

Forney on the English Bill. Speaking of its passage the same paper The Press in an Editorial on Saturday, headed: "A DARK AND FATAL FRIDAY NIGHT."

"If we had ever been animated by a partisan feeling, we should now be rejoiced at the action of the Congress of the United States in the passage of the great fraud, consummated at the city which bears the honored name of Washington, on the 30th day of April, 1858; on Friday, the most ominous day of all the week, (according to a superstition, still obeyed even in the most intelligent circles.) This wicked deed of profligate politicians will stir the moral sense of the country to its profoundest depths. It will awaken wide-spread indignation. It will call out emotions which have been stilled because such deed was believed to be impossible; and it will hurl into utter obscurity and shame those servants of the people who have sought this opportunity to assist in a betrayal, as wanton as it was causeless and unnecessary. To see these men gibbeted and transfixed before the eyes of the world may be a melancholy satisfaction; and to this extent the black business of the blackest Friday that ever this country has seen, may be full of compensation.

But we have no rejoicing over a common shame. We have no words of congratulation at an event which inflicts disgrace upon our common country. The more we deliberate upon the record of the last fourteen months, the more do we feel that a blow has been struck at the very heart of our institutions, from which we may never recover.

We saw in this Kansas business, when it assumed its new shape, last autumn, the seeds of a fatal demoralization. Previous to that period it bore the aspect of eminent fairness. Mr. Buchanan appeared to us, in all his early movements in regard to it, to be inspired by a Washingtonian patriotism. It had been a difficult problem to others; to him it was clear as a sunbeam. He felt so himself up to the moment when he supposed he could change his course, and be sustained by the country. That was the weight which pulled him down. The whole nation stood appalled at the transformation. His very office-holders hesitated, and there was not a Northern Senator or Representative within our circle of acquaintance, who did not at first, doubt or denounce the unexpected and extraordinary example. The only interest that applauded his course was that extreme pro-slavery cabal, (known to desire a dissolution of the Union) which had induced him to leave those true and gallant spirits which had so long upheld his standard, and to surrender the holy principle, without which he would be reposing in honorable quiet at Wheatland.

From that moment to the present, what have we witnessed? Nothing but a succession of personal and political degradations. The principle of the "will of the majority" had become overwhelming. The principle of fidelity to a sworn pledge, and to a consecrated creed, had sunk into all hearts. The President, the Cabinet—all men had met upon this patriotic platform. It was built upon honor; and riveted and clenched by a thousand solemn assurances. To destroy it required herculean exertions, and a series of operations, before which all the efforts of past Administrations have paled their ineffectual fires. It stood out, full armed before the nation, instinct with energy, and resistless from the associations that surrounded it. But the word had gone forth, and though it could not be annihilated, it was at least betrayed. And to accomplish this betrayal, the character of the Democratic party, and of the country has been shamefully dishonored.

RICH LETTER FROM AN INDIANA CONGRESSMAN. In which he tells how the "Kansas troubles" is settled and he "reinstated" in full "fellowship" with the "democrat party". How he has been sick about it, but feels much "better to-day"—"Turn him loose in the district" and he'll bring them "up to the poles certin."

Here is the letter, with the spelling and punctuation just as in the original. A "good English" letter, "certin." Ed. Cin. Gaz.

WASHINGTON, April 22 58. Dear friend:—your kind favor of the 14 Inst. is to hand. I was glad to hear from you the indication is the Kansas troubles will be settled to day by the democrat party. Which will be a time of rejoicing the administration has all ready reinstated me in full fellowship—if my friend John L. Robinson will consent I will be permitted to act with the democrat Party agine the Settlement will be on the Great Principles of noninterventions so you will see we poor deavls have held our ground well. I see from your letter I will have plenty of competitors in the convention well it is a free country they have a right to be candidates And the people have a right to select the one that will suit them best and if they want a man that will labor for the masses they will chase myself so I leave them perfectly free to chuse for them self

any favor you can render me will be taken kindly, and I feel certin I can carry the District—turn me loose in the district I will bring them up to the poles certin. I will help the whole ticket some hundreds in the district. I will be home by the 10 of june and will have a chance to see my friends be fore the convention comes off and will write my friends on the subject from the custom and circumstances I think I ought to have a chance of the next race—you will do me a kindness by seeing as many of the friends as convey and Enlist them in my favor I have been quite unwell the last week I feel much better to-day—I hope this will find you and family well JAS. B. FOLEY.

Theodore Parker says that when there is a real revival of religion, forts will be turned into public garrens, ships of war into penny postars across the sea, jails into hospitals, black slavery and white slavery done away with, there will be no more murder, no more prostitution, no more crime or drunkenness—not an Irishman will be drunk, nor even a member of Congress."

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor & Publisher.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, May 13, 1858.

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

We cannot publish anonymous communications.

Notice.

THE members of the Republican Co. Committee are requested to meet at Wellsboro, on Tuesday evening, June 8, next ensuing, for the transaction of important business. VINE DE PUI, Chairman.

Mrs. GRIFFIN advertises a new stock of Millinery Goods fresh from the city.

DUNHAM, of the Lockhaven Watchman, has 'gone and done it.' He departed the state of single blessedness about ten days since and has not since been heard of. Any information gratefully received.

Philadelphia did a grand thing on Tuesday week. Her treemen defeated Vaux, the Administration candidate for Mayor, by a majority of 4,300! The English Juggle went through Congress just four days previously.

During the shower of Sunday afternoon, two unusually brilliant rainbows appeared at an elevation of about 30 degrees above the horizon, both perfect and equally vivid. They retained their brilliancy about one quarter of an hour.

Hotel CHANGE.—We learn that the present gentlemanly proprietors of the "United States Hotel" in this village, have disposed of their interest to Mr. E. R. FARR, by whom it will be conducted hereafter. Mr. Farr will spare no pains in sustaining the present good name of this House.

We take great pleasure in informing our anti-fusion friends that the Republican Press throughout the State is beginning to make a decided stand against Fusion. We have received several letters written by staunch Republicans in this county, all testifying against Fusion.

Our Scholarly friend thinks our Dutch letter is not only "execrable" Dutch, but that it must have been written when we were "dise ash a brick" on Lager and young veal. Now Joseph should know that that Dutch letter was intended to be in harmony with Scholarly German Classics. It was rather scaly Dutch, Herr Joseph, aber gute genug for alle Scholarie. Wo ist der Lesenmann? Keep salubrious, old fellow.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Miss JERUSA L. FRALICK, a highly respected and amiable young lady residing in Richmond township, died suddenly in the morning of the 26th ult. Miss Fralick was engaged in some household duty when she fell and expired instantly. A post-mortem examination revealed the existence of an ulcer upon the heart which, bursting, resulted fatally in the manner above described. Her sudden departure cast a gloom over the community of which she was a greatly esteemed member.

A friend sends us an obituary notice of this lady, which notice extends over nearly five closely written pages. We are desirous to oblige to the utmost in these matters; but one page of letter-sheet is as lengthy as any obituary ought to be. Such notices are not of general interest, and in a small paper often crowd out matter more generally interesting. Our friend will excuse the non-appearance of the notice sent, for these reasons.

Premeditated Rascality.

It is generally supposed that first impressions of men and measures are worst, and that most things improve on further acquaintance. Whatever may be the general rule, the English Bill is not one of the measures that improve on further acquaintance. Since last week we have studied the instrument in detail, and the more familiar with its premeditated rascality we become the more hateful does it seem.

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien As to be hated needs but to be seen."

When Mr. Bigler said of the first defeat of the Lecompton scheme in the House, that he had desired to witness the edifying spectacle of the triumphal entry into the Union of a Slave and a Free State, (Kansas and Minnesota) we understood through him that Mr. Buchanan would rest content with maintaining the equality of Slavery with Freedom in the Republic. The English fraud effectually dissipates that understanding of the matter and teaches in so many words, that nothing less than the dominancy of the Black Power will satisfy the moral obliquity of the gray-haired dotard who disgraces the Executive Chair. To secure this dominancy, we find in the English fraud a premium offered for the production of Slave States, direct, palpable, shameless!

This bid for Slavery is in direct terms and beyond contradiction, therefore, Congress says to the people of Kansas: Accept the Lecompton Constitution and you shall have lands to the value of three millions of dollars; come in as a Slave State and your present population of 40,000 shall be counted sufficient; but, if you foolishly reject this Constitution; if you decide to come in as a Free State, then you shall have no lands, and your present population shall be counted too small to entitle you to admission into the Union. Take your choice: come in as a Slave State now, or remain a Territory until such time as pro-slavery census takers shall compute your population at 93,000.

So Congress has virtually enacted that a Slave State may be admitted with a population less by 50,000 than shall entitle a Free State to membership in the Union! Freeman, how do you like this kind of Democracy? What will you do with the puppies, large and small, that yelp praises at the puppets of this corrupt Administration? We have your answer in the record of the ballot-box in 1854: You will sweep them away as any crawling worms and remember them for their infamies only. God strengthen the hands of true men to accomplish this great thing—this one just act of righteous retribution!

Nor is this the only ugly feature of the English fraud. If Lecompton be rejected the people are permitted to call a Convention for the formation of another Constitution so soon as the population reaches the Free State minimum; that is, 93,000. But mark under what auspices! The census takers to be appointed by pro-slavery officials; the formation of the election districts given into the hands of pro-slavery officials; the election boards in the several precincts to be created by pro-slavery officials! A glorious prospect for fair dealing, indeed! Do you remember the frauds of 1855—by which a Missouri Legislature was foisted upon the people of that Territory? The monstrous frauds of Kickapoo and Delaware Crossing six months ago? The burial of candle-box ballot-boxes in treacherous wood-piles? Glorious Democracy! Glorious Administration! Glorious Federal Constitution in the name of which all these infamies are perpetrated and sustained! And the country is to be convulsed with indignation yet again at rascality in high places, if the Free men of Kansas elect to form their own organic law and ask admission into this glorious Union as a free State!

But this latest democratic juggle throws still greater disabilities in the way of a fair election of delegates to a new Constitutional Convention, should Lecompton be rejected. It provides that the election of delegates shall be had under the laws of that infamous Legislature whose enactments were denounced by pro-slavery Senators as "barbarous and inhuman—a disgrace to the record of civilization!" The existing Legislature of Kansas made the repeal of that fraudulent and bloody code its earliest business. But the English juggle revives so much of that dead code as relates to the qualification of electors and the conduct of elections, and thus overthrows the enactments of a Legislature whose legitimacy has never been questioned, with the revival of the laws of a body whose legitimacy is denied by five-sixths of the inhabitants of that Territory! Under those very laws the stupendous frauds planned and carried out within the two years last past were accomplished; and now we put it to every fair and sensible man if the revival of those laws does not look like a premeditation of rascality and fraud, which, if need be, the Government troops are to be called in once more to sustain? Does it not look like it?

But will the election in which the Land bribe of the English juggle is to be accepted or spurned, be fairly conducted? We cherish no hope of such fairness. That juggle gives the election details into the hands of the ruffians. It gives three of the five officers to the ruffians, and what do they need more? Having a majority they can rule in their own favor. Will they do that, and perjure themselves? Perjury! What minion of James Buchanan ever kept his official oath and was not beheaded?—or trampled upon it and was not promoted? Do hired assassins stumble at perjury, or any crime known to the statutes of God, or man? What is perjury to villains who awake unsuspecting men at midnight and shoot them down in the presence of their families? Perjury! Why, that crime placed James Buchanan where he is to-day. It keeps him where he is to-day. It bribed eight Northern democrats (God forgive us for so abusing that word) to vote for this English juggle. It can rule this Republic, as it rules to-day, until, out of freedom of the North, strike together and smite it out of existence. Republicans! How long must we sit idle? Let us to work! To work!

Our readers will find a very candid argument for Death Punishment on the first page of this paper. Yet, our correspondent mistakes our position if he means to class us with non-resistants. We hold to the right of self-defence to its utmost and therefore recognize such a thing as "justifiable homicide";—as, for example, the defence of self and the defence of society, when it cannot be otherwise defended. The Scripture cited by our friend proves too much if it prove aught. That law, if it be a law, includes beasts as well as reasoning man in its penalties. So, if one portion of the law be obligatory, then every other portion is equally obligatory; but do the advocates of the death penalty on Bible grounds insist that the vicious horse which kicks out the brains of its master, shall suffer the penalty? We have yet to meet such an advocate, and, possibly, because our neighbor, who sticks for the binding force of that text touching man, has no mind to lose \$200 for the reason that his horse may have kicked or trampled to death his innocent groom. That is the morality of dollars and cents.

Our correspondent concludes, and we agree with him in so much, that the text in Genesis cannot be prophetic, as some argue, since the lives of those who take life are not always destroyed therefor. But we do not, as he does, therefore conclude that the text in hand embodies a law. To us it is neither a law nor a prophecy, but a teaching, simply, given to illustrate the tendency of violence to violence; and viewed in this light it makes directly and irresistibly against the lex talionis. "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger." We regard this as a teaching, likewise. Yet, a soft answer does not always avert wrath, nor do hard words always arouse anger. The teaching embodies a great truth, however. It is true in its general applicability to human nature and the same may be said of the text cited by our correspondent.

We cite him to Matt. xxvi. 52. Here Peter had drawn his sword in defence of his Lord and Master. Jesus bade him put up his sword, adding: "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." We do not want that this was intended for either a law or a prophecy, but as a teaching, rather, touching the tendency of violence to violence. War is certainly not held a crime punishable with death by the sword; on the contrary, most Christian nations indulge in the dangerous pastime, and men pray for "the success of our arms." It is true also that neither Alexander nor Napoleon perished by the sword. One died of surfeit; the other of internal cancer. The last quoted text is simply a teaching, and we see no reason why the text cited by our correspondent may not likewise a teaching, without violence to aught higher than human interpretation.

The Wayne Co. Herald is informed that we made no allusion to his course in the Judicial contest in that district in 1854-5. Nor were we, as he states, a resident of that county during that contest. We made allusion to the appointment of Judge Barrett by Gov. Bigler in 1853. His course on that occasion can be learned from files of that paper. We think it was not consistent with his course in the matter of Judge Wilcox's District. Our friend is further informed that the Reporter is abundantly able to "hoop his own row" without aid from outsiders, and that we cannot discover the "scrape," in to which the Herald claims to have planged our Bradford neighbor.

It seems that we were mistaken about Beardlee's appointment as Postmaster at Honesdale. Well, we take it all back, and regretfully, too. The Democrat so stated it and we really wanted it to prove true. Our friend would make an excellent Postmaster, because he is such a miracle of good humor. But when he makes us say that there were but three democratic editors present at the late Editorial Convention, he outdoes us in what he is pleased to call "misrepresentation." We stated as a fact, not, as he has it, "sneeringly," that but three Administration editors were present. Now, since a Lecompton editor has just about as much claim to the name and character of a democrat as a ring-tailed baboon has to the name and character of man, our friend will, after this explanation, acquit us of an implied allusion to democratic editors. There were a goodly number of anti-Lecompton democrats present. The kernel of the nut is "obvious." Eh?

We call attention to the communication of "A Teacher," in another place, touching a plan for defraying the expenses of those Female Teachers who may attend the approaching Institute to be held in this borough. We thank him for suggesting so excellent a plan to favor the hardest worked and poorest paid class of educators in the world. It is very desirable that the women in attendance be not driven to take refuge at the hotels, which, however excellent, lack that quiet and retirement so agreeable to the temporary sojourner. We apprehend that a subscription large enough to cover such expense, by our citizens, is the better, as it is the more certain way. Having made up the subscription, let the

Committee of Arrangements engage board in private families for so many as shall finally be found present at the Institute. It is not best to put the entire burden upon a few families. It is a matter which interests all. Let us not ask women to teach for the paltry sum of \$8 per month and then leave her to expend half a month's wages in attending half-yearly Institutes. Those who do the most work and receive the least pay are first of all entitled to the benefits of our generosity. Let the Committee circulate the paper immediately. Prompt action is better than further parley.

RELIEF FOR BARBERS.—We see by the last Advertiser that the village authorities of Elmira have determined to close the barbers' shops of that town on Sundays. This is a move in the right direction and worthy the imitation of the authorities of every village in the land. The barber needs one day of unbroken rest in seven, just as every other person needs it. We urge the observance of one day in seven as an absolute necessity to the well-being of man and woman; and we can see no good reason for robbing the barber of that necessary rest and recreation. Why should he be permitted or required to labor on Sunday? Will it not aid to lessen the observance of the one day even now so grudgingly observed? It is just as convenient for the majority of men to get shorn on Saturdays. At all events, we ask the Burgess and Council to consider the matter well, and then, if they can consistently do so, take measures to give friend COLE a respite from Sunday work, under favor of positive law.

Our old friend and correspondent, Simpkin Soderger, sends us a "missal" which we hasten to lay before our readers. His long silence in regard to great public questions is fully explained. Simpkin is in! We welcome him to the tripod. Soderger all hail! Listen:

Office of the Family Glorifier, Mudburrrer, may steens8. } brother Cobb deer Sur.—It occurs to me that you must be fully conversant about me, as I have it in my mind to write you a dorg's edge. The phact is, sur, I have arized in the scale of beinence i woz yure umbel korripontend a year ago. Ime no longer a pryvet idjopical, assosiatin with the Kommon ud of ignerunt peopple sur, but the hi minded, onorable and tollerent edytor of the Mudburrrer Family Glorifier, a weakly gurnal devoted to the fortunes of the immortal Stiggins and the phamily. It is a phamily paper in evry sense of the turn. The Boges phamily is the immortal ineny of the Stiggins phamily, and agin the Boges I am orful sewer! they dreads the weakly apparishun of the Glorifier as a mad dorg drowd water.

When I arivy at the phase I intendered to lead off with an article showin that all strems naturally run down hill and that smook invariably riz when it woz lighter than the air of the atmosphere. I allus thought they did; but the immortal Stiggins sez to me sez he, Simpkin, none uv that ere ignipidul seyfly must go into the phamily glorifier; not a d—d iota on it, sez he. Strems run north sumtimes, sez he, and north is up, ennyhow. This argumnt stagered me the wust kind, and after worrtyin with it all nite I gin up beet and cam out on strems and smook akordin to Stiggins. Sun sez the Glorifier couldn't stan it long at that rate, but Stiggins sez he'd take care uv the suckelation. So he rid into the kentry and suckelated the Glorifier like aul nater. Sun ignoramus told Stiggins they woudn't spend thair munny so phoolishly not nohow; and then the sole of the benevolent Stiggins riz up, and sez he to them, sez he, talk it for God sake! without munny or price! talk it on my expens, sez he, talk it for the sake of the phamily, sez he. Of course, Stiggins woz karrid away by his felinks or he woudn't sed so to em. He haint no ambishun except to be tow orier and he cood hev that without hinr fokes to talk the Glorifier. Its a treemounjous suckles! the paper is, not Stiggins. Sez he to me one day, sez he, Simpkin, what the paper lax in suckses you must make up in blowin thair phamily horn. Egsally so, sez I. So I begun ter blow like all nater and have blowed the suckelation of the Glorifier up to the unearthy pitch of 200, both ways! that is, the paper goes out wud day and cumms back the next. This surkular suckelation is a grate thing. You see it gives a eddytur two profits, that is, old papers are wuth 25 cents a 100. I am gittin well off and thairout can't be expescted to assosiate with kommon riters enny more. You may heer from me okashunly sumtimes and mebbe simny-okashunly, akordin as I pleel. Pleese print this with a border round it. With in suckses to the Glorifier, I remane—mine, alvus.

Simpkin Soderger, E. F. G. p. s. The distinguished Squoides had the cronic knobweed yesterday. Gump is cut his plunger again, mine, S. S. efg.

What Congress Decided on Passing the English Bill.

What Congress has decided is thus forcibly stated in the Philadelphia Press, of Monday last, and we ask our readers to ponder well upon it. Congress has decided:—

I. That although the people of Kansas have repeatedly rejected the Lecompton Constitution, with all its protection to slavery, they must take that Constitution now, or wait till they have a population of 93,000 or 120,000.

II. That the people can have no vote upon the Lecompton Constitution under the English bill, as lately, most positively, and distinctly shown by Senators Douglas and Green, in the Senate, and by Mr. Stephens in the House.

III. But, in order to bribe them to take it, some four millions of acres of land are offered to them, which if they accept, they go into the Union with Lecompton, and which if they reject, they remain out an indefinite period of time.

IV. If they take Lecompton with the land bribe, which is a slave Constitution, simply and wholly, they enter the Union with 30,000 of a population; if they refuse it, they will remain in a territorial condition under pro-slavery management for years to come.

V. That the commission appointed to hold the election in Kansas, when the land ordinance (not the Constitution) is submitted, has been constituted by the English bill to consist of a majority of pro-slavery men, who will of course count only to suit themselves; the House bill made the commission stand two and two.

VI. That the clause so highly favored by the Lecomptonites, that the people of Kansas should alter the Constitution at any time outside of its forms, has been carefully excluded by the English legerdemain.

VII. That all the Southern men say there is no submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas, while their partizans from the North say there is.

The Administration Bribe—A New Trick.

The last swindle—that reported, through the execrable treachery of Mr. ENGLISH, from the committee of conference—is still more despicable than any of its predecessors. It is no more nor less than a bribe to the people of Kansas to accept of admission under the Lecompton Constitution, with slavery and all; or on refusal, a threat that they shall not come into the Union for several years, during all which time they will be subjected to the tender mercies of the pro-slavery Government officials, and with slavery, also, in full operation!—This bribe consists of an interest in some twenty million acres of the public lands; to the value of three millions of dollars! To wit: Two sections of land in each township for school purposes; seventy-two sections of land for a university; ten sections of land for public buildings; twelve salt springs in the State; with six sections of land adjoining each; and five per centum upon all public land sales in the State after its admission. Here is the bribe in part. The other part is to admit Kansas at once with two Senators and one Representative, and to give her all the privileges of a full state of the Union, notwithstanding her population is less than one-half of that required by the last apportionment law.

But if the people of Kansas shall refuse the contemptible bribe and continue refractory, then they are to be punished, by prohibiting admission until the population shall reach the ratio of Representation, which is now 93,000, but will probably be in 1860, 120,000. Thus keeping Kansas in her Territorial capacity for four or five years, subjected to the studied cruelties which Mr. BUCHANAN has so well been instructed by his Southern teachers and masters, to visit upon this shamefully outraged people. Even then—that is, when the necessary population shall be obtained—the whole machinery of taking the census—forming the election districts—holding the election for delegates—meeting of the convention—framing of a constitution—and all the contrivances which the minions of slavery to whose hands everything will be confided, can invent, will be managed and applied to suit the dark schemes of the conspirators against the most sacred principles of American liberty! Still more! There is not one word in this criminal concoction against Kansas and freedom providing for the admission of the constitution so formed to a vote of the people!

Improbable Rumor.

St. Louis, May 4, 1858. The Leavenworth Ledger says that a dispatch from Utah reached the Fort on Monday last, asking for a reinforcement, and giving an account of a skirmish between a guerrilla party of Mormons and a body of troops under Capt. Anderson, in which three fourths of the combatants were killed on both sides. A company of light and heavy artillery and a company of dragoons were immediately dispatched from the Fort. The statement is discredited here.

The Leavenworth Herald of the 1st says that news reached the Fort by express that a band of outlaws and a small detachment of troops, under Capt. Anderson, had an engagement in the Little Osage country; that one soldier was killed, and that Capt. Anderson was wounded in the leg and had his horse killed under him. A battery of four guns and a company of dragoons were dispatched to the scene of difficulty. The statement from the Leavenworth Ledger, already telegraphed, grew out of the above, probably by the substitution of Camp Scott for Fort Scott.

The Free-State Convention to nominate State officers met at Topeka, Kansas, on the 28th inst. H. J. Adams was nominated for Governor, Col. Holliday for Lieutenant-Governor, and M. E. Conway for Congress.

SAD EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—On the night of the 27th ult., during a severe thunder-storm the house occupied by Abraham Minich, one mile north of Prairie City, Iowa, was struck by lightning, while the family were seated around the fire. Immanuel Minich was instantly killed, the fluid striking him on the head, mangling it in a shocking manner. Abraham was also knocked down, his right ear was severed from his head, and he was burnt and bruised so that there is no hope of his recovery. One of a span of horses, hitched to a wagon at a distance of twenty paces from the house, was also instantly killed. Abraham's wife and a little girl about ten years of age were also stunned, and when the woman became conscious she discovered the clothes of her husband and brother-in-law to be on fire. She crawled to them and extinguished the flames, and remained with them until morning, before any of the neighbors knew of the occurrence.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.—The Pennsylvania Legislature have passed two good acts at the last session. One is a bill for suppression and punishment of frauds on the part of bankers, trustees and others; connected with the execution of trusts and the management of other folks' property. It is similar in its general scope and character to the English "Fraudulent Trustees' Act," and it is to be hoped it will be found equally beneficial in its operation.

The second is an Act looking towards the repeal of the Usury Laws. It abolishes the law which forfeited principal and usance in case usury were taken, and allows parties to make their own bargains; the law, however, only enforcing the payment of the principal and six per cent. in case usury is pleaded in defence.

GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Jackson, the "American Deer," did some "tall" walking between Tuesday evening and Sunday morning last. He not only performed successfully the task of walking one hundred consecutive hours without rest or sleep, (at any rate, he wasn't caught napping,) but he concluded his delicate performance by walking off, on Saturday night or Sunday morning, without paying his hotel or printing bills—not down on the posters, but a feat which we and "mine host" of the Forest House are prepared to appreciate fully. We guess he is walking yet.—Scranton Republican.

Communications.

The Institute. Teacher's Institutes are a very efficient means of elevating the standard of public schools, of making more successful and beneficial our system of universal education, of a system that receives the complete endorsement of all lovers of education and public improvement; a system that is eminently utilitarian in its workings. The plan of Co. Institutes meets the unanimous approbation of all first-class educators. Its benefits extend to all the community, and are not confined as many suppose to the teachers. Here is a door open for benevolence to be bestowed on our children, our neighbor's children, and our children's children, the influence of which shall last years and years, and ultimately be immeasurable. It is said that our public schools are deficient, both in the ability and moral standing of teachers. It is this a fact, so much more need of every person, whether parent or teacher, lending heart and hand in an active co-operation in this plan, that will sift the profession, reject the worthless and retain the good; for there are many noble and high minded persons engaged in teaching. The necessary expense of attending the Institute is not large, yet there are many who deem its burthen beyond their means. And in fact, it is. Undoubtedly many stay away because they have not the means to attend; and particularly the ladies, whose wages are small, and who are generally of that class who are least able to afford the expense. Though excellent and worthy indeed, it is asking too much of the to lose their time and bear the expense of week's attendance at the Institute. It is our duty to remove every impeding cause. Can there not be some arrangement made by which the expenses of the ladies may be borne? Suppose a small contribution be made by each person in town, appropriated to this purpose, its effects would be very beneficial. Or, as ladies dislike the noise and bustle of hotels, suppose each family in town takes one or two, as they can accommodate gratuitously. Other villages do this, and are less benevolent, less interested in educational improvements? I trow not! Some families have already expressed their willingness to do this; will not others do likewise and thereby secure welcome accommodations to all the ladies, who may wish to attend? Will not the people of this village consider the matter and give a response? A word to the teachers. Attend the present Institute by all means! Supr. Hickok is expected to be here, and will tell us many things worthy of being remembered. The Institute will bring us into communion with each other, and the sympathy that always exists between teachers, will make easy and delightful acquaintances, lasting and beneficial. A free interchange of views and feelings, and methods of teaching, will be deeply interesting and highly instructive, even to first class teachers, and much more so to those just entering the profession. Our Institute has had a glorious beginning, one that the profession may be proud of; and shall that beginning wane for lack of interest on the part of teachers? It would be disgraceful and ignominious. Let every teacher feel it to be his or her imperative duty to attend, and to be prepared to express an opinion, on any and every subject that appertains to the profession. A TRACHER, And an Inhabitant of Wellsboro.

Great Britain. The operations on the Atlantic cable are going actively forward. The United States steam frigate Niagara would be compelled to leave her berth at Plymouth on the high tide of May 15, or remain another month, as the great draft of water would prevent her getting out, except at the highest stages of the tide. The experiments with the new paying-out machinery were giving general satisfaction.

Mr. Gough, the Temperance lecturer, applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for criminal information against Dr. Lees, also a writer on Temperance. He had charged Gough with being intoxicated and using narcotics. This was disproved by affidavits. Lord Campbell said it was not a case for the Court to interfere in, and the rule was refused. A serious riot had occurred between the English and Irish laborers in the iron district near Newcastle upon Tyne. The militia had been called out to restore order. Queen Victoria had been reviewing 15,000 troops at the camp at Aldershot, and General Pelissier was expected to visit the Queen at the camp.

The Duseldorf Gazette starts a rumour that Queen Victoria is again in an interesting situation. Money continued over abundant, and the best bills were readily negotiated at two and a quarter, and in some cases two and one eighth per cent. Applications for discount at the bank were extremely light.

WHIRLWIND.—A terrible whirlwind visited Tuskegee, Alabama, on the 20th inst. The house of Joshua Willis was totally destroyed, and the inmates—eight in number—more or less injured, some of them severely. Several had their arms broken and their faces badly bruised; and Mr. Herbert, who was present at the time, is thought to be dangerously hurt in the spine. A child of Mr. Willis was dangerously wounded in the forehead. One negro man was found dead at a distance of two hundred yards from where the house had been. Another negro was blown to a great distance and severely hurt, but not dangerously. The family were just sitting down to dinner when the awful crash came upon them. It was all the work of a moment, giving them no time to escape. Other houses were badly damaged by the wind, and several other persons were injured. The scope of the tornado was not more than sixty to one hundred yards wide.

NEW HAVEN, Tuesday, May 4, 1858. Tuckerman, the mail robber, was this morning brought before Judge Ingersoll of the United States District Court for sentence, which was that he be imprisoned and kept at hard labor in the State Prison for the space of twenty-one years. During the address of the Judge, the prisoner shook convulsively, and appeared to feel his sentence as much as if he had been condemned to death.