

FROM KANSAS.

The Election—A Pro-Slavery Man... From The St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 20.

Several gentlemen who reached the Platters House last night, direct from Kansas, having left Leavenworth, City on the 20th, we have later news from the Territory.

The Free-State men in all the Territory are much excited about the matter, and say if Calhoun persists in rejecting such returns, and if Congress admits Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, they will resist to the bitter end.

Mr. Stover, one of the Pro-Slavery members elect of the Legislature, had been shot in the stage while on his way from Wyandott to Leavenworth. The affair is thus related: Stover was in the stage, when a horseman rode up and called him by name.

THE AGITATOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Feb. 4, 1858.

We cannot publish anonymous communications. We will publish Court proceedings next week.

REGULAR.—The store of Mr. Clark Kimball in Osceola, was entered by burglars on the night of the 25th ult., and goods of the value of \$150 abstracted therefrom. No trace of the rascals.

FRIGHTFUL CASUALTY.—We are pained to learn that Mr. Elijah Smith, a highly respected citizen of Elkland in this county, lost his life by a most frightful accident on the 29th ult.

WHISKEY TRIUMPHANT.—It becomes our duty to chronicle the temporary defeat of law and order in our charter election of Friday last.

THE INSTITUTION AT HOME.—One of the arguments put forward to bolster up Slavery by our doughfaced gentry is, that Northern men become converts to the Slaveholder's Gospel invariably, when brought to see the beneficent working of the institution at home.

THE LEGISLATURE. LAWRENCE, Jan. 15, 1858. An act abolishing Slavery in the Territory of Kansas passed the House yesterday almost unanimously.

Lately there has been a palpable falling off from the ranks of the Lecomptonites. Even the Administration, I learn, hesitate to give any sanction to the present posture of affairs in Kansas.

WHEN I state this, I only express what this morning is the general impression in town on Kansas affairs. It cannot be disguised that Southern politicians are tired of bolstering up the contrivance of Calhoun and his associates.

Those who favor the animating principle of the Nebraska bill, however, are open to the expression of that position; but the remaining members, with the exception, of course, of ultra Pro-Slavery men, do not say they favor Lecompton or anything else, but that "nobody can tell how I shall vote."

A large fire occurred at Hartford, Conn., on Friday last. Loss \$100,000.

weary of many chapters of "tales" from ones so well able to unfold them. Coming from the heart of the slave country, we submit that the matters treated of by our correspondent above, deserve the earnest consideration of such as seem determined to vote away the rights of their brethren in Kansas.

WHISKEY TRIUMPHANT.—It becomes our duty to chronicle the temporary defeat of law and order in our charter election of Friday last. Had we known what a combination of elements was to be effected against law and order, we could have announced this defeat a week ago; but we did not.

It is well known that during the last year the illegal sale of liquors in this borough has been practiced boldly and defiantly. It is well known that this illegal traffic has been driven under the nose of the Burgess, and that he lacked the stamina to institute proceedings against the lawbreakers.

Well, this opposition at last took on an organized form, called a caucus which the traffickers and bartenders, and their patrons, everywhere announced as "our caucus"; and he remembered, that every trafficker, bartender and their natural allies, in the village, together with many professing Christians, attended this caucus.

Our friend of the Honorable Democrat, administers the following castigation to the Eastern Argus:

"To one loco loco paper in the lower end of this congressional district belongs the merit of hearty frankness. We take pains to record the fact not simply as a matter of formal justice, but likewise to show how complimentary we are disposed to be to our opponents whenever they give us opportunities to manifest, which is only at long intervals, our super-abounding benignity.

We have a word for the triumphant party: gentlemen, be wary in the exercise of your power; for there is a power behind you that jealously guards the interests of communities. And rest assured that neither bar room threats nor a withdrawal of patronage can deter us from scourging wrong, from freely denouncing the delinquencies of officials, nor from a fearless and candid expression of opinion upon any and all matters touching the interests of this community.

Our friend of the Tioga Agitator is informed that it is not our province, as conductor of a paper, to advocate the cause of any man or set of men who differ from us. We do not think "fairness" demands anything of the kind; nor do we think any one is cool enough to expect it, but if there is he is bound to be disappointed.

unreservedly, which is what we delight in above all things. It is our fortune to disagree politically with friend Cobban, but he never whines about it. We always know where to find him. Good, so far.

The Robertson Trial.

Announcement has been made by telegraph, that John B. Robertson, a highly respectable citizen of Rochester, indicted by a Monroe Grand Jury for conspiring to murder his wife, has been acquitted.

Beigler feigned to acquiesce in the designs of Robertson, furnishing him with medicine from time to time, that was to procure the desired result, so he told Robertson—but which was in reality perfectly harmless.

On the part of the defence it was charged that the accused was the victim of a conspiracy originated by Beigler to evade the payment of a debt. Beigler was indebted to Robertson to the amount of \$4,000 for which Robertson held a mortgage.

Robertson's wife was produced as a witness on the part of her husband. She testified that her relations with her husband had been in every respect of the most pleasant, affectionate, kind and happy nature—without a jar or discord of any kind.

His honorable and unblemished reputation from boyhood up, was attested by numerous witnesses. Not a single circumstance was elicited during the progress of the trial, to detract from the high character he sustained in the city where he resides, with all classes of his fellow citizens.

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A FELLOW out west gets off the following definition of a widow: "One who knows what's what, and is desirous of further information on the same subject."

The Tioga County Bank.

WELLSBORO, PA., Jan. 29, 1858. T. L. BALDWIN, Esq., Dear Sir: I have lately been shown several paragraphs in the "Erie City Dispatch" in which the public is cautioned against receiving notes of the "Tioga Co. Bank."

Feeling assured that these charges, so far as they relate to the "Tioga Co. Bank" at least, are without foundation in fact; and believing that the credit of the Bank and of its officers, demands that these charges be met without delay by a full and frank denial.

Not one dollar nor five dollars of the Crawford Co. Bank money has ever been held by this Bank, and I am very certain that at the time the Bank was organized the Crawford Co. Bank was not, and I do not know that it is as yet.

You are at liberty to make the above statement public in any way you think proper. We challenge contradiction, and are ready for any investigation it may need.

Very respectfully yours, T. L. BALDWIN, Pres. Tioga Co. Bank.

MR. COBB; Dear Sir: I have examined the statement of Mr. Baldwin above and foregoing, and being well acquainted with the elections of the organization and management of the Bank, certify the same to be strictly correct.

EVIDENCES OF INSANITY.—A slightly droll incident occurred yesterday in the progress of the Smith trial. One of the witnesses was upon the stand, undergoing a series of questions relative to the prisoner's insanity.

The car that was fitted up for the especial purpose of taking President Buchanan to Washington, and called the Buchanan Car, was the one in which Gov. Packer and his daughters were conveyed to Harrisburg on Saturday previous to the Inauguration, and the one in which Mr. F. A. Allen Esq. editor and publisher of the M'Keon Citizen, (one of the best country papers in the State, the subscription price of which is ten shillings)

Communications.

MR. EDITOR In looking over your number of Jan. 21st inst, our eye fell upon an article written for the Agitator, in perusing the communication we were at a loss to know who had held the quill that penned it, but after reading it through our passion of inquisitiveness was somewhat abated when we see at the bottom the initials of a little town bounding us upon the east we thought no citizen of our town would give his or her own village such (as the saying is) particular fits.

Essays the time has been when our little town was noted for its quietude and thrift drunkenness fighting and profanity was hardly known amongst us, but now alas we have them all in their worst phases. What has wrought the change let each resident of Osceola answer for himself. Now Mr Editor we will answer to the best of our ability the time was when those that got drunk were not residents of our town and when rum were not sold in our village, but does Mr or Mrs. E pretend to say that all the misery and evil spoken of originates in our town if so positive proofs and a true investigation of the matter to the controversy must convince them of their error for quietude we think we can stand up with any of our neighboring towns if we are a noisy people we would hear something of it on the sabbath we attended church last Sunday morning a large congregation was in attendance and listened to an able discourse delivered by the Rev Mr Deming.

Fighting, it is true we have a little far and toe exercise but the greater part of the exercises of that kind has been both professional and Official, because professional and Official men were the ones engaged in it and that in our Courts of Justice and all non residents of our town. E says that we do indeed have once in a while a little pettifogging for our Lawyers when there is a collision between the vendors and drinkers themselves and goes on speaking of prosecutions between vendor and drinkee and finally the suit is withdrawn before day of trial. Now Sir E could not have intended his (or her) article for our Town.

Now Sir your correspondent says we have drunkenness fighting and profanity all in their worst phases, we think this rather a grave charge indeed. Now we think that E has truly made a mistake there are towns no many miles from us where morality and Christianity are almost strangers but we have good society; good ministers, well filled Churches, and as good school as there is in the county.

Now you wish to see your rights curtailed your peace destroyed, we say to you exercise your rights as citizens the law is for you and on your side, we agree with you in putting down the use and sale of ardent spirits and shall rejoice and be glad when the good time comes and brings with it peace and happiness to every family and fire side when tipling and swearing and strife shall be done away and peace and harmony prevail.

In conclusion we will say that we think you have done us as a community and yourself great injustice in branding us with such infamy we hope upon your first sober thought you will see where you have erred. Supporting some business man of high respectability and moral worth and would be an adornment to the town in which he resides, was seeking a location and should notice your article in this worthy sheet the Agitator we would say at once no place for me in that wicked town so you see that a spark with suitable combustible will soon kindle a great fire, but words fitly spoken are like apples of gold and pictures of silver if we know the way happy are we if we be found therein. CITIZEN.

The Mannheim Tragedy—Conviction of the prisoners.

Anderson and Richards, the negroes who were arraigned, last week before the Lancaster Criminal Court, for the murder of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream, were both found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. When called upon to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon them, they each made a statement, protesting their entire innocence—Richards, in defence of himself, wholly criminated Anderson, alleging that his silence, or seeming acquiescence in the murder, was compelled through fear of the threats made against him by Anderson; whilst Anderson, averring his innocence, throws the crime upon Richards.

Anderson concluded his statement by saying—"so help me God, gentlemen, I am innocent of the murder of their poor women. They swore about my cap being bloody; but there was no blood on it; they ought to have brought it here to be shown to the jury. There was blood on my woman, but it got there from my nose, which had been bleeding that afternoon.

"I am innocent, gentlemen, but as sentence of death must be passed, I am willing to go and suffer; but, gentlemen of the Court, I am innocent of the murder." The prisoners, on their way out, intimated that their statements were made by them in the hope that the denial of their guilt might still, in some way, benefit them; but now, that they see there is no chance of escape from the penalty of the law, they will make a full and true confession, to be published "for the benefit of their families," after their execution.—Harrisburg Telegraph.