

From Washington. Great News from Washington. ADMINISTRATION DEFEATED.

Lecompton Rejected Again.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, April 8—1 30 p. m. Mr. Abbott has just come in. Mr. Montgomery has the floor, and will move to adhere. The House is still on the Deficiency bill.

2 p. m.—Montgomery asks unanimous consent to take up the Kansas bill, and it was granted. He moves that the House adhere to its amendment, and demands the previous question.

Maynard moves to recede. The Speaker declares the motion not in order. Tellers are demanded on the previous motion, and there was One Hundred and Eighteen in the affirmative. The previous question is seconded, and Cingman demands the Yeas and Nays.

Symptoms of filibustering appear, and Mr. Stephens protests. He hopes the question will now be taken.

Mr. Cingman withdraws his demand for Yeas and Nays. Mr. Clemens renews it, but only five members rise, and the Yeas and Nays are not ordered on taking the previous question.

On the motion to adhere, the Yeas are 119, and the Nays, 111.

The supporters of the Administration look grave and are obviously alarmed. There is talk among them of backing down and passing Mr. Crittenden's amendment through the Senate, after all.

Death of Col. Benton.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1858. Col. Benton's spirit took its flight gently and tranquilly this morning at about thirty minutes past seven o'clock. He was conscious and calm. He was 76 years and 27 days old when he died.

SECOND DISPATCH. The supposed time of Mr. Benton's death was 7:35, though he glided off so gently that it may have been a few minutes earlier. Last evening, when Mr. Appleton called, he was too exhausted to converse, and merely signified "to-morrow." At times through the night he was seized with spasmodic pains of great violence, otherwise he rested gently.

His last connected words were about 2 this morning, when Jacob, his son-in-law, who was sitting up, asked how he felt, to which he faintly whispered, "Comfortable and content."

About 4 o'clock this morning, Jones another son-in-law, relieved Jacob, and in an hour afterward his children and family were at the bedside till the final summons. A few minutes before his death the nurse applied ice to his lips, which were consciously moved for the acceptable refreshment.

The funeral service will be performed on Monday, probably, when the body will be conveyed to St. Louis for interment, with his mother, wife and kindred.

His subsistence for three weeks past was hardly sufficient for an infant, and it may be that his life was prolonged by the effort of the will only. His constitution was sound in every respect, and the disease which precipitated his death was strictly local, being cancer of the rectum.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1858. Col. Benton's funeral services will be performed to-morrow at 2 o'clock. The pall-bearers are Messrs. J. B. Floyd, Sam Houston, Gen. Jessup, William H. Appleton, John C. Rives, James B. Clay, W. W. Seaton, and Jacob Hall of Missouri. The body will be immediately conveyed to St. Louis, accompanied by his sons-in-law, Messrs. Jacob and Jones. The youngest grandchild, son of Mr. Jones, died early this morning. Thus age and childhood go the long journey together.

Congress will probably adjourn out of respect for the occasion.

Mr. Buchanan called last evening to pay a visit of condolence to the family, having had a brief and gratifying interview with Col. Benton on Friday afternoon, in which the latter assured the President that he died at peace with all the world.

Col. Benton's will was opened yesterday to ascertain if any wishes had been expressed by him regarding his funeral. None were found. It was drawn in September, just before the surgical operation, which involved the hazard of death, was performed. His residence here is bequeathed to Mrs. Jones, and his library to Cary Jones, as literary legatees. The residue of the estate is distributed among their children. The executors are Messrs. William Carey Jones, John C. Fremont, and Richard Taylor Jacob, sons-in-law, Montgomery Blair and Phillips Lee, brother-in-law of Mr. Blair, as friends.

The President now distinctly disclaims all intention of supporting the Crittenden Amendment, and says that he has been misrepresented. He only admitted the right of Congress to pass that part of the Crittenden bill which provides for the submission of Lecompton, but considers the other condition with respect to a new Constitution in the event of the rejection of Lecompton as unconstitutional. He asseverates that he would not sign the bill, if passed in that form.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE TOWN HALL.—On Friday last on entering the apartment in the Town Hall where the fire engine is kept it was discovered that an attempt had been made to fire the building. There were a number of old benches in the room that were removed from the hall when it was fitted up for school purposes, and the incendiaries had made a fire with chips and shavings and piled the benches over it. The fire burnt through the floor, and how it went out is a mystery. Something that the same persons who made the fire put out, while others think it went out for want of air. The latter explanation would be more reasonable if the fire had not burnt through the floor. It will be seen by an advertisement that a reward of one hundred dollars is offered for information leading to the conviction of the offenders.—Jersey Shore Vindicator.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor & Publisher.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, April 15, 1858.

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

We cannot publish anonymous communications.

The Legislature will adjourn on the 22d inst.—one week from to-day.

CONNECTICUT ENACTS.—Connecticut elects the Republican State ticket by about 3000 majority. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. Hurra!

"A Male Teacher" is handed over to the tender mercies of the women. If they cannot take the heeey out of him his case is hopeless.

Teachers are informed that examinations by the County Superintendent will commence at 9 A. M., and not at the unreasonable hour of six, as the capsize of a figure made it last week.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—A Miss GREENER, about 18 years of age, living in Delmar township, was shockingly burned in the afternoon of Thursday last. She was engaged in making soap when her clothes took fire and were literally burned off. It was thought she could not survive her injuries.

We call public attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. WALTERS, relative to a Select School here to be opened in the old Academy building, on the 19th inst. Mr. W. is a fine scholar, has few equals as a mathematician and possesses both the disposition and ability to make the School eminently profitable to its patrons. We wish him all success.

Judge WILSON'S Defence before the Senate Judiciary Committee, against the cowardly charges preferred against him by Elwell, Pioletie & Co., is one of the ablest papers on record. He leaves not so much as a grease-spot of his defamers. We shall endeavor to publish portions of the Defence next week.

The Lecompton men about this place are beginning to rave. One day they are Lecompton, the next anti-Lecompton and the next morning according as the wind blows.—Lockhaven Watchman.

"Mum" is the order of the day with all our Lecompton exchanges since the big whip in Congress. What is the matter? Does something hurt you? Have you been eating green persimmons? Have you got the measles, small-pox, sore mouth, or the ague? Brethren, this silence is getting oppressive. Speak, dead Lecompton! breathe a strain—

The hopes of our lumbermen "went up like a rocket" Tuesday morning, under the benign influence of the intermittent rains which set in Saturday night and continued through Sunday, Monday and Tuesday forenoon. We have not learned whether the rain amounts to a raking Freshet, or not. If not, some hopes will "come down like a stick"—which catastrophe may opportunist showers prevent. This county lives on lumber; therefore an annual Flood or two in Pine Creek and the Cowanesque are nearly as important as seed-time and harvest.

"I. D. M." or "J. D. M." writes us from Delmar, asking—"Can you tell me what a good barometer will cost and how the mercury stands at the level of the sea; also how the heights of mountains can be ascertained by the barometer or by boiling water?"—To which we reply: Barometers cost from \$5 to \$30—some more. The mercury ranges between 28 and 31 inches—as the atmosphere is dry or moist—at the sea level. The rule is—1 inch rise for each 1000 feet of elevation—we think. At the sea level water boils at 212, and 1 deg. less for every 550 feet elevation. You should have sent your full name.

Several Matters.

Of all the defects ever suffered by the sham-democracy, either in field or in council, the Lecompton defeat was the most utter and disheartening. The entire party, with James Buchanan at its head, stands with bulging eyes and half-opened mouth, as we have seen delinquent schoolboys stand after making a flying visit over sundry long benches and to the purgatorial regions under the teacher's desk, unexpectedly. The attitude of the Administration press is ludicrous in the extreme. Two weeks ago each knew that Lecompton would pass; therefore it was "Lecompton and nothing but Lecompton!" with one and all. The propositions of the anti-Lecomptonites were rejected with undisguised contempt. The Crittenden Amendment was indignantly kicked out of the Senate and as indignantly voted against by every Administration member of the House. The Lecompton press declared that nothing less than Green's Lecompton bill, as it passed the Senate, could satisfy the President, put down agitation in Kansas and save the Union; the vote on that bill was to be regarded as a test of Democratic orthodoxy. The final vote showed that heterodoxy was in the ascendant and that Mr. Buchanan, to use a slang term, is a "dead cock in the pit."

Well, the news affected our Lecompton cotemporaries ludicrously enough, yet variously. All struck the attitude of a spanked schoolboy of size; but our amiable Wayne County friend, always original in an emergency, always at home in a tight place, in this as in other defeats bears off the prize. He refrains from comment on the mutability of men and measure, and says as plainly as silence can articulate: "Heads in and keep dry; heads out, get wet!" Inimitable old veteran! happy are they who follow his example, instead of trying to cover up the utter defeat of the Administration by misrepresenting the nature of the difference in the principles of the two bills—thus giving the lie to their previous declarations. Probably there cannot be found in any intelligent community, six individuals, above the age of sixteen years, who do not know that the Lecompton bill as passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, and the Crittenden bill, as passed in the House and rejected by the Senate, are diametrically opposed to each other touching the identical points in dispute.

Not less than 250 speeches have been made in Congress, for and against the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. Now, is it probable that this struggle is all about tweedledum and tweedledee? No intelligent man believes anything of the kind. The Administration set out to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, declaring the Convention which framed it, legal and the after submission of a single clause of that instrument to a pretended vote of the people, all-sufficient. The anti-Lecomptonites denied that the Lecompton Convention was, in any respect a legal, or popular assembly, or that the instrument framed by that assembly proceeded from the people of Kansas; they contended that the pretended submission of the Slavery clause to a vote of the people was a sham, and that Kansas ought not to be admitted with a Constitution known to be generally obnoxious to a very large majority of the people there; that Constitution ought to be submitted to a fair vote of the qualified electors of that Territory, prior to its admission into the family of States. Thus the argument may be stated, briefly.

Accordingly, we find that, while the Lecompton bill provided for the admission of Kansas with the

Lecompton Constitution as it is, and without consulting the wishes of the people, the Crittenden bill makes the admission of Kansas contingent upon a vote-for, or against the Lecompton fraud; that is to say, the Constitution is sent back to the people for their acceptance or rejection. If they accept it, then the President is to proclaim Kansas a member of the Union; but if the people reject it, then they are authorized to frame another Constitution which a majority shall approve, and present it at the next session of Congress. We submit, therefore, that the anti-Lecompton victory achieved in the passage of the Crittenden substitute by the House was a thorough, Waterloo defeat of the Administration, horse, foot and dragons, together with all and singular the candidates for Executive favor who were attracted to that side of the house by the prestige of a power supposed to rest with the party which holds an immense patronage in the hollow of its hand.

The new Liquor Law has caused a thrill of joy to extend deep down into the hearts of such of our citizens as have so long deplored the blindness of this community to its pecuniary interests. We believe that no guns were fired in honor of this latest Democratic victory, in this village, though we suspect that a salvo of pocket pistol artillery was continued through the two or three days and nights following the receipt of the news of its passage.

We do not purpose to take up the new bill, section by section in this article, since we have made an abstract of the same and publish it in another place. But we do purpose to speak of the causes which have led to the repeal of the law of 1856 by the law under consideration.

The moral nature of man, as well as his religious nature, is subject to periodical awakenings. These moral revivals, like religious, rise, culminate, decline and are invariably succeeded by a season of indifference, apathy, or moral slop. Such has ever been the case, and such, we presume, will continue to be, while man is born into the world. The Temperance reform probably reached its culmination in 1854-5, or thereabout. Since that time we have observed a marked, and in some localities, rapid decline of interest and activity in the cause. In this county the institutions of Temperance have perished away. The Templars and the Sons and Daughters of Temperance—where are they? The organized resistance to organized wrong, so efficient in '54-5—what has become of it? Perished out of the popular heart and therefore perished in form. We say this sorrowfully, yet fully believing that it is in harmony with the established laws of the moral universe. All past experience so teaches; the signs of the times so teach; and reason has driven us to this conclusion. Two weeks since we listened to a discourse full of practical wisdom and bearing somewhat upon this point. The speaker's words were heavy with the late frosts of Time, his hand tremulous and his voice earnest with emotion. He spoke of the Millennium Day as yet in the Future, and in opening up a path to that longed-for time, so many Herculean labors were revealed, blocking that path, that the stoutest heart might well tremble. Yet the picture was not overdrawn. It was truth stripped of the guise she wears in the poet's dream.

Time is made up of innumerable cycles of change. That the world progresses, in the grand average, we truly believe; but that the man or child now lives who shall see the world so advanced as to be capable of sustaining a permanent religious or moral awakening we do not believe. It is time to look the truth in the face. That we have dreamed of a Good Day Coming and figured we saw the faint streaks of its dawn, we do not deny; but that day streak reaches us through centuries of time, perchance. It is not to despair, but to labor and wait. And because we all have thought the very next hour would redeem the world, the enemy has out-generaled us, and thus it happens that Rum has undone in a single day a work which temperance men were ten years in performing. Was the law of '55 enforced by temperance men? No. Was the law of '56 enforced? No. The Legislature gives us stringent laws and we all neglect to see them enforced! No, we have no word of blame for the present Legislature. Our villages must again be converted into Pandemoniums, our poor tax doubled and our jail filled to overflowing before Temperance men will awake. There is no help for it. The Destroyer is at our doors; and men will sit with hands folded until the tears of wives and children flow in rivers. This is the law of the moral universe. All obey it. Temperance men of Tioga, is not this all true?

THE TIOGA R. R. ACCIDENT.—We are again under obligations to Mr. J. DILLISTON for a copy of the proceedings had at the Inquest on the body of Mr. Forbes. From it we learn that the disaster cannot be attributed to any defect in the condition of the track, or to carelessness on the part of any person connected with the train; but, as stated last week, the immediate cause of the accident was three spikes placed on the crowning rail in a sharp curve, not, however, by any malicious person, as presumed last week, but by two thoughtless boys named Shuftelt, living at Osceola and whose testimony we give in full below. Mr. Conductor King testifies that the track and engine were in good order, and that the train was running at the rate of about 20 miles an hour. Judge Lyman testifies that he found the deceased under the foot board of the engine, his head covered with ashes and the lower part of his body submerged in hot water. He thinks the rate of speed was not to exceed 15 miles an hour.

Statement of John Shuftelt.—I live in Osceola, Tioga county, Pa. My brother's name is Henry. I am going on 12 years old. My brother and myself placed three spikes on the railroad track on Thursday last, above Lindley, at the place where the cars ran off. Henry said, "We will see if the cars will flatten them." We put on the rail at the depot a spike similar to the others, but smaller. The point of the spike was turned toward Lawrenceville. When the Constable came for me I was under the bed. My brother-in-law, Mr. Brink, told me to hide there. I told my sister what I had done and she told me it was wrong to put spikes on the track.

Statement of Henry Shuftelt.—I live in Osceola, Tioga county Pa., about 11 miles from Lindley. I shall be 15 years old next September. I put spikes on the track on Thursday last at or near the place where the cars ran off. Nobody told me to put them there. I put the spikes on the track to see the cars flatten them out. The track was on a curve. I got tired of waiting for the cars and went down to the depot and put a spike on the track there. I also put some mud-turtles on the track. I went to the place to see if the spikes were flattened, but could not find them. I felt some for what I had done, when I saw how bad the engineer had been hurt.

Mr. Superintendent Shattuck states that the engine was in good order and the rails in place. He also states that the boy told him they put the spikes on the track to see them flattened out. The act was evidently without other motive, but the terrible consequences should be a perpetual warning to all idle boys to put no such as a gravel-stone on the rails.

The testimony was taken before Coroner HARR, of Corning.

Some of the leading city Lecompton papers contend that the Republicans endorsed the popular sovereignty doctrine in voting for the Crittenden bill and in so doing concede the whole ground in dispute. We show the silliness of this dodge in another place, but a few questions suggest themselves to us which, being treated to the reply direct, will put

the thing to sleep. First, then, if the Republicans concede the entire ground in dispute, in the Crittenden bill, why did the Lecomptonites refuse to concur in the bill as it went up to the Senate?

And why did the Lecompton members, to a man, vote to reject the Crittenden bill in the House, at its first presentation on the 1st of April and still again only a week later, after its rejection by the Senate?

If the Crittenden bill concedes all you ask, and if you are tired of "bleeding Kansas," why, in the name of common sense, don't you concur in that bill? What do you mean?

Lecompton was defeated in the House by the following vote:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Votes. Republicans 92, Democrats 104, Americans 6, Total 202.

These figures speak for themselves. How was Lecompton defeated?

The New Liquor Law. (Passed the House, April 24, 1858.)

Sec. 1, repeals so much of the law relating to brewers' and distillers' licences, as fixes the minimum rate of license at \$50.

Sec. 2, repeals so much of the law relating to applicants for license to sell by the quart, &c., with merchandize, as fixes the minimum rate of license at \$50; and provides that such vendors shall hereafter pay 20 per cent less than now, not to be less than \$25.

Sec. 3, divides inns and taverns into eight classes, to pay license ranging from \$400 down to \$15; provided that no license shall be granted in any city or borough for a less sum than \$25. Yearly sales to be assessed as under the present law.

Sec. 4, provides that no eating-house shall be licensed to sell anything but domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors. All applicants to be rated according to the provisions of an act to create a sinking fund, and no license to be granted for a less sum than \$10.

Sec. 5, provides that licensed vendors of wines, malt or brewed liquors, with or without other wares, may sell in any quantity not less than one quart, for one year from date of their license.

Sec. 6, provides that citizens of the United States of good moral character, and temperate habits shall be licensed whenever the requirements of the law shall be complied with by the applicant. The Court or board of licensers to receive other evidence than that presented by the applicant.

Sec. 7, provides that no license to sell liquors shall be transferable; that no bar shall be underlet by the person licensed to sell thereat. In cases of the death of the party, the Court may grant the successor license.

Sec. 8, permits manufacturers of cider and domestic wines to sell by the bottle or by the gallon, not to be drunk on the premises.—Bottlers of ale, porter and beer, not engaged in keeping an eating-house or place of amusement, tavern or oyster saloon, may also sell under this section.

Sec. 9, relates principally to theaters and other places of amusement.

Sec. 10, provides that the petitions of applicants for license need not embrace the certificates of citizens, as now required, nor are such applications to be published as heretofore; but are to be filed with the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the license prayed for to be granted by the County Treasurer. Bond to be approved by the District Attorney and endorsed by the same and the Treasurer.

Sec. 11, recites penalties attached to selling impure and adulterated liquors; first offense a fine of not less than \$10 nor more \$100 and costs; second offence, not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 and costs; and in case of any subsequent conviction the Court may, at its discretion, sentence the offender to an imprisonment not exceeding three months, license to be void and person incapacitated from receiving a license for two years thereafter.

Sec. 12, provides that no prosecutor or informer shall receive any portion of the fines imposed. Constables to receive two dollars for every case returned and followed by conviction.

Communications.

For the Agitator.

Teachers' Wages.

MR. EDITOR: Not long since I saw in your paper an article on the "sexualization of teachers' wages," and the authoress complained bitterly that such was the state of things in this county. But there are good and equitable reasons for this seeming disparity in teachers' wages. Quid pro quo, is a maxim the justice of which none deny; and from this point I would reason. I would ask, what has been the education of the female for the last fifty years? What is the programme of studies marked out for her in all our academies and high schools? Is it not made up of those branches which come under the head of ornamental? Is she required to pursue the mazy labyrinths of mathematics, and comprehend their profound calculations? or, is she asked to thread the winding way of philosophy and metaphysics? Seldom, or never! In mental as in physical labor, the lighter and easier portion only has been given her to perform. Again, quid pro quo: Can the farmer afford to pay as much for the neatly embroidered spread that covers his table as for the plough that loads that table with the necessities of life? Not by any means! Can the parent afford to pay for that instruction which adorns, and renders his son inert and effeminate, as for that which awakens him to the stern realities of life, and makes him powerful to do battle with a heartless and unfeeling world?

As has been the education of the teacher, so will be his ability to teach. Mark, I do not argue that woman is unable to understand the more profound sciences; but I do say she has not acquainted herself with them. We have a Newton, but where is the Newtonna? There is none! Again, there is a spirit abroad in our country, denominated—"young America," which all admit should be subdued. Does woman seek the schools in which this spirit eminently abounds? No! she turns them over to her brother—him of the "sterner sex;" for she fears that all her boasted powers of kindness will fail, and the rebellious scholar be more rebellious still.—Once more; in the winter season (the season in which our schools are fullest) it is too much for woman to wade through snow and slush, and to buffet the storm king in his furious northern blast, for the distance of from one to two miles and prepare her house for the reception of her scholars by nine o'clock in the morning. She can not endure it, nor do we ask it of her; but is it not a deduction from her wages? We think it is. Will some sissier teacher enlighten us?

A MALE TEACHER.

For the Agitator.

A Good Suggestion to Farmers.

FRIEND COBB: As I heard no little complaint about cows shrinking their milk when the feed began to get dry, last season, I thought it might not be out of place to tell my brother farmers a bit of my experimenting in growing corn fodder.

I took half an acre of sward ground, turned it down and prepared it in the same way we prepare ground for a crop of corn. I then marked it in drills thirty inches apart and sowed fifteen or twenty grains of corn to the foot, along these drills. It came up finely. I ran the plow twice to the row and dressed it a little with the hoe to keep the weeds and grass under. In this way I got a very heavy crop of fodder.

Now for the result of my experiment: I had eleven cows. They began to shrink their milk in the last days of July, so that my cheese fell off about six lbs. in weight per day. I then began to cut and feed the eleven cows two good armfuls of the green corn fodder once a day. In a very few days the shrinkage was entirely overcome and the cheese was brought up to its full weight in the best of the season and held there two months. Thus, I got six lbs. of cheese per day from two armfuls of corn fodder, which at ten cents per pound amounts to 60 cents per day for 60 days, which gives a total of \$36.00. This, I think is a sum worth saving. I had much more corn than my cows could eat, and, as considerable of it eared, found it very profitable to feed to my hogs. I calculate that my cheese would have fallen off ten lbs., at least, but for this fodder. In my opinion, one half acre of sowed or drilled corn is worth more than six acres of the very best pasture.

I give these facts for the consideration of my brother farmers, and assure them that should they act upon these hints they will never have cause to regret the experiment.

Delmar, April 1853. WM. FRANCIS.

NOTICE.—We print the above communication from Mr. Francis with great pleasure.—Mr. F. is well known in this community as a candid, thorough-going man, and his testimony is entitled to great weight. We can but think his hints are very valuable, and if acted upon the coming season, we shall be able to present the testimony of many others in behalf of the profits of corn-fodder to dairymen. Our columns are open to any and all farmers who may have a word to give their brother farmers; and we hope they will not withhold any facts touching the different modes of treating their lands in the production of the various crops.—Ed. Agitator.]

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The Freeman's Journal, of New York, the organ of Archbishop Hughes, which warmly advocated Mr. Buchanan's election, indicates that it is turning away from the President. It says, at any rate, as follows:

"We at the North, who believe in all the great ideas—both memories and hopes—which cluster around the Union, rejoiced in the success, not of names, nor of persons, but of principles, as nobly established in the triumph of James Buchanan; we had no misgivings of his fidelity to the doctrines which his election embodied. But the President has disappointed the hopes of his friends. He has gone over to his enemies—he has renounced the Democratic party in twain. Extremes have met, and the Administration steering wildly, has perished Scylla and dashed upon Charybdis. We defeated the sectional candidate, but we are cursed with a sectional Administration—the first in our history. It is encouraging to remember that it was not a sectional Administration that was elected."

The Revival.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—The revival which has been for some time in progress, has had such an influence upon the community that there are not more than half a dozen adult persons in the place who have not become members of churches. Among those who have been recently converted are 300 fishermen.

In Rutland, Vt., one hundred persons have professed religion in the Rev. Dr. Aiken's church, and, at the close of a recent meeting, from sixty to seventy inquirers remained for special religious conversation and prayer.

The Southern Presbyterian states that at the second daily Union prayer meeting held in Charleston, S. C., the large Circular Church was filled.

The St. Louis Presbyterian speaks of crowded meetings of a similar character in that city.

In New-Lebanon, Ind., the greater part of the students of the Male and Female Academies have been converted. In Jacksonville, there have been two hundred conversions.

In connection with one church in Dubuque, Iowa, a hundred conversions are reported.

The revival in Cleveland, Ohio, continues with unabated enthusiasm. Something like a thousand persons, of both sexes and all ages, have been converted within the past few weeks.

In the Female Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, the daughter of the Holyoke Seminary, forty young ladies have recently professed conversion. When the term closed, last week, more than two-thirds of all who commenced the year non-professors, left rejoicing in Christian hope.

Revivals are in progress very generally throughout Wisconsin, and particularly in the Methodist Churches.

One of the pastors of Hartford, Conn., says that within the last four or five weeks more than one thousand persons have called on him to converse on the subject of religion. This reminds one of Whitfield's work in London, when he received a thousand letters from persons anxious about their souls.

In Haverhill, Mass., the daily prayer-meeting crowds one of the churches. So profound has been the impression of the Spirit, that in some instances half the assembly have been observed silently weeping. Some of the most hardened men in the place have been recently renewed. One of the pastors recently went the rounds of his parish, and found not a single house in which there were not either inquiring souls or believers wrought to the intensest solicitude the irreligious.

A gentleman from Ohio lately stated, that by adding his personal observations to those of a friend, he could say, that from Omaha City, Nebraska, to Washington, there was a line of prayer-meetings along the whole length of the road; so that whenever a Christian traveler stopped to spend the evening, he could find a crowded prayer-meeting across the entire breadth of our vast Republic.

A SENSIBLE BILL.—The following is a bill to commute the death penalty, reported to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, from the Judiciary Committee. It thought it will pass both Houses of the Legislature:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted &c., that when in any case of conviction and sentence for murder in the first degree, facts in evidence come to the knowledge of the Governor which raise a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the person convicted, but not sufficient in his judgment to justify an absolute pardon, it shall be lawful for him to commute the penalty of death for that of imprisonment in the State penitentiary for the proper term there to be kept in solitary confinement, labor during the natural life of said convict, and fed, clothed and treated as provided in the act entitled "A further supplement to act entitled 'An act to reform the penal code of this Commonwealth,'" approved the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

The bill for the sale of the State canal, the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company has passed the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

H-A-R-R-I-E-D.

In Cherry Flats, April 9th, by the Rev. L. S. FRANCIS REID, of Hanover, to Miss SANCY B. ED of Cherry Flats.

At the same time and place by the same, Mr. THOMAS ELLIOTT, to Miss JULIA A. MACMURDO, both of Cherry Flats.

In the Dart Settlement Meeting House, April 11th, 1858, Mr. JEREMIAH DOERFSTADER, to Miss BENTLEY, both of Charleston.

Donation to the Widow and Fatherless.—The friends of the widow and fatherless are earnestly invited to attend a social visit at the house of Andrew W. Charleston, for the benefit of Widow C. Ritter, on Saturday the 24th inst. Mrs. Ritter was suddenly bereaved last winter, and without means to fight the battle of life for herself and two young children. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." By request of friends and neighbors. [April 15, '58.]

Notice to School Teachers.

The School Directors of Delmar township, to meet at the Deans School House on the 20th inst., to contract with teachers for the ensuing year. ROBT. CAMPBELL, Delmar, April 15, 1858.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.

I granted to the undersigned on the last testament of JOHN CORZATT, late of this dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are ordered to make immediate payment, and those claiming against the same to present them to O. B. WELLS, GATES BIRD, Jackson, April 15, 1858 Gt.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias in the Court House on the 8th day of May, 1858, at 11 o'clock, the following real estate, to-wit: A lot of land in Rutland township, bounded as follows: Beginning at a Beech tree corner in the north boundary of the original grant from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Barbara Vaughn, No. 285, thence south 80 degrees east, one hundred and three perches to a stone corner, thence north 80 degrees east to a sugar tree corner, thence north 80 degrees east one hundred and three and a half perches to a corner in the west line aforesaid, thence 60 degrees west along the warrant line three perches to the place of beginning—53 4.0 acres more or less, with about 40000 prods. frame house and barn and other improvements and an apple orchard thereon. The property of James Phalen with notes of W. Guernsey terro tenant. JOHN MATHERS, Sheriff.

Wellsboro, April 15, 1858.