by one simultaneous burst of cheering. The Rubicon was passed—the danger did not look so overwhelming, as it was felt that energy, courage, and devotion enough existed in the Free-State party of Kansas, to stand the brunt and consequences of the act in which they were engaged, and carry it to a successful issue.

A SNAKE ON ICE.—A black snake, four or five feet long, the other day attempted to cross a pond in Haverhill, Mass., on the ice, but the progress made by his snakeship over the cold, glassy surface was so slow, that when within about ten feet of the shore, he became so chilled by the ice that he could go no farther, and was drawn ashore by means of a pole and captured.—Elmira Advertiser.

Ten millions in specie were sent to Europe from New York and Boston in December.

FROM THE WELLSVILLE FREE PRESS, DEC. 24.

Draped in Mourning.

It becomes our sad and mournful duty to this week announce to the public the most melancholy event which has occurred in our community, since taking up our residence in town. On Monday morning last, Miss FRANCES M. FARNOX, a young lady 21 years of age, daughter of EDWARD J. FARNOX, Esq., in a fit of melancholy, and partial derangement, induced by an unnatural state of religious excitement, stealthily left her room in her father's house, and repairing to the mill race near by, threw herself into the water, and was carried by the current under the ice and drowned.

Her absence from her room was not discovered till daylight, though from the opening and closing of a door, of which nothing was thought at the time, it is presumed that she left the house about three o'clock in the morning. Language is incapable of expressing the extent and universality of gloom pervading our community upon the recovery of the body, and the consequent certainty of this melancholy and unexpected event.

Although it was generally understood that the deceased was subject to turns of gloom and despondency, occasioned by a strange conviction that she had somehow committed the "unpardonable sin;" her serenity upon all other subjects, and her uniform cheerfulness at home, at church, in the social circle, and in short, everywhere, so far as the public were able to judge; and so studiously was her secret and sorrowful morbidness concealed from her most intimate companions and associates, no event could have possibly happened of a like character more startling and unexpected. Among all of our village maidens, she was pre-eminently first in goodness of heart, in amiability of character, in placidity and sweetness of disposition, and we may also add, in beauty of person, and marked perfection of form and feature.—Indeed, so general a favorite was not to be found in the entire village. Kind to the poor, confiding and gentle, her smile was alike bestowed upon the high and the low, the rich and the poor; and we do not say too much when we add, that even the domestic animals about the door of her father's house seemed to recognize FRANK'S hand as the one to which they were wont to look for the choicest favors. We have no words in which to express our sorrow over an event so melancholy and heart-chilling a character. With the parents and friends of the deceased we sympathize in the depth of our heart, and feeling as we do, that from the sacred circle of home and the family hearth side, has been borne away one of the Earth's brightest treasures; the only consolation which we can render, in this bereavement, is the firm and well established conviction, that she dwells with the angels, and sitting beside the River of Life, now fully realizes that life is simply a journey, time the pathway, and death the gateway to immortality. So melancholy and mournful indeed is this event, for the first time since publishing the Free Press, do we invert our rules, and drape our paper in the weeds of woe. In doing this, we are quite sure that we beneficially express the sentiments and grave of the deceased will be remembered when the flowers again blossom, and the earliest and most fragrant will be sought out by those who loved her in life, and mourned for her in death, to be strewn upon the spot where sleeps the pride of girlish beauty and loveliness among our village maidens.

MURDER AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. W. Little, a young lawyer of Rochester, was found on the edge of the river on the 20th with skull fractured, and marks of blood were traced up the bank to where the murder had been committed. An arm of a chair was found with the tip of a lady's victorine, combs and velvet roses, worn in the hair.

The Rochester Union says: All these evidences were taken by Coroner Quin, with the body, to the police station.—Before the body was removed, it was identified as that of Chas. W. Little. Thousands were on the ground yesterday, looking at the evidences of the bloody crime and the gathering about the police office was immense.

Chas. W. Little was about 25 years old, and had resided here some four years, most of the time. He came from Dansville, where his father resides. He studied law with Mr. Mudge, and was admitted some two years since. About two years ago he married a young woman named Sarah Stout, and has since separated from her; but there was apparently a mutual jealousy, perhaps without cause existing. The Stout family were suspected of knowing something of the whereabouts and associates of Little, so they were all taken into custody and testified before the Coroner's jury. Mrs. Little and her brother, Ira Stout, had each an arm broken on Saturday night, as they say, by falling in Galusha street. It is a singular coincidence that one of the family should be killed and two others have limbs broken about the same hour, and yet not be in the same vicinity. The brother, Eli Stout, and his wife, and the little boy Stout, it is proper to say, went through the examination as if innocent of all knowledge of the cause of Little's death.

HUMOROUS IDEA OF DOUGLAS SPEECH.—A witty friend of ours heard the "Little Giant" deliver his recent great speech in the U. S. Senate, and said that he put him in mind of a short-horned Durham, three years old, who had succeeded in making "a break" into a strange field. The little fellow exhibited all the bovine threatening of battle in the regular style. He "pawed the ground and snuffed the air;" he tossed the dust over his back, and lashed himself into a fury; he kept up a fierce bellow, steady "mugissant," as the French express it. Now he would move towards the fence and displace a loose rider or two with his stubbed horns, and anon he would wander erratic through the field, causing the welkin to resound to his mutterings. If an ox from the pasture he had left set up an emaculate roar, the little short-horn would paw with all the more energy, and move his head about minatory, until the subdued farm drudge became silent and chop-fallen.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Communications.

For the Agitator.

MR. EDITOR: We notice in your paper the "Proposition of the Mansfield Classical Seminary" regarding the establishment of a Normal School in that place, and sincerely hope that some one more competent than ourselves will make reply, but should there be so little interest felt on the subject as to elicit remarks the following will be at your disposal.

Said "Proposition" was so entirely discordant with our feelings, and seem so very improper that we could scarce credit ourselves for understanding correctly, and were quite inclined to believe that it was got up just to see what would be said, but having been assured that it is really "a call" we feel it incumbent upon some one to speak upon the subject.

This Seminary has long tried to get "a start" and it seems as if the very elements had combined against it, and now discouraged as it is, it would fain call upon the County in its last extremity to levy a tax of "ten thousand five hundred dollars" to set it a going. How could said Seminary, sectarian as it has declared itself from the first, expect that our County would consent to any such thing. We have all denominations among us, and can it be expected that the Presbyterian, Episcopalian or Baptist will consent to be taxed to support a school at variance with their own religious views?

What one does of his own free will is entirely a different thing. If we choose to support Hindoos who shall interfere; but to be forced to support any sectarian school is averse to our opinion of the privileges of a "free country."

"Ten thousand five hundred dollars" is not a small sum to be raised in our County at any time, and in the present pressure for an extra tax to be levied upon us, many who would be called "well off" in the world, having all that they can do to raise money to furnish bread for their families, is an idea not only absurd but extremely at variance with true christian principles. And this sum let us remember is proposed to be raised "by the first of June 1859." Now who is willing to pay this tax? Don't all say "I" at once.

But an inducement is offered. "One student from each town in said County will be educated free from all charge," provided he places himself under bonds, or submits to certain conditions which few persons of consideration will do. No, no! "Young America" loves liberty too well.

If we were to have such a school, why should Mansfield be chosen as the favored spot? Knoxville, Tioga, Coescola and other places have an equal right to ask for this County tax. Is not our own Boro a far better point, being much more central? We have already done much for Mansfield greatly to our loss, and now believing that "Charity begins at home" our people seem resolved to expend their means and effort here.

We understand that our own people are about making a proposition to raise by tax the sum of eight thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing a school of the kind here, proposing to educate free one scholar from each town without bonds.

This seems a more reasonable sum and a more judicious fairer, but opposed as we are to the principle we hope that the citizens of our County will duly consider the subject before enlisting in favor of such a measure. Our anxiety for educational interest is a great as that of any other individual, having children to educate, but we would never compete a Methodist or Catholic, or any other denomination to contribute to that purpose.

These are our sentiments, freely expressed, and we have confidence to believe that we also speak the feelings of the majority of our county. A Tax Payer.

MR. EDITOR: Good news! good news!—There seems to be a stir in our place in regard to the morals of Wellsboro, and a disposition is being shown to right matters, to ferret out and destroy some of our evils on earth. We have entered upon a new year, and is not this just the time to look into these matters and drive from our place every thing that is morally wrong? Success to every attempt of this kind, is the prayer no doubt of the inhabitants of our town; for the reports is that we are sending home for miles around us drunken husbands, fathers and sons.—Now this is not as it should be, and it seems that some ladies are getting excited on the subject, and want somebody to do something. "Kate" in her remarks, dwells long and seriously on our Hotels, now have we not respectable (!) saloons, so called, but in reality the most damnable places we have, for the reason that here our sons are trained to the hellish business of card playing, and from that to drinking the poison that crazes the brain and makes more than a brute of the once kind brother and son? Yes, at these respectable places is where the work commences, and many such ones we have, to the knowledge of every inhabitant here. Now let us not pass over these, and bear down so hard on our public houses; they are only the resort of those men that have been ruined at places that have been countenanced by you for years. Now let us commence at the right place, and we shall accomplish all that has been undertaken, and there no doubt will be peace again among us. LEONINE.

FOR THE AGITATOR. There will be an examination of teachers at the School house near Union Academy, January 16, at Mansfield, Jan. 23, and at Wellsboro, Feb. 6. Teachers that are in schools and have not been examined will forfeit their pay unless they come forward to one of these examinations. Any one coming later than 10 o'clock, will be under the necessity of staying the evening. No teacher will be commissioned, short of a six hours drill. These examinations are exclusively for those who are already in schools, or expect to be previous to the Spring examinations. Directors should circulate this notice among the teachers. N. L. REYNOLDS.

Gov. Ramsey, the Republican candidate in Minnesota, is elected by sixty-five majority, if the illegal votes are thrown out. If they are counted in, as they probably will be, Sibley, the Democratic candidate will have a majority of about two thousand.