Washington, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858. Various conflicting reports are in circulation from telegraphs said to be in town, respecting Kansus-both parties claiming com-

plete success in the Territory. I have just seen a gentleman direct from the Territory, and his report is reliable to the best of his information. He says: "The vote on the 4th gave a majority against the Constitution with Slavery. The vote was ubou: 10,000. All the returns were in."

The Republicans have carried the Legislature by 2,000.

The Democrats have carried the State ticket by 1,000 to 2,000.

The Legislature has removed its session to Lawrence.

The Territory generally was quiet, although some excitement was occasioned by Gen. Lane, who had made numerous arrests on the ground of fraudulent voting.

Secretary Stanton is on his was to Washington, and will be here in a few days. The cause of his visit is unknown, but as he is unaccompanied by his family his stay will probably be brief.

Encounter with a Panther.

On the 22d ult., Mr. Samuel B. Hart, of Appleton, went out with a neighbor, to look for a stray colt, taking with him, his trusty rifle for the purpose of killing any wild game he might chance to see. After traveling some two miles or more, he came upon the fresh tracks of some wild animal, and as the tracks were large and singular, he gave up looking for the pony, and with his excellent dog, tramped off in search of an adventure. In a short time the dog treed the game, but before Mr. Hart could reach the spot were off huge panther, one of the largest ever heard convenient to the Railroad will please take notice. of in the West, at bay, and neither of them seemed disposed at once to commence the life struggle they knew was at hand. This was an unlooked for encounter.

There was no time for deliberation. Retreat might be certain death, and to fire and not kill the huge monster would be attended with even greater hazard. The dog had shown fight, but the sudden appearance of Mr. Hart seemed to throw the panther in a quandary whether to attack him or the dog. Just as the panther was apparently about to spring for the dog, Hart drew his gun to his shoulder and fired, only wounding the animal by breaking one of its fore shoulders! Hart loaded that gun in quicker time than he ever foaded one before, and before the infuriated beast could make a spring for him, he again fired shooting him through the head and killing him instantly.

The panther was brought to town and ex hibited to large crowds, exciting universal surprise at his size and evident age, the more especially as but one of the species had been seen in this section of Wisconsin within a period of eleven years. From the end of his nose to the tip of his tail, this panther meastout man's arms, and appeared to be capable of striking a sledge hammer blow. Two of his tusks, one of the upper and one of the lower jaw were broken off, and had apparently been gone for several years. The worn. All unite in setting him down as one of the oldest settlers in the northern wilderpess, and we think it probable that he straved from some of the extreme northern counties in this locality .- Appleton (Wis.) Crescent.

THE SOUTH AND THE MORMONS. - The ultra Southern men are making common cause with the M rmons. The "twin relics of bar barism, Polygamy and Slavery," naturally aid and assist each other. The Richmond South says:

"My sympathies are with the Mormons. I do not approve of their domestic institutions. No matter; it is their business, not mine; nor am I or any other person answerable for their sins, or liable to suffer for their mistakes. As a South. ern man, my sympathies are with the Mormons. The same measure that is dealt out to them for their polygamy, would be dealt out to us for our slaveholding, by the same people, if they had the power, and God only knows (if things go on as they are tending,) how long that power will be wanting; and I say shame! on the Southern man or Southern press who does not sympathise with the Mormon, attending to his own business and defending his rights, his firesides, and his altars, against the Yankee intermeddling oppressor who delights to interfere in his neighbor's affairs, and would storm heaven or uproot hell rather than not have a fuss."

CHICAGO IN 1857.—The City of Chicago is only 26 years old. The town was laid out in 1830, and the first sales of lots were made in 1831. Its growth is extraordinary. The annual statements of the extent of its commerce and trade are every year more surprising, and the increase of its population appears to keep equal page with the growth of trade. In 1840 f had 4,470 inhabitants; in 1850 it had increased to 28,269; in 1855 the figures were 63,500; in 1856, 110,000; in 1857, 130,000, or an increase in 17 years of 125,530. According to the figures published in the Press, the total receipts of flour and grain in 1857 were 21,856,206 bushels. The total shipments were 18,032,668 bushels. The lumber trade is conducted chiefly with Michigan and Indiana. The receipts were nearly eleven millions of feet. The Canadian trade is rapidly growing into importance. The lake tuninge owned in the city 70.681, of which 7,954 is in steam vessels.

THE POTATO ROT AN CLD DISEASE .- A friend sends us the following "extract from a German paper," which says that "potatoes were first introduced in Europe in 1583; 59 years after the rot commenced; 80 years after its introduction no good seed was to be had. In 1696 new seed was imported from Peru; 45 years after this the rot again commenced, and in 1779 no good seed was to be had. In 1797 new seed was again imported, and it did not get into general use till 1802 or 1803." If this is a fact, we should have it fully proved, and that would prove the necessity of frequently renewing the seed from the original locality.—N. Y. Tribunc.

THE AGITATOR

M. H. Cobb. Editor & Publisher. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Jan. 21, 1858.

* All Business, and other Communications musses addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

We cannot publish anonymous communications.

CAUCUS.—Those citizens of Wellsboro in favor CAUCUS.—Those citizens of Wellsboro in favor of restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors in this borough in violation of law; and those in favor of selecting officers who will jealously guard the laws from infraction, are carnestly requested to meet at the Couri House on FRIDAY, 22d instant, at 61 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making a ticket for borough officers to be voted for at the approaching election.

MANY.

Messrs. Benson and Williston will accept thanks or documents.

There is no Harrisburg news worth transcribing The Washington news is equally barren.

The weather holds delightfully mild. Ground bare and but slightly frozen.

William Comstock murdered his father and mother at Poolville, N. Y., on the 11th inst. He cut out their hearts, roasted and ate them. He was laboring under an attack of delirium tremens.

The communication of "Tyoga" came too late for insertion this week. Again we inform correspondents that their favors must be handed in by Monday noon, to ensure an early insertion.

A southern exchange of the Louisville Journal says that the Administration has resolved to lay the axe at the root of the credit system. Upon this, Prentice drily remarks that it has begun by laying the axe at the root of its own credit.

Mrs. W. R. CUTLER, of Rochester, N. Y., will give a Concert in Corning, Tuesday evening, Jan. 26. Mrs, Cutler has a fine reputation as a vocalist. again. Pretty soon, however, they stopped, and goes to Corning upon the formal invitation of and when Mr. Hart came up, the dog had a | the lovers of good music in that place. Tiogans

> The Owego Times cautions printers to look out for one Dr. Wm. T. Kerr, who pretends to cure Stammering, and who is himself afflicted with an impediment in paying the printer. We received an order from that same Kerr for sundry little jobs; but as no money accompanied the order we paid no attention to the letter. He wished us to annunce his certain arrival in Wellsboro on a certain Wednesday, which we did not do, as the letter reached us the day following that Wednesday and 'no such arrival oc.kerred. It is a good plan to notice money orders, and none other.

> Gov. Pollock has appointed as his Aids, with the rank of Lieut. Col., Messrs. A. RITTER, of Charleston, J. B. Niles, of Middlebury and R. W. STUR-ROCK, of Wellsboro. We feel to congratulate our friends upon their promotion, and take this occasion to remind them that "Discretion is the better part of Valor." They have cause to congratulate themselves upon having escaped the perilous duty of guarding the person of our beloved Executive, since their commissions expired in so much at the inauguration of Mr. Packer, on Tuesday. We suspect hat they are not thereby released from the duty of wetting their papers, however. 'Toe the mark.

A correspondent desires us to give Mormonism in sured seven feet and two inches. Each of general and Brigham Young in particular, a thorhis paws were considerably thicker than a ough "blowing up." We must beg to be excused from doing anything of the kind. A man has just as good right to profess Mormonism as any other form of religion. Brigham Young is doing just as any sensible man would do under like circumstances, that is, he is determined that Utah shall be or. other two tusks were very large, but much | ganized as a first-fruit of the great democratic doctrice of Popular Sovereignty. By virtue of that doctrine Utah has the right to demand rulers of her own choice—being a peculiar people. Democracy sends pro-slavery Governors to look after the interests of one "domestic institution" in Kansas, and why should it refuse to send a Mormon Governor to look after the interests of that other "domestic institution" in Utah? Brigham is right.

Who is to Blame?

There are a great many foolish and wicked customs, a great deal of-unrighteous public opinion There are likewise many sad misfortunes, griefs and losses; a great many wrongs and grievous oppressions; and for the sad prevalence of all these, somebody is responsible. "Who's to blame?"

You know it is said of Woman, that when she to a sense of shame in wrong doing is the most pit iable of all spectacles. We have heard men endeavor to account for this by attributing it to the exalt. ed position virtuous and high-miuded Woman occupies in man's esteem, thus contending that she actually sinks no lower than man, but seems to descend lower in the pit of shame because of her greater exaltation. The best refutation of this argument will be found in carefully noting the abandor ed of both sexes. It will then appear that the degradation of a fallen woman is infinitely greater than that of a fallen man; that she descuds lower in the abyes of shame, and that her reclamation requires fourfold the labor of his. Since this fact is indisputable, a reason for it exists somewhere in the realm of causes. Who's to blame?

First, then, generally, society is blamable; next and particularly, Man is blamable; last, especially, ent. and above all. Woman is herself blamable. Briefly, woman sinks lower because the ban of society falls is taken. Thenceforth the fountains of sympathy equality are forever closed against her. The eye of saic and self-righteous condemnation; or in lascivious boldness; he whispers her shame in the streets, and makes a jest of her misfortunes in the bar-room. And he who connived at her disgrace is londest and boldest in jest and denunciation. Pity her.

The eye of her sister woman is either coldly aver. ted, or fixed upon her in pitiless scotn and proud contempt. Her thoughts recur to the fallen one in loathing; her lips move to condemnation; she avoids that lost one as though her presence were contamination : she never speaks a word in pallicion of the offence. The victim beholds the doors that were flung wide to receive her but yesterday, closed against her to-day, closed forever. The lips that yesterday touched hers in a sisterly love greeting, are to-day pursed up with cruck pride and busy Our patrons are so well acquainted with the characin defaming her in that circle from which she is forever exiled. Woman has locked her heart of hearts political events, that comment on our part is unnecagainst her, and hid the key away in the casket of essary. Those residing at a distance from book Pride. She awakes, an exile from the realm of wo- stores may obtain it by enclosing 13 cents in postmanly sympathy, with no hand to uplift, no counsel

to guide and reclaim, no eye to pity.

that would not charm open the gate of social equalty; she cannot perform a labor whose wages shall Woman's forgiveness and sisterhood. Socially, her bark is adrift upon a ice-bound sea wrapt in the glooms of an Arctic night. Hopeless, desperateno hand beckening her return to the walks of virtue -where shall this exile go? Where does she go?

And who's to blame for it? Who is responsible? Society! Man! but more than all, Woman, is responsible! She will not for. give; it is idle to put the work of that victim's reclamation upon man. He will not respect whom ruin, just so long as woman frowns upon his victims. Charity must begin at home. Where is the mortal without frailties? Point to that man or woman who may not fall !- who can keep forever without the sphere of Temptation, or, keeping within it, can defy contamination. There is no such man or womun-we care not where they dwell-in palace or in hovel. And if the secrets of high life were once laid bare to public gaze, we might discover that virtue is not led to crucifixion in shilling calico, alone. All the world over, the most uncharitable some day will need the friendly cover of Charity's nantle. . None are sinless and none so securely fixed that they may not stumble in some unguarded

What is the punishment of the man who deliberitely plans and accomplishes the ruin of a trusting woman? Who shuts the gate of social equality upon him? Who shuns him in the street and traduces him in the circles where he moved and moves like the breath of a moral plague? Who drives im beyond the pale of sympathy by constant slight and avoidance? What giddy girl refuses his leprous hand in the dance? He walks the streets with a free step, is not supposed to have lost caste in the circles that he frequented, which are oftener 'select' than otherwise. Indeed, we have seen such moral lepers caressed by men and women of undoubted respectability-by the very men and women who drove his victim into the merciless keeping of the streets of a great city!

With these facts staring us in the face, not to protest against such monstrous injustice is to become a party to that injustice; is to prove derelict in the discharge of duty. We have never ceased protest. ing against this wrong, nor will we cease while occasion exists. It will be said that nothing less severe will protect woman in her best estate. We deny that this inhuman abandonment of an erring woman has any reference to woman's protection: or even that the sex inflict this cruel punishment apon one of their number, with any isuch object in view. If they abandon a sister for one misster. they do it selfishly to vindicate themselves in the world's esteem, from the suspicion of sympathy with the crime. Let them remember that one may abher a crime and denounce the perpetrator, and yet not outcast the victim. That one may sympathize with the wronged without endorsing the wrong. Unjust punishments never yet deterred the vicious from doing wrong and never protected society from the depredations of the bad. Let woman be just to herself if she would protect herself. Let her be merciful to the unfortunate that mercy may descend as a legacy to her sons and daughters. Believe us. true virtue does not exist because of any earthly condemnation of a departure from its paths; but by its inherent power over the desires of such as practice its precepts for the love of them. Remember that these unhappinesses are seldom premeditated by those who suffer the awful penalty. They take shape of calamities, and should provoke judicious pity rather than vengeance.

We have no apology to make for plain speaking, Great wrongs demand plain speaking, and we call the attention of those to whom it is directed to these views of one of the greatest wrongs of the time.

With all proper deference to the matured judge ment of our neighbor of the Vedette, we must still insist that our own knowledge of the state of the morals of Wellsboro, as well as that of our local correspondents, is much better than any he may have possessed himself of. We agree with him that Wellsboro will bear comparison with villages of its size generally, as to morality. Indeed, we will go further than he does, and say that our village is morally a trifle above the average of country towns; village, one year ago, was one of the quietest and We say that it is so no longer; and still further, that | the whole party. lie sale of liquors in violation of law; that its downward progress from that time until the present has been painfully perceptible, and that we have denounced these transgressions of law and good order in tolerably plain language, and shall continue so to falls she falls lower, sinks into a state of more utter | denounce them while they exist, without regard to degradation, is more hopelessly abandoned than consequences. Nor shall we endeavor to disguise man can be. This is true. A woman utterly lost the facts through fear that people at a distance will know that Wellsbero is no better than it should beespecially since we know that the best way to put down wrong is to unmask it, and more especially since the reputation of Wellsboro must suffer from the conduct of those who break the law, and not from the conduct of those who aid to put down lawdefying men.

Finally, our friend is assured that his duty as a conservator of public morals lies nearer home; that good health. is, if certain and sundry specimens of Jersey Shore society, sometime, but not present dwellers in our midst, are fair specimens of the law and order inhabitants of that village. We only hope that such individuals as may present themselves before the Vedette man as hailing from Wellsboro may not be such as "left their country for their country's good." And thus we leave the subject for the pres

Since the Venango Spectator has published Bigmore heavily upon her. She is taught that there is no return to her first estate after the first false step fair enough to give its readers the benefit of Douglas's Speech? Is this the democratic mode of getare sealed for her forever. The gates of social ting information before the sovereign people? Alas! friend Cochran, what has become of your wonted her brother man is fixed upon her either in Phari. fairness? How do you reconcile such withholding of facts from the people?

In reply to this we shall be asked how it is that we, from a bitter political enemy, have become his advocate. We have not so become. Politically, Douglas is just as obnoxious as ever. He is just as inimical to the cardinal principles of Republicanism as he ever was. He is still the advocate of that ridiculous humbug which out Barnums Barnums-to wit, "Popular Sovereignty." Intellectually he may be a giant, but he is a moral pigmy. His Speech to which Bigler's, considered as a reply, is an abortion, is the best exposition of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty extant. That's all.

The Tribune Almanac for 1858 has reached us. ter of this valuable Annual as a register of current age stamps, directed to Horace Greeley & Co., Trib. une Office, New York. 13 persons may procure 13 What is there left for her worth striving for? copies, post-paid, by sending \$1,13 as directed above. not blot out her crime from the memory of man; copies at Young's Bookstore in a few days.

Position of the Mormon Army.

From the Los Angelos Star Extre, Dec. 8.
Mr. Bell, with whom we have had a conversation, informs us that he left Salt Lake City on the 8th November, and after two days' traveling; short stages, encamped for a day or two. While encamped an express arrived from the city, who informed them that Col. Johnston had arrived at Ham's Fork and taken the command; that communications, short and expressive, had passed between the Colonel and Gov. Young, the result woman condemns. He will go on, ruining and to of which was that Col. Johnston ordered his command to be ready next morning for an advance on Salt Lake City, where he intended to winter. Ham's Fork is about one hundied miles from the city. The Mormons were stationed at Echo Canon, about fifty miles from the city, through which the troops must pass. A collision, therefore, was inevitable, as the Mormous were in great numbers, and were being rapidly reinforced. A troops in front of their opponent.

The rumor we alluded to in our last, respecting the burning of a number of wagons, has been confirmed by Mr. Bell. The wagons were the property of the Government contractors, and seventy-six of them were burned. A body of armed mounted men came at night to the camp, told the wagon-master what they intended to do, gave him time to awake his men and remove their baggage and bedding, old him to select a wagon to take his party back to the Sales, which he did, and they into Salt Lake City.

With regard to the Indians east of Sale Lake, it is more than probable that Col. Johnston has propitiated them, and they will be found, if not on the side of the Government, at least neutral.

In case of resistance to the troops, there s every reason for confidence that Col. Johnston will force the passage of the canon, and make good his advance to the city.

The force of the Mormons has been greatly over estimated; almost every available man has been enrolled. In passing through the settlements, Mr. Bell found that the men generally had been called out to the mountains; Slavery man by G-d, and that Kansas and yet the whole force fell far short of 10.000 men.

The Winter has set in with severity. In the city the snow was two inches deep, and lived in Kentucky till the last three years in the mountains, where the Mormons were encamped, it must have been from six to welve inches deep.

The Mormon army was in a very poor condition, badly clothed, poorly armed, and with very little provisions.

The families are represented as being in a suffering condition-wanting in provisions and wood-the Winter already commenced, and the men all called off to the camps.

Mr. Bell's company had passports from Gov. Young, but were only asked for them once. It seemed as if intelligence had been sent ahead of them, and all knew of their journey to California but at one station.

Nevertheless, it was necessary, at each settlement, to call on the Bishon, hire an interpreter, and send them ahead of the company to treat with the Indians for their safe passage. By representing themselves as Mormons, using every precaution, and more particularly by the expenditure of over \$2,000 among Bishops, interpreters and Indians, the company succeeded in making their way in

safet v. We have confirmation of the report that was circulated at the sime, regarding the company that was massacred some time since, that they suffered at the hands of the Indians in revenge for criminal indiscretions on the part of certain of their members. Small bags containing poison were found in but we can assure him at the same time that this springs, the waters of which caused sickness and death among the Indians. They musmost orderly of towns, without reference to size, tered their forces, followed and mussacred

> The Mormons who recently left San Bernardino for Salt Lake were met by Mr. Bell's zle with the Lecompton Constitution, primed company beyond the Mojave. The train with the doctrine of the Union, clanking with this cursed traffic is put a stop to. We do was moving along. There was no encampment on the Mojave, as had been reported here the past two or three days.

Messrs, Kincaid & Co., and Gilbert & Grelish, sold out their entire stock of goods to the Mormons at the prices offered by the authorities. They were told the people wanted them, and they had better take what they could get, or abide the result.

Mr. Bell was enrolled in the army of defense, but, on being informed of it, declined, of course, the intended honor. He, therefore, lest the Territory. The company arrived in

to the legal murder of Donnelly, has the following

"Oh, what a sad administration of criminal justice. What a certain penalty for uncertain guilt. How fearfully painful and responsible is the penalty of death, when the guilt of the condemned is only based upon the testimony of erring man-a penalty irrevocable and in defiance of the laws of God and humanity. How much more civil and humane, it is, to imprison the alleged murderer for life-where he can never prey upon fellow mortals and where he can be restored to society and friends in the event of his innocence coming to light. The terrible offence of posbly hanging an innocent person, should be placed beyond the committal of any officer of the law. The old saying is true, "that ninety and nine guilty ones had better escape than to punish one who is innocent."

The old fable of the viper, who, being varmed to life, turned and bit his benefactor. has had its counterpart in Connecticut. Mr. Matthew Griswold of Old Lyme saw a man in the sound, on the bottom of a boat, in a perilous condition, a few days since, and rescued him from drowning; took him to his house, warmed, fed and cared for him-took him to the cars and gave him three dollars to reach Norwalk, where he said he lived. The next Saturday night the ungrateful scamp entered the house of his benefactor, stole about \$1,300 worth of property, but was caught at the Essex ferry with the property upon him, and has been bound over for trial. The New Haven Register moves that the fellow be put She may perform an angel's labors, but that would Those residing near Wellsboro will be able to get back into the Sound, where he was picked up, and "anchored."

Aur Correspondence.

100

Quindaro, K. T., Jan. 1, 1858. FRIEND COBB: Weeks have passed since last wrote you, and now to redeem some of my old pledges, of course I must write you a few lines. Thousands of rumors have been put in circulation of late, but I have not deemed it necessary to write until I could ascertain the facts; and now the news is so old that I doubt not you have received it long

ere this. I was absent the past week at Lawrence. and there attended the first Mass Free State Convention I ever attended in Kansas. Hundreds were present from all parts of the Territory, and I listened to many able and eloquent speeches. On my arrival there on Tuesday night, I found the Free State boys were all rejoicing over their return from Lecempton, bringing all the muskets and sabres in the possession of Gen. Denver and the march of two or three days would bring the authorities there-250 of the former and 75 of the latter. These arms were stolen from Col. Eldridge's emigrant party while entering the Territory in 1856.

On Thursday evening the members of the "Free State Fire Engine Co. No. 1," held their first annual Ball in Babcock & Lykins' Hall, and on Thursday evening next there is to be a Grand Legislative Ball at the same place, in honor of the members of the first legally elected Territorial Legislature in Kansas. Lawrence is growing very fast, but there is some dispute about the title of then set fire to the whole train, burning up the town site, which is claimed by a Wyan-seventy-six wagons. The cattle were driven dott Indian. The large and magnificent Free State Hotel is nearly completed, and is a great ornament to the place.

I lest there on Saturday morning and rode as far as the Delaware Baptist Mission, twelve miles distant from this place, then came on foot. When I got about three miles into the timber, I took the wrong road and traveled about six miles which brought me to the water's edge of the Kaw. I there met a Kentuckian and found I was on the old Military road leading from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott in the Southern part of the Territory. We soon got into conversation in reference to Kansas affairs. He said he was a Prowould have been a Slave State long ere this, had not the d-d Northerners poured in so fast for the past few years. He had always which he had spent in Kansas, and was so fortunate or unfortunate as to get a Delaware squaw for a wife.

I left him about 4 o'clock and traveled hard all the afternoon, and at dark dark came out on the Lawrence road, just a mile and a half from where I started, and in consequence, had to stay at the house of the chief of the Delaware tribe all night. The manners and customs of the Indians are far different from any people I ever saw. They seldom work any, but always have good horses to ride, being too lazy to walk. The Delawares are supposed to be the richest Nation in the world.

The Missouri is not yet closed by ice, but navigation is suspended. We are having beautiful weather; have only had about four inches of snow this season, which fell several weeks ago, and melted in a few hours after-

The Free State men will vote for State officers under the Lecompton Constitution next Monday, and as soon as I find out the result you will hear from me again. Till Yours &c, then, believe me, F. A. Root.

Letter from Michigan.

MR. COBB: While rambling about the other day I chanced to pick up a couple of papers. To my surprise, I found the Agitator enclosed in that mulatto-colored, slaveocratic, Lecompton-eyed Journal-the Pennsylvanian. I was somewhat surprised at the close communion existing between two such antagonistic papers. In looking over both papers, they love the peace and quietness of their I find the Pennsylvanian loaded to the muz the teachings of the new-fangled sovereignty of the mulatto tinge. While the Agitator breathes forth the teachings of Jeffersonrestriction to the "peculiar institution."

I notice in the Pennsylvanian an article somewhat Topeka-eyed in its argument. It quotes from the Union to prove the consistency of Mr. Platform, his identity with his (Buchanan's) position in 1836 when application was made by Arkansas and Michigan for admission into the Union as States without enabling acts. He said :

"The first objection he should consider was the one suggested, rather than insisted on, by the Senator from Delaware, [Mr. Clayton,] The Editor of the Wayne Co. Herald, in alluding and that was, that no act had been passed by Congress for the purpose of enabling the people of Michigan to form a State Constitution, in obedience to what had been supposed to be the custom in regard to other States that have been admitted into the Union. Now, was to refuse the notes of the Tioga County there, he would ask, any reason for passing Bank, as most of our merchants or broken such an act? Was it required by principle, or was it required by former practice? He the Age. utterly denied that it was required either by one or the other before a new State may be admitted into the Union; and whether it was heard that its notes were discredited, and given previously or subsequently to the application of a State for admission into the Union was of no earthly importance."

If I am not mistaken, this is exactly the position of the Republicans in '56—to establish their "precedents" for the admission of money good before they discredit the Bank Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution. But no! the shamocracy were all directly interested in the welfare of the Tiogram for "enabling" in those days. They repealed Bank, as a neighbor we feel under obligation the Missouri Compromise to "enable" the to say that its notes are so far as we know South to domesticate her institutions in the as good as those of any country bank in the Territories. It was all to "enable." shamocracy allowed the Border Ruffians to and from our knowledge of those who have vote, to "enable" the South to establish the its affairs in their hands, we think there is primary principles of "domestication." Such reason to suppose that its notes will be cut a thing as precedents were entirely foreign to rent while those of any country bank are. the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Potter Journal. Constitution. But lo! the shamocracy within the past few weeks have applied their political spy glass to their "Platform." They discover so many precedents by which the unable have got into the Union, that the Lecompton Constitution should become one of the stepping stones for future territories, eswith knowledge, or great attainments in addition with the touch-atone of alaveocracy is applied to the Lecompton Constitution, it becomes the vital principle of sovereignty;

leaving Douglas stripped of his foster child. I should not be surprised if the next time I fall in with another Pennsylvanian that it would be in the same fix as your amiable friend of Wayne Co. The mulatto journals of this State to some extent are like your friend of the Luzerne Union they are keep. ing "dark," occasionally rejoicing at the pros. pects of subduing the Black Republicans. The tax growlers are very busy at present, By the way, of "growlers," one of the growl. ers in Detroit, an alderman, called his brother democrats, bull dogs. Taking this hypothe. sis we can expect growling. They seem to be growling at one another all over the Union. Forney is growling. Mr. Platform ought to send him out of the reach of growlers. He deserves a foreign mission for his Union say. ing propensities.

The weather has been Octoberish all win. er, up to the present time. Hard times is the watchword, with wheat at 70 cts, butter 11 cts, pork 4,50 and 4,75, and no end to potatoes at 16 cts, and whiskey the same. Yours occasionally,

MICHIGAN.

Communications.

MR. EDITOR: As Wellsboro is not the only place where the "Serpent of the Still" is worshipped, and as your columns seem to be open for goose quill castigations on this subject, please accept a few lines from another quarter. The time has been when our little town was noted for its quietness and thrift. Drunkenness, fighting and profanity were hardly known amongst us. Bu! now, alas! we have them all in their worst phases .-What has wrought this change, Let each resident of Osceola answer for himself. We still have many good citizens who are staunch temperance men, but they allow the rumsel. lers and drinkers to go on in their own way, regardless of the ruin and misery they are causing. Our temperance men did indeed have spirit enough to sign a remonstrance against a licensed tavern, but after this particular feat of giantship, left the field entirely to the liquor party, contenting themselves with drawing long sighs, and saying (when they saw their fellow citizens reeling through the streets,) Well, I have not given my sanction to such wicked proceedings, and again relapsed into their former apathy. What is it that temper. ance men are afraid of? They surely have law, justice and humanity on their side, with plenty of cases for the enforcing of that law that need no further proof except what they themselves furnish. We do indeed have once in a while a little pettifogging for our lawyen when there is a collision between the venders' and drinkers themselves. Drinkee prosecuter Vendor for selling liquor, and Vendor prosecutes Drinkee for getting drunk. Finally upon the second sober thought of Vendor and the first sober thought of Drinkee the suit is withdrawn; for Vendor is in danger of losing his sixpences, and Drinkee in danger of losing his dram. So all becomes quiet again in that quarter. Our temperance men all deplore the dreadful state of things, but who shall have stamina enough to move first! You say Mr. Editor, that we have peace offcers, whose business it is to report all disorderly conduct; if so, would it not be a good plan for temperance men to see that they perform their duty, or have them replaced by those who will. If our laws are good for anything, why not have them enforced? I they are not, repeal them, and make those that are. 'Kate' says in her communication of last week, that our temperance men or officials rather, dure not enter a complaint against our liquor venders. This is a gran charge, and we hope it is not so. Wedo not give over our good deacons and pious of ficials so easily. We not only call upon them for good advice, but we demand of them as our right, that they perform their hithers neglected duties, and that they look to it at own firesides, the salvation of their own chi dren, and the good of their fellow men, that not hurl all our anathemas at the poor inebriare, guilty as he may be; but we do say that a curse cannot fail to follow him who deliberately deals out the liquid poison to his weak and erring brother, regardless of the entrealies of the wife and mother. If woman is out of her sphere when she speaks against the wrongs which most immediately concern her, we would like to ask Mr. Dramseller what sphere she occupies when her infuriated husband comes home, a raving maniac, by the poison you have dealt out to him. If we are in the wrong please enlighten us, for at preent we only speak the honest convictions of our heart. But we are waiting for "the good time coming." We hope that "one man" it Wellsboro will not forget his promise, and we bid him God speed in his good resolutions Osceola, Jan. 6 h, 1858.

It will be well for the people of this county will not receive them .- Meadville Spirit of

The above named bank is one of those chartered last winter. We have not befort cannot see why the Meadville shavers will not take it. Peterson's Detector for Januar! quotes it at 13 per cent. discount, while the Crawford County Bank is marked doubtful Meadville sharpers should make their pull of other communities. Though we are not The State, very few of them being circulated-

> -D-I-E-D-In Little Falls, Morrison Con Minnesots, Oct. of Typhoid fever, S. M. PUTNAM, in the 24th year

> of his age. The subject of this brief notice, was born in Cofington, Tioga county, Pa., where he remained and about two years since, when, with a mind well store