. . . .

The following notice of the political career of Mr. Grow we take from the Boston Bee. There is probably no public man who deserves better of his country than Galusha A. G ow, and the following sketch will be read with interest. Whilst we are ready with the Bee to give Mr. Grow all due credit, and much credit is due him, for republicanizing his district, we cannot forget that in that district also lives the Hon. David Wilm 4, to whose noble and manly stand in behalf of Freedom, must be attributed much of the honor and glory appertaining to the district so faithfully represented by Mr. Grow. Indeed, so clearly is Judge Wilmot identified with the enlightenment and progress of that city becomes respectably moral and decent. that important district, that it is now more generally known as the "Wilmot District." The Bee says:

Mr Grow was born in Windham county, Connecticut, His parents emigrated to Northern Pennsylvania while he was yet a child. His father died when this son was three years of age, leaving his family in reduced circumstances. An elder brother aided the object of this sketch in obtaining an education, and he graduated at Amherst College, Mass. at the age of twenty-one, in the year 1844. In the year of 1850 he was first elected to Congress by a singular accident in politics. The Democrats of the district were divided. and had two candidates in the field, each claiming to be the regular nominee. Eight days before the election, both agreed to resign if Mr. Grow would be the candidate. He had lest his law office the fall before by reason of ill health, and was spending the summer, working on a farm, plowing, peeling bark, and surveying. He was waited upon in his retirement by a friend of each candidate, to ascertain his feelings. They found him with a set of hands on the public high. a wife and two children to mourn his loss. way, rebuilding a bridge that had been carried away by a fresher. He acceded to their proposition to be a candidate for Congress, and both the other candidates resigned, and a Convention was called which placed Mr. Grow in nomination just one week before his election. He was elected by 1,250 majority and in 1851 took his seat in the House of Representatives the youngest member of the Thirty-second Congress, and with one or two exceptions, of the Thirty-third Congress also. He is now serving his fourth term in Congress. The second time he was elected by 7,500 majority; the third time, by a unanimous vote of the district, he having received the unanimous nomination of all parties, for his able and manly resistance to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill: the fourth time he was elected by a larger vote than he received when he had no opposition. His district, previous to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, gave uniformly about 2,500 Democratic majority, but is consequence of the noble stand taken by Mr Grow on the floor of Congress, and upon the stump, before the people, his district gave Col. Fremont 10,000 majority. When Gov. Banks was running for speaker of the House, he was urged to let his name be used as a candidate, but he declined the honor for himself, and urged his friends to "stick to Banks." which advice they followed, and by which the first decisive battle against the slave power was achieved.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL CHASE .- Officer Keency from Rochester went up to Steuben county a few days since, to assist in the arrest of a couple of fugitives from justice, from Indiana, who left that State to avoid falling into the hands of the populace at the time of the recent demonstration against the once of a Deputy Sheriff having been secured at Bath, the party proceeded on Wednesday morning to the south part of that county, near the Pennsylvania line, where the fugitives were known to be. The two men wanted were in different houses, about a mile apart. The officers approached one of the rural portions of the State. the houses at about 5 o'clock in the morning, and placing a guard outside, Mr. Keeney entered; but the rogue was evidently on a wa ch and prepared to run, for he immedintely jumped from a window of his sleeping room and took to the woods, without boots, hat or coat. He fled with the speed of a deer, and the officers were unable to overtake him; and two shots fired from a pistol failed to take

The officers spent but little time in search for this fugitive, but jumping into their sleigh, drove with all speed to the residence of the other man, confident that at least one would he secured. But they were too late; the few minutes which had been occupied in the pursuit of the first fugitive was improved in giving notice to the other; and he, too, was "off."

All search and enquiry for the fugitives proved fruitless; indeed, it could scarcely be otherwise in a region where every third man one meets is as likely to be an accomplice of the rogues as one who would facilitate their arrest.-Elmira Advertiser.

Lusus Naturæ.--We were shown a few days since, an exceedingly curious freak of nature, as presented by a lamb. The curiusity is an embryo, although nearly or quite full grown. It has one head but two bodies, which are joined as far back as the point of the breast bone. From thence the bodies are separate, with all the limbs and organs pertaining to two distinct animals. The only evidence about the head of two organizations is an extra ear, there being three. At the neck two developments appear. It is joined breast to breast, and the fore legs, of which there are four of full size, are opposite, projecting apparently from the back, of each formation. The hind legs project inward, those upon one body crossing those upon the It is a curious affair .- El. Adv.

"THE STAMESE TWINS OUTDONE .-- On Wednesday last, Dr. Bradley, of Oldtown, delivered Mrs. Bray, of Bradley, ten miles above this city, of two boys, which were firmly united together, by a ligament extending from the hips to the shoulders. There was but one clavicle or collar bone, for both children, extending from the outer of the one to the outer shoulder of the other. In other respects they had distinct and perfect formations. They together weighed ten pounds; one was still-born, the other was alive, but did not survive long .- Bangor Union.

# THE AGITATOR. M. H. Cobb, Editor & Publisher.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Mar.-11, 1858;

\* All Business, and other Communicationsmust

We cannot publish anonymous communications. Preparations are being made for the publication of Douglas democratic paper in this borough. The first number will issue in about two weeks.

be addressed to the Editor to insure attention."

An extensive religious awakening is going on it all parts of the country, but more particularly in New York city. We hope it will continue until

We find nothing of general or special interest in the proceedings of the Legislature for the week just ended. A great deal of local legislation is urged upon the members, as usual. Dull legislation.

Last Friday was the coldest day of the season. The mercury did not rise above 4 degrees in the middle of the day. The mercury did not sink so low by six degrees as it did on the night of Tuesday 23d ult. The range was short, sharp and Arctic.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst, and nominated Wm. A. Porter for Supreme Judge and Westley Front for Canal Commissioner, The Convention passed strong Lecompton Resolutions and endorsed Buch-

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Mr. JAS. RITTER, of Charles ton, was instantly killed by a falling limb on Saturday, 6th inst, while cutting logs in the woods near Cedar Run. Mr. Ritter and a comrade had felled a large pine and were engaged in sawing it into logs. Hearing a noise in the trees overhead, the unfortunate man sprang aside and directly in the course of the falling limb, which struck him on the head takes a mouthful out of your cheek. Full many an and shoulders, causing instant death. He leaves

Messrs, D. P. & Wm, Roberts of this village are agents for the sale of 'Kirby's American Harvester,' manufactured by Welles & Blood, Tioga Point Agricultural Works. The 'Harvester' is a Reaper and Mower combined and was awarded a silver medal at the great National trial at Syracuse last year. The Messrs. Roberts will receive orders for all kinds of Agricultural Implements. They also have on hand and for sale, Arnold's Patent Foot Stove, Lantern and Nurse Lamp, combined, which should meet with a rapid sale. Go and see it.

SCHNABEL .- The N. Y. Evening Post says that a genteel young fellow named Ellis B. Schnabel hailing from Williamsport, Pa., has been playing Jeremy Diddler very successfully in that city. He represented himself as being a brother-in-law of Gov. Packer and gave drafts upon that worthy function. ary which invariably returned protested. It is further stated that the immortal Snobble practiced the same game in Washington and Philadelphia with distinguished success.

Is this the self same in-com-pre-hen si-ble, unapproachable and incomputable Snobble who revolutionized Bradford and Susquehana under the auspices of Ward, Piolette & Co., in 1856? Is this the unapproachable Snobble of the Pennsylvanian? Is it-can it be the virtuous Snubble of the Montrose Democrat? Will somebody say "No"?

COAL .- Dr. J. N. HANER, of Gaines, called at our office on Monday with a fine specimen of bituminous coal from a bed lately opened and now being worked in that township. This bed lies about four miles north of the junction of the Shin Hollow and Coudersport roads, and crops out on the Parkhurst tract, owned by Dr. Haner. The vein from which the specimen left with us was taken, is 22 inches in thickness, and in quality equal to the Blossburg coal. We understand that the vein is being steadily worked and that a supply of coal will be constantly on hand for consumers.

In tapping this vein, two beds of excellent fire clay were cut through, severally 3 and 31 feet in horse stealing fraternity there. The assist- thickness. An abundance of sand suitable for the manufacture of glass is found in the immediate vicinity. It is with pleasure that we chronicle these evidences of the undeveloped mineral wealth of this

# Swinkie, Esq.

This individual comes of one of the most ancient families of which history anywhere makes mention. Republicans make their final stand. We ask not foibles which rendered their aggregated lives, 'stale, comparative speck in the vast domain yet to be ent flat and unprofitable" to the world, in general and in particular; therefore, whoever meets Swinkie, Senator Seward to the contrary, notwithstanding. Esq., may rest assured that his eyes behold an epitome of the family-a Swinkie of all time, past, present and to come.

any one school, but in every district we found a rep- but an outrage and a crime against humanity. resentative of the house of Swinkie. He was always older than his years if not wiser than his time. He was grave and sedate under all ordinary schoolmates, and unbent his solemn phiz on those occasions only when he, Swinkie, tried to be funny. On such occasions the cachinatory exercise extended throughout the entire crowd; not that Swinkie really said a witty, or a funny thing, even; but that mortem examination of Burns, day after day, for the unction of his laugh at his own wit was catching and we all took it in the natural way. He was remarkable, from his cradle-as was gathered from his own lips; but then, his greatness was hereditary, and he could no more help being born with it than he could help being introduced to this lower world as Swinkie. He started out with the best of interture advantage of that ambitious individual he was onencies of his fellow juveniles leaked through him into the master's ear. Not that he cared for law and good order; not that he loved forbidden fruit less, but that he loved Swinkie more.

the ancient family of Swinkie has extensively ennames of those who have worn the livery of public servants, every third is "Swinkic." He would like to be President, but will take up with something less. Said Mr. Tigg to Mr. Peckeniff, " You could not loan Slyme five shillings ?" "Couldn't, indeed," said Pecksniff, "Perhaps you wouldn't make it eighteenpence, then ?" Swinkie has evidently studied Tigg to some purpose. He would like to serve in a high capacity with a high salary; he will accept of anything the Pecksniffian public

pleases to bestow. Accommodating Swinkie! Should you meet this scion from an ancient stock on the church steps, you may know him by the with the finest literary delicacies and substantials,

is a saint. He is innocently meek and meekly in-nocent. If he speak, his voice is subdued and gracions, his words like measured drops of oil. Sho'd you larry in a strange place and desire to know which may be the more popular house of worship. having found, follow him. Nine times in every ten he will lead you correctly.

But Swinkle, Esq., wherever you meet him, has one all-absorbing trouble: He is not appreciated. He has talents of the highest order, ay, genius :of the sublimest type. Yet the world will not recognize the existence of these luminous properties of Swinkie's mind. The few who do recognize the evidences of greatness in his character are straitway consumed with the twin rages of Jealousy and Envy. Thenceforth, whatever these envious few may do, they aim at Swinkie. They hate him and conspire against him. Envy poisons their days and nights and haunts them with visions of Swinkie sitting on the highest seats or eclipsing their feeble lights with the splendor of his genius as the sun blots out the stars. Herein he finds some little crumbs of comfort-that these baleful stars will one day consum to ashes with envious flames. Otherwise Swinkie would regret that he had not been born an oyster. and thus secured one chance in one million of find. ing a grave in the stomach of greatness. He car tell you how terrible a thing it is

-----to bloom unseen And waste one's sweetness on the desert air. with a pathos which Gray could not approach even in thought. Terribly beset, is Swinkie! He has no desire to harm anybody, not he.

But this brings us to a delicate manifestation of the esoteric Swinkie. How shall we nib this quill so as not to wound the sensitive representative of an ancient house? Among all his wonderful talents one stands preeminent. Swinkie has a great propensity to bite-not like an honest bull dog, in defence of his rights and privileges, but like a cunning madman, who begs the privilege to kiss you and unfortunate carries the marks of Swinkie's teeth to his grave. And should you see him in confidential chat with some trusting mortal, rest assured that Swinkie's hand is in the victim's pocket. He makes two rapid observations of every man he meets: 1st -as to the length of his purse, and 2d-as to the length of his ears. If both be liberal in latitude, why, he makes free with the first for services rendered, and uses the last to lift himself in the poor fellow's estimation, and the latter departs Swinkied up to his eyes. If his charmer seek preserment, victim is ready to vote for him to the last drop-Thus it will be seen that Swinkie's promotion depends substantially upon the ears of his friends.

In politics our subject is somewhere, no doubt ; but where? Ah! that's another thing entirely. He has as many positions as Cock Robin had mur. derers. The hue of his political opinions depends upon as many conditions as does the hue of the cameleon. With his democratic friends it is " we will do" so and so; with his Republican friends it is " we gave them Jesse." Thus it happens now and then that men fall into fierce disputes about the true color of Swinkie, Esq.; and as the witnesses on all sides are credible enough, the rational conclusion is, that our hero is pro-slavery and anti-slavery, mulatto and Black Republican, Lecompton and anti-Lecompton, all and singular, "one and indivisible." be the same more or less. Our own opinion is, that Swinkie, Esq., is in favor of everything that is supposed to be in favor of Swinkie, Esq. Have you seen Swinkie?

Some of our miscalled democratic exchanges are utterly bewildered. Where to go in this emergency they don't know. If some kind friend would bu show them which cat will scratch out the other's eyes out in the end, it would save our troubled con temporaries a deal of corkscrewing and chasing his Satanic Majesty around the stump. It distress es us beyond measure to see our erring brethren so inconsistent with themselves. In one breath they declare that there is no division in the democratic ranks: and in the very next, deplore the unhappy circumstances which array Douglas and Buchanan in opposition to each other. These editors must soon choose which they will serve, Gog, or Magog. If Gog be Gog, serve him; but if Magog be Gog, serve him. We trust they will now see their way "distinctfully plain."

Republicans occupy a remarkably pleasant position. They have nothing to do but to sit quictly as spectators of this edifying internecine "skrimtion. mage." They can while away the time by singing -" How pleasant 'tis to see, Brethren and friends agree !" and other appropriate hymns. The quarrel is entirely outside the main question upon which He inherits all and singular the virtues which bless-only freedom for Kansos, but unconditional freedom ed a long line of ancestors, as well as the faults and for every foot of the public domain. Kaneus is but a into States. The great battle is but just begun-The stake is, Freedom for the territories: and the admission of any more slave States should be opposed on the ground that no government is Repub We met the adolescent Swinkie at school; not in lican in form which recognizes slavery as anything

CONGRESS .- This body spent Thursday the 5th inst., in vain attempts to hit upon something circumstances which appealed to the risibles of his good for Burns-of Ohio. Burns is charged with having suddenly changed his opinions in the matter of Lecompton, under the influence of a dose of pat ronage administered by Dr. Buchanan. Mr. Hoard. of N. Y., has vainly asked the House for an antemany days. Burns kicks and squirms like the boy that cried about being washed because he didn't like to be clean, and who was then told by his mother to "go and be dirty, not fit to be seen!" Mr. Hoard claimed that Executive patronage had been used to influence the action of the House on Lecompton. Mr. Marshall thought best to postpone the investigations toward Swinkie; and for the present and fu tion one month. Mr. Burnett objected to postponement because an early hearing was justly due Burnsready to do anything and everything within the Then Burns sent up a written statement to the desk moral law, as construed by Swinkie. All the delin of the Speaker, setting forth that he, Burns, would hereafter overwhelm him, Hoard, with the avalanche of his, Burn's, contempt. Also denying that he had either directly or indirectly, received any consideration for his vote. Mr. Hoard sald that Mr. Harris. And from that day to this we have found no lack of Illinois, had twice endeavored to get the floor to of representatives of that ancient family. Swinkie make an affirmation of the truth of what Mr. Burns takes to the professions, mainly. He has talents denied. Mr. Blair, Mo., offered some evidence in which may not be used properly elsewhere. He is corroboration of Mr. Hoard's statement. Nichols. ambitious of preferment and not without hope; for of Ohio, said that Burns was not guilty, but that no member was ignorant of the fact that it had been joyed the loaves and fishes, and of the long list of the practice of all Administrations to bribe Congress with patronage. Herenpon the veteran Giddings asked Mr. Nichols to make an exception in favor of the Administration of John Quincy Adams.

Well, Mr. Nichols made the exception and then moved to lay the resolution of inquiry on the table. Mr. Burns offered an amendment asking that a Committee be appointed to investigate his case, which resolution so amended was accepted by Mr. Hoard. and adopted by a vote of 92 to 80. Neither house was in session Friday and Saturday, therefore this is the latest that has reached us.

The Atlantic Monthly for March comes freighted gravity of his countenance among a thousand. He The Breakfast-Table-Tulk, by Holmes, is beyond

comparison the most brilliant display of conversaferiew of Parton Life of Aaron Burt forms a very Jother day, at Longueuti, in Capada, after a attractive feature of this number, as also Dr. Wichern and his Pupils, The Catacombs of Rome, Eben seck a representative of this ancient family, and Lackson, and a hymn to Beauty. We can furnish in these times would be glad to adopt, supthis choicest of Magazines to our subscribers for \$2. Five numbers have been issued.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1858. The Union compliments Gov. Seward's great speech by saying that as regards all the essentials that may be supposed to have power in Pandemonium it cannot be excelled. It declares that, there can be now but two great parties in the country-one national, the other sectional, By which it means one Pro-Slavery, the other Anti-Slavery. The day of parties founded on economical questions has passed away. Parties that have attempted to wear two faces on the Slavery question have gone to pieces, and the Democracy can no longer tolerate half-way opinions or half way men:

Messrs: Douglas, Stuart, Broderick, Walker, Wise, and others, are apostates on the great test question, and the Democracy renounces them. They belong to Black Republicans, and are traitors like Arnold and

No eulogium of Senator Hammond's speech has yet appeared in the Union, an omission which excites much comment from Southern men, His frank admission that for sixty years the Slaveholders have ruled the country is considered a damaging indis-

### From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24.

There has been little of interest done here to day. The two marked events of the session of the Legislature were the presentation of a report by Mr. Buckalew in behalf of the majority of the Special Kansas Committee, in the Senate; and the appearance of the anti-Wilmot Committee, from Bradford county, before the Judiciary committee of the House. They made a number of speeches before the committee very denunciatory of Judge Wilmot. But when asked by McClure, of Franklin, whether they would say, as lawyers and men, that they had ever known Judge Wilmot to be guilty of partiality in his judicial decisions, on account of the political opinions of any man, they refused to answer the question categorically. In fact, not one of them would answer it any way, save by long speeches the inferential tenor of which was, they thought so. When the question was put directly and so pointedly, a second time, that they could not escape from it, they hesitated and faltered, and at last some young lawyer -I think his name is Overton, declared that he believed so.

Many of the leading Democrats doubt the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass a bill of the character proposed. We shall have some definite action in a few days relative to it.

## Republican Convention.

A Convention of delegates representing the city of Philadelphia, and many of the counties of this Commonwealth, assembled at Harrisburg, on Monday, 22d inst. The Convention was organized by appoint-

ing John Adams Fisher, Esq., of Dauphin county, as Chairman, and Geo. S. King, Esq., of Cambria county, as Secretary.

After such organization, and a full and free interchange of opinion among the delegates, the following Preamble and Resolutions were introduced, read, fully discussed, adopted and ordered to be published:

WHEREAS, It is desirable that all those opposed to the misrule of the National Administration, and especially to its atrocious attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas against the will of the people, should unite at the ensuing election on the State and County tick ets without regard to differences of opinion on other subjects, and without regard to the mo le or form of effecting said object; there-

Resolved, That the State Committee, of which Lemuel Todd, Esq. is Chairman, be requested to call a Convention of all those willing to unite to effect the above object, to be held at Harrisburg, on some day not earlier

than the first of July next. Resolved. That such call should distinctly state that, in thus inviting, no individual or party is expected to sacrifice any principle. nor to approve of any principle of those with whom he acts, saving only earnest and practical hostility to political despotism, and the extension of human slavery over the free erritories of this Republic.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary thereof, and that the same be pubished in all the journals of this State friendly to the cause of Freedom Justice and Right. JOHN A. FISHER, Chairman,

GEO. S. KING, Secretary.

#### Democratic State Convention. HARRISBURG, March 5, 1858.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled this morning. The Committee on Resolutions unanimously reported, declaring that the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska act, "that the people of the Territories shall have the exclusive control of their domestic institutions," is the only sure guarantee against agitation in the nation in regard to the local institutions of the States and Territories; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of the Territories, and the admission of new States, with or without Slavery, as the people may elect, the equal rights of all States will be preserved, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained, and the inviolate harmony and perpetuity of the Union preserved.

The resolutions are very long. They fully sustain the Lecompton Constitution and Presiden! Buchanan.

Mr. Stokes of Westmoreland offered a substitute presenting the views of the minority of the Committee, and declaring that the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution would be Congressional usurpation; and that members of Congress voting for Lecompton would be guilty of moral treason.

It also inflorses Governor Packer's course, especially his inaugural address.

New Way of Paying a Note. One Dr. Charles Sabourin paid a note the most remarkable manner. His plan was one posing it to be all right and proper, or supposing it to be just as agreeable to holders that their notes should be canceled in such a his promise to pay to one Touissant Diegneau, and for the amount of \$5600. The note became due on the 16th inst., and the Doctor called at the office of Mr. Malo, a note shaver, for the purpose of paying it, or a portion of it, for it seems he only had it in his power to do that in the old fashioned style. Malo took the note, placed it on a small table, and seating himself commenced; calculating the interest. He had hardly done so, when Sabourin stepped nimbly up to the table, seized the note, tore it up into small pieces, hrust it into his mouth, and commenced chewing it most ravenously Malo was alarmed at this new style of paying a debt, perhaps imagined after Sabourio had eaten the note he would swallow him, revenging himself for the many slices the note shaver had taken from his estate, seeking to devou him who had been devouring him by piece meal. Malo gave the alarm and the very original gentleman, who sought to cancel the debt by placing it with his dinner, was arrested, and at last accounts was in durance vile. A Mr. Beawell, a lawyer, who has an office in the same building and on the floor as Mr. Malo, in his affidavit states, that while sitting in his office he heard loud cries of alarm coming from the office of Mr. Malo He hence opened his door and saw Malo standing near, loudly calling for help, say ing, "He has stolen my note; he has eaten my note for five thousand and six hundred dollars. He has it in his belly." Mr. Bedwell now cast his eyes upon a stout man, (Dr. Sabourin,) then unknown to him, who

please Mr. Malo." "Altogether, this is a very remarkable case. Those who wish to pay their promises in the same way, should first see that they are written on easily digested paper. They should also make some arrangements for passing a few months where Dr. Sabourin is likely to do, within the walls of a prison.

appeared to be chewing something in his

mouth, and making violent efforts to swallow,

in which he succeeded. Saljourin said a few

words in French, to the end that he did not

owe Malo anything. It is added that when

Sabourin was taken to the Police Court, Malo

followed him shouting frantically, "Doctor,

vomit your innocence or guilt, I will give you

some emetic;" to which the Doctor replied,

"He was not going to make himself sick to

THE PILGRIM FATHERS. Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, said the other day, in the House: "The Pilgrim fathers, indeed! Sir, I have

sovereign contempt for the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers. The religion of Plymouth Rock is the religion of fanaticism, of intolerence, of infidelity, of bigotry and hypocrisy. It is the religion of the Boston clergymen, who violate the seventh commandment in going to and returning from the evening lectures; and who, when exposed to the indignation of a virtuous community, are lionized and feted by the fairer portion of their flocks! In my judgment, Mr. Chairman, the greatest calamity that ever befel our country was that event which clothed Plymouth Rock with its historic associations. To it I look as the "Iliad of all our woes." If Millard Fillmore, during the last Presidential canvass, had declared that the landing of the Mayflower, instead of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, was the "Pandora's box from which escaned all the evils which now afflict the country," the sentiment would have found a responsive echo in the hearts of millions of American freemen, and might possibly have They had not tracked it more than ten me resulted in elevating him to the Presidential utes before it was compelled to seek sales chair!

It is a pity Mr. Filmore had not known this in season, as he would certainly have made the pleasing and grateful declaration which Mr. Shorter describes.

THE DEATH PENALTY. -- A bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Struthers of Warren, to permit the Governor to commute the death penalty in certain cases, to perpetual imprisonment. He is to be permitted to do this when "facts shall come to his knowledge which raise a reasonable doubt!" The power of so commuting the penalty in capital cases has been long given by law to the Gov. ernors of Massachuseits and other States .-Indeed, a practice has grown into usage in this State, which permits the Governor virtually to exercise this power. For instance, if a party is condemned to death, and the warrant for the execution is signed, the Governor reprieves him, and no day is fixed for his execution. The culprit is thus permitted by a non-exercise of his power, to live on in pris- death was not unexpected. He was ableon. Thus, Simon Green, condemned to be about, almost to the very hour of had death and sentenced to be hung a year ago, was reprieved without day, and still lives -Gov. Packer will not assume to order his execution when his predecessor refused to do it. There is another case in one of the interior counties, where the party has been imprisoned

more than ten years.

The bill has been reported favorably, and will, it is thought, pass both branches without any difficulty .- Harrisburg Telegraph.

JUST FROM KANSAS. We had a call vesterday from our former fellow-citizen, H. L. Holden, now doing business in Lawrence, Kansas. He reports the inhabitants of that much wronged territory as almost unanimous in their hostility to the Lecompton Constitution, which the President is now attempting to force through Congress. He says the to be responsible for all injuries in cost people will never consent to live under it. If the Free State officers are declared elected by Calhoun, they will never qualify, and will stitutes a sale; and dealers shall not be thus render the Constitution a nullity. If men on liquor cases. It is believed the the Lecomptonites receive certificates of election, their authority will be resisted to the bitter end. In this sentiment a large proportion of the resident pro-slavery population concur. They are preparing for the worst .-Elmira Advertiser.

DEATH OF JUDGE KANE. - John K. Kane, Judge of the U.S. Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and father of Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, died in Philadelphia on Sunday 'evening last. His disease was inflammation of the lungs.

COUNTERFEIT BANK BILLS SEIZED. few days ago the room occupied by a sup. pected counterfeiter, in a hotel at Manchester, N. H., was searched after he had temporari which we doubt not hundreds and thousands by left it, and \$300 in counterfeit bills on ser, eral Massachusetts banks, and two engraved plates were found in a valise, together with letter showing that the fellow had confeder. ates in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Thelm. manner. Dr. Sabourin, it seems had given ter was dated "Stanstead Plains, Feb. 4, '58" and directed to "Friend Tom." It acknow. ledged the receipt of a "letter and samples," and characterizes them as "A No. 1," and likely, if well managed, to "afford a pile," Everything there, he says, is quiet; he thinks their operations "will make the banks how,"

At Indianapolis, Ind., on Friday last, a fel. low named Wood and a female accomplice, were captured; \$400 in counterfeit bills on the Bank of Louisiana were found in his pos. session; also, \$77 50 in bogus gold. The paper was 10's and 20's of that Bank. At Francisville, Ind., also, on Friday, a fellow was caught who had dies and all the essen. tials for counterfeiting coin and paper Some of these several parties have been respectable and are owners of considerable property.

TTE LOST DAUGHTER; AND OTHER STO. RIES OF THE HEART.—By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz author of "Linda," "Love after Marriage," etc., etc. The lamented author of the charming story that gives its title to this attractive volume has left behind her many lasting and beautiful souvenirs of her literary triumphs. But, among them there is not one, perhaps, more worthy of her reputation than the affecting story of "The Lost Daughter." We are not called upon, we are aware, to repeat here all the able critics have so often and truthfully said in praise of the dramatic powers displayed in the writings of the late Mrs. Hentz-of the ease, correctness, and gracefulness of he style-of the purity or the strength of he moral principles-or of the applicability of her lessons and examples to the prudent rep. lation of the affairs of every-day life. L. clusive of "The Lost Daughter," this volume contains no less than nine of the authoresi most delightful stories. Price, in cloth, 125 or, in two volumes, paper cover, One Dollar Address, T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 308 Chestnut street Philadelphia, who will for ward the work free of postage, on receipted price .- Lady's Book.

A Noble Relic of the Olden Time,-There is now living in a cheerful old age, in the town of Redfield, Oswego county, a gentleman known as Col. Johnson, who was the pioneer of that town, and who has nead attained his 100th birth day. He still retains his faculties, mental and physical, almost unimpared. He has voted at seventysix annual elections—his first vote for Presdent was cast for Washington, and his las for Col. Fremont. He has always, and does to this day occupy a prominent position a society, and is foremost in any laudable es terprise in his neighborhood or town,

Surely he must be regarded with much interest by his friends and townsmen ast noble link connecting the present with the pasi, and we hope he may long live to enjor the blessings which he and his compatriou secured for us.

Are there any others who voted for George Washington still living? Like the last and vivors of the signers of the Declaration of b dependence, their memories should be the ished, and their names held in remembratz Watertown, (N. Y.) Journal.

ANOTHER PANTHER KILLED .- The Aim boys, (James, John and Thomas,) klis another large panther on Thursday las.-They got on the track of the animal me the Antis House in Rush township, and test it within sight of the Phillipsburg Turnple denly made to leave by the contents of co of their guns. We are informed that the animal was nine feet and four inches i length, and its head weighed nine pounds are ten ounces. One of its paws, which is de scribed as being as large as a man's hand was exhibited in this place on Saturday, biwe did not get a sight of it. This make the fourth panther these men have killed & ring the present winter. They are got hunters, and possesses rather more county than most of the hungers in this section? country .- Bellefonte Whig.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR .-- We are pained announce the death of Jacob Frick, Esq., of the Editors and Proprietors of the Mile nian. This melancholy event occurred! Friday evening last, at his residence, in ton. Northumberland county. Mr. Frick some time past has been laboring under attack of pulmonary consumption, and; cease. The deceased was a son of the Gen. Henry Frick, who was at one time! Representative in Codgress from this Sur and who established the Miltonian, in 138 Mr. Frick was 34 years of age, and leaf many friends to mourn his loss. - Pitts

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE-D new Liquor Law reported in the Maine 14 islature resembles very nearly the last 1853, and provides among other penalties the first conviction shall incur a fine of \$1 the second \$20, and the third \$20 and be months' imprisonment. Common seller be fined \$100 for the first offence, \$2007 the second, and for the third \$200 and it months' imprisonment; and persons seld quence of the conduct of the purchaser in a state of intoxication. A delivery will pass, and that the people will be care upon at an early day to decide between and the license law of 1856.

How CAN THEY EXCUSE IT !- Secret Stanton says the promise which Gov. Willer made to the people of Kansas, that should vote on the whole Constitution, known to the President for three months 15 yet in all that time he never hinted that the Walker was wrong. How can the fried of Mr. Buchanan excuse this singular lence !