

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor & Publisher.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, May 20, 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 PUL, May 13, 1858 Chairman.

We publish the Trial List for the Special Court to be held in July, in another place.

Mr. A. FOLEY has removed to the Book & Jewelry Store lately occupied by A. Young.

Mr. CHAS. FISHER has opened a shop for the manufacture of Tin ware, on door below R. S. Bailey's Store, at the stand formerly occupied by Wilcox & Sears.

Rox has returned from New York with a deluge of Dry Goods and Groceries which he offers to customers at reasonable prices. Of course everybody will call and examine his stock.

Our readers will observe that the "Regulator Man" borrows a column to display his wares this week. He certainly understands the science of advertising, and to know how, where and when to advertise, is to succeed in business.

A frightful accident took place on the N. Y. Central Railroad on Tuesday last week, by which eight persons were killed and upward of forty wounded. Two trains met on a bridge one side of which gave away and precipitated both trains into the creek beneath.

The Sixth Annual Pioneer Festival of Bradford, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Luzerne, Schuylers, Steuben, Susquehanna, Tioga, Tompkins and Wyoming counties, will be held at Montrose on the 2d day of June next ensuing. There will be an Oration and a Poem on the occasion.

Late news from Salt Lake shows that the Mormons are determined to fight. We have not much respect for Brigham, but as compared with James Buchanan he is respectable. We are not particular which whips. Gog and Magog.

We can assure our Manch Chunk friend that no estimate of the size of his throat has been ventured upon by us. His 'devil' ought to know which corner responds more nearly in size with our estimate, the heart, or the throat of our friend. Heaven forbid that it should be the throat! Just think of a throat capacious enough to swallow a river of lager! The fabled consumption of beer in Valhalla dwindles into insignificance compared therewith. Not the throat, brother, not the throat!

Friend KRESTER, will take our best at as a premium for promptness and despatch. We own up cornered. He has 'got us.' Of course we accept the challenge and shall demand the highest prize if—oh—ah—yes—if agreeable, you know. We intend to pull that hospitable latch string, respected f—ah! friend, we intended to say, so keep a good look out. Never mind the rye and lager—we sha'n't need any of that kind of inspiration on the occasion. Here's to the Journal, and to that "consumption so devoutly to be wished." Hurra for Newcastle!

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We are unwillingly obliged to defer the publication of several communications and sketches until a more convenient season. The crowd of legal advertising is so great, together with Job work, that we have no choice but to disappoint our friends, at the same time assuring them that their favors are appreciated. Bear with us.

Diox. No. A few rebuffs, so far from discouraging a young man from pursuing the object of a noble ambition, should but incite him to new effort. The duty of life is binding upon all and he is a traitor who refuses to lift the burden. The earnest man must expect to be buffeted. Will write you in a few days.

The Tract Society on Common Morality.

We trust every person hereabout, either a member of the American Tract Society, or in the habit of contributing to its support, will think at least twice before adding his or her usual donation to its fund hereafter; and if each one will read the proceedings of the annual Meeting of that Society, held in New York on Wednesday last week, it is extremely probable that truly anti-slavery men and women will divert their charities from the channel which leads to the coffers of an ostensibly Christian Association, but really no more so than the Administration of James Buchanan is a Christian Administration.

At its annual Meeting in 1857, the Society unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the political aspects of Slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications, but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote and which are condemned in Scripture and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, do, undoubtedly, fall within the province of the Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal spirit."

As this resolution was adopted without objection it was supposed that the publication of tracts dealing with Slavery in its moral aspect were authorized and would be permitted. Accordingly, a prize essay written by Mr. Chas. K. Whipple, of Boston, treating of the moral evils and vices of Slavery, was offered to the Society for publication, together with the means to defray the expense of publishing without burden to the Society. After considerable shuffling and delay, the Publishing Committee refused to permit the tract to issue under the auspices of the Society.

Therefore, to relieve the Society from its awkward position under that resolution, its Executive Committee, on Wednesday last week, submitted a voluminous Report, full of the excellent logic ascribed to the serpent in his raid upon the simple denizens of Eden, and having the effect to rescind the resolution above quoted. The venerable Dr. Tyng opposed the acceptance of the Report in an able and earnest speech, and offered as an amendment a resolution reaffirming that published above. Scarcely had he done so, when, with a tyranny of which Congress alone should be guilty, some one moved the previous question, Judge Jessup arose amid great confusion and offered a resolution, substantially the same as that submitted by Dr. Tyng, and advocated its adoption in a dignified argument. Amid the confusion which ensued at the close of this argument, the previous question was put and carried, by which the motion to accept the Report of the Executive Committee was brought before the Society.

Dr. Bacon, of New Haven was received by unevangelical hisses as he arose to speak to the motion, but quietly assured the noisy gentlemen that he would stand there until he obtained a hearing. Partial order being restored, he proceeded to say that should that resolution be abrogated, the Society stood in a position denying the Decalogue and the law of Christ as re-announced in the Sermon on the Mount, and as affirming that the sins of fornication, adultery and man-stealing no longer exist as outgrowths of the peculiar institution; and if gentlemen thought to put down agitation in abrogating that resolution, they were mistaken. He was a life-member of the Society, his children were life-members, and he would agitate the question while life should be given him to do so; and, dying, he would bequeath the battle to his children.

Dr. B. thence got up to say that if the Society desired to say anything against adultery it might do so without alluding to Slavery. (Oh!) And if Dr. Bacon persisted in agitating he would resort to the law to stop it. Dr. Thompson, chief editor of the Independent, arose to inquire about a tract published by the Society, entitled "Sambo and Tony," in which the duty of slaves to their masters was duly set forth. He wanted to know if a tract setting forth the duties of masters toward their slaves would be less christian than the one in hand. An evangelical gentleman from South Carolina, gave it as his opinion that the man who should undertake to circulate such a tract in a slave State would do so at his peril. "It's a free country, isn't it?" asked some miserable fanatic, evidently not quite born into the kingdom preached by Bethune and Nehemiah Adams. "We'd show him very soon whether it's free down there!" retorted the Rev. gentleman from Carolina. A resolution was here offered by Prof. Crosby, to the effect that, as it is not expedient for the Society to publish anything bearing upon the relations of master and slave, the tract "Sambo and Tony" be stopped. Now, as the latter publication is favorable to slavery, this resolution was forthwith laid on the table—a genteel way of killing troublesome things; and very soon thereafter the motion to adopt the Report was put and carried.

Thus the American Tract Society has taken a step backward, and, like the General Government, has gone over to the Black Power. But, in receding from its position in 1857, it has inflicted a cruel stab upon the moral code of Christianity. Has it come to this—that the wholesale prostitution of woman and the wicked disregard of the marriage contract is a sin in the eye of the Church only when practiced in free society? Turn it whichever way you will, such is the decision of this wickedly corrupt organization known as the Tract Society. If such be a specimen of the evangelical Christianity sought to be promulgated by that body, may Heaven save the land from any further inflection. The false Christianity which sees fit to ignore the moral damnation of one-sixth of the men and women of this Republic because it is not expedient to recognize what it is too corrupt to condemn, cannot perish too soon. We understand this base and cowardly subserviency to the Oligarchy: It is a naked question of proselytism, of ecclesiastical power, to be obtained and held at any cost; to crucify Christianity as the priests of Judah crucified its great Founder; to wring the very life from the scarred body of genuine Religion—this, is the work to which the Tract Society, the self-gladdened engine for the promulgation of evangelical Christianity has set itself!

When we saw in our exchanges, from week to week during the winter just gone, notices of the great Revival, pervading almost every community, we secretly took heart, hoping that the scales might be removed from the eyes of ministers and people. The very first public step of the Church since, reveals how much we hoped against hope. Every tree must be judged by its fruit. Was there ever so bitter fruit plucked from any good tree? "Do ye gather grapes from thorns? or figs from thistles?" Can Slavery find friends and apologists among the true followers of Him who came "to break the bonds of the Oppressor?" Let no man meet his neighbor with such a lie on his lips! He who apologizes for the slaveowner and dealer, strikes hands with much more than a robber.

The existing organization known as The Church, is nearing the land of pitfalls and yawning gulfs. Its temporizing and voluntary complicity with the great sin of the age, combined, have driven thousands afar from that fraternalism which is so necessary to the progress of practical Christianity. To the religion of Christianity we say "Godspeed!" But to the religion of the American Tract Society, let it be hunted down and strangled, and the sooner the better.

THE INSTITUTE.—The Spring session of the Teachers' Institute will commence on Monday next at 2 o'clock, afternoon. We understand that arrangements have been made to provide places in families for female teachers, to some extent, but whether to the extent that may be required, or not, does not yet appear. Notwithstanding the good humored raillery of "Suffering Mary" we still think that there can be nothing very much wrong in providing for the comfort of such ladies as may attend. It is not a matter of courtesy, simply, but of duty; and as a matter of justice we have urged and still urge it. It is hardly necessary to say that no lady is bound to accept the freely proffered hospitality of our citizens. This is by no means a "free country," yet free in such slight matters.

We have a proposition to submit to the Teachers and friends of Education of this county. It is this: We will devote one column of the Agitator to Educational articles to be contributed by teachers and others; reserving to ourselves only the right to discriminate in the matter of the precedence, in point of importance and interest, which all articles submitted shall take. Think of it!

Later. We are directed to say that ample accommodations for the ladies have been secured. Persons will be in readiness to receive them on their arrival.

The election in Philadelphia, Bro. Cobb, we think will work far more benefit to Republicanism than a dozen years of defeat on a straight ticket would have done. We must work by degrees, remembering that the American Revolution was a work of time—taking stands year by year, best adapted to do most good for the time being. Not as we would, but as we must, in many cases.—Leadsburg Chronicle.

The election in Philadelphia resulted in a victory over the Administration forces, which we truly appreciate; but it cannot be called a victory over the bad principle of slavery extension. After a thousand such victories the people would not be a whit better prepared to strike for the freedom of the public domain—the grand stand-point to which the party must adhere or perish. We understand that the Revolution was a work of degrees; but history informs us that in their opposition to the Navigation Act the colonists did not forget to stoutly deny the right of Great Britain to alter or revoke their charters; and when England persisted in taxing them without permitting representation, followed by the Stamp Act and the quartering of soldiers upon the citizens, not for a moment did they abate their opposition to Britain's first acts of tyranny. So we labor to keep the one great principle of hostility to slavery extension ever present with the party; nor can we recede from this position.

Minnesota is admitted, a member of the Union, at last. This is about all Congress has done worth mentioning during two weeks. Oregon stands at the door asking fellowship with the Church of States, and will doubtless be admitted during the session.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful "Specimen Book" from Messrs. L. JOHNSON & Co., Type and Stereotype Founders, 606 Sansom st., Philadelphia. This Book is gotten up in superior style and would adorn any center-table.

To the craft we can say nothing, perchance, of Messrs. Johnson & Co., that they do not already know. But having dealt with their House during three years, we cannot withhold a declaration of the high respect in which we hold them for straightforward dealing and unflinching courtesy and kindness. They justly occupy the first place among Type Founders in America, as they have worked their way up to that position by dint of unflagging industry and uniform fair dealing; and thus it is that their House is familiarly known in every American Printing office and their type celebrated for beauty of finish and durability. While in Philadelphia we had the pleasure of going over the establishment, chartered by a courteous member of the firm, and intend to work up the notes taken on that occasion into a descriptive article at no distant day.

The Press of Kansas is almost unanimous in its denunciation of the English Juggle. The Leavenworth Times informs the authors of that plot that there is not land enough in Kansas to bribe the people into such a base submission. It says the only right way is "to vote Lecompson and his land bribe appendage into eternity," and then to encourage emigration. The Quindaro Chindowan says the people will trample the insulting proffer in the dust and leave its troubled ghost to haunt its creators.

We presume to say that the English juggle will be rejected by a vote of ten to one. Would that convince some people that that Constitution never emanated from a Convention of the people of Kansas? The Administration knows this already, yet prostitutes its power to force the majority into the measures of a contemptible minority! How long O, "Men of soul and men of action!" will you sit down tamely submissive to such manifest wrong!

The June number of Godley opens with a fine original article "The First Step." There are 28 original articles of a literary character, and a good display in the pattern department.

The June number of Peterson's Magazine has a humorous engraving entitled "The Melody." It has 21 literary contributions and is, altogether, one of the best numbers yet issued.

Communications.

For the Agitator.

Common Schools.

There will be a Teachers' Institute at Wellsboro commencing Monday May 24th at 1 o'clock P. M. The State Sup't will be present Monday evening, Tuesday and Wednesday. I would like to see each township in the county well represented. There are advantages in an association of this kind that cannot be found elsewhere. The school is the place for obtaining a knowledge of the branches to be taught, but the "how to teach," the true appreciation of the dignity and importance of the profession and the zeal which gives success, are best acquired by such an interchange of sentiment and comparison of views as takes place on occasions like this. Many of the teachers who attended our last Institute carried home with them a spirit and life which was the right arm of their winter's success.

Directors are now paying wages in proportion to scholarship and efficiency in teaching. They add the marks on the certificate and fix the price in proportion to the amount. This warrants a teacher in spending time and money to go to school and also to attend township and county Institutes. Any one who neglects either of these will doubtless be the loser by it. The State Sup't, says, "It is the duty of teachers to attend these Institutes, as it certainly will be to their advantage. Those who love their profession and take a pride in the work of their schools, will need no prompting on this subject. Those of an opposite character will soon find themselves supplanted by 'live' teachers who understand their business, and are willing to keep up with the times."

This all comes later than is desirable. Some teachers have commenced their schools. I think however that such will not be losers if they close them, at least, on Tuesday and Wednesday. Many think nothing of closing school to go to a party, celebration or dance. Why then be so penurious of time when a call is given for something of infinitely more importance than either of them? By all means dismiss school and come, rain or shine. Come one, come all!

Examination of Teachers.—There will be an examination of teachers at Wellsboro on Thursday, May 27, at 9 o'clock A. M. This is for three classes of persons: First, those who, desiring to teach this season, have not had an opportunity to be examined. Second, those who, having been rejected, desire a new trial. Third, those who, having received certificates are not satisfied with their marking.

A word to the first class. I shall adhere strictly to the decisions of the Department in No. 356 of the new school law. The State appropriation will be withheld from every district which pays an unlicensed teacher out of the public moneys. Teachers who live in another State or county should apprise themselves of the time of the regular examinations and be at their post if they think of teaching in this county. This is positively necessary, that we may save ourselves from the flood of teachers, who, not being able to get schools at home, come here as a last resort. It is nonsense for any one to say they did not think of teaching at the time of the examination. If this were received as a reasonable excuse one half of all the teachers in the county would have a like thinking about that time.

And a word to the second and third classes. In granting certificates one of two systems must be followed; either to grant them to all, good or bad, or to grant them only to such as come up to a given standard. The objection to the first plan is this, every one who gets a certificate, no matter how poor, will also get a school. To the second, there can be no reasonable objection, unless the standard of qualification be put too high or too low. The first method puts the responsibility upon directors, the second upon the Superintendent.

No matter where the line is drawn for the rejection of teachers, it is evident that some will be very close to it on one side and some on the other; while others will be exactly upon it. What shall be done with these last? Evidently, circumstances foreign to the examination must turn the scale—such as age, tact, originality &c. Neither raising

nor lowering the standard would obviate the difficulty. If any are rejected, it must occasionally happen, that of two, nearly or quite equal in qualification, one will be rejected and the other not. The standard which I have adopted is positively too low, and yet it has rejected upwards of thirty teachers this spring. Many have received certificates who will not again, unless they improve. I am unable to see how the examination could be changed so as to be a better test of qualification than it is. The teacher has the privilege of answering seventy-five or a hundred questions in writing at the time no one hears or knows what she said. There is no more to embarrass and perplex than in the school room. Now if a teacher knows herself to be incompetent, there will be some embarrassment and confusion, as there ought to be. I think, however, it is folly to talk about "fright," in a written examination. Teachers who have not stamina enough to tell something near what they know in such a case had better go to school until they have. If any complain of inability to write well, there is abundant opportunity for them to show off in the oral exercise.

Bitter complaints come to me from some who have been rejected. They bring flaming recommendations and declare their reputation for scholarship to be excellent in the vicinity where they live. But on looking at their written answers I find them saying that the City of Washington is in New Hampshire, Boston in Connecticut, Philadelphia in 'Yorkie Stait,' Paris in Africa and London in Ireland. A people, who will not sustain the Sup't., in the rejection of such teachers or rather smarters, ought to have lived in the dark ages.

Teachers, who on account of poor health or other untoward circumstances, fail to do themselves justice on examination day, ought, instead of grumbling about unjust marking, to seek the earliest opportunity for a re-examination under more favorable circumstances. I hope all who desire a re-examination will feel free to present themselves for that purpose on the 27th inst. N. L. REYNOLDS, Co. Sup't.

For the Agitator. MIDDLEBURY, May 14, 1858. MR. EDITOR: I must confess to a mingled feeling of vexation and ridicule, to see the readiness with which your sympathies commingle with those of "A Teacher" in behalf of our poor down-trodden half-paid half-starved beings known as female teachers. Really, do the gentlemen suppose us too poor to pay the whole of twelve shillings to attend the Teacher's Institute. Why only think, the amount of what we would consume at our father's table in that time might be counted at least one dollar. Subtract that from twelve shillings and what is the balance? Couldn't you lend us fifty cents, or if you want to be excessively generous you may give it to us rather sily, though you might not gain quite as much glory as by having the world see your name on a slip of paper and 12s set opposite. I wonder though how much you would give, and how much "A Teacher" would bestow upon us poor girls. You wouldn't be the ones to circulate the subscription, and call that your part, would you? How much money have you both got all put together? Are your pockets nearly bursting, and must you be generous? Why, there are "Foreign Missions" established and your money might do some good in that way, that is if you have more than you know what to do with.

Or are you poor, and this proposition emanates purely from a desire to relieve our necessities. If this is so, do please let us know it and we poor creatures, will try to get up a sum sufficient to make you both comfortable. Depend upon it, an overruling Providence will not suffer such generosity on your part to go unrewarded.

Oh, it is well to "cast your bread upon the waters." Our fathers and brothers need no longer have an eye to the care of us, for Mr. Agitator and "A Teacher" are moving the minds of the people of Wellsboro compassionately towards us. How thankful we should be! If you think you will get enough subscribed to board us all, please make mention in your paper. Do believe us ever thankful for your favors.

MUCH ABUSED MARY. P. S.—Hav'n't you, Mr. Editor, got some country cousins who would like to attend the Institute and are too poor to pay. If so allow me to recommend them to your charities, and supply the places of some of us who might possibly have a few shillings on hand. If the weather is not too bad, nor the roads too muddy, and the funds can in any way be raised, you may expect to see me at your Institute.

HALF-PAID MARY. P. P. S.—I wonder if some of the grain, beef, hams, butter, cheese, honey, &c., &c., which the fathers of us poor creatures have in abundance at home wouldn't be acceptable to the people of Wellsboro. I don't know much about the world, but have always heard it said that village people were a good deal deprived of such sort of luxuries. If you would like some of these things up there, you may let us know through the Agitator.

SUFFERING MARY. [We beg to assure our "suffering correspondent that, individually, we have at much of this world's goods, altogether, and therefore object to making an exhibit. But since she is in for a bit of fun, we assure her that, if she chooses to attend the Institute, somebody shall pay her expenses, out of spite—-if for no better reason. Since we don't happen to have any country cousins, perhaps, Mary will act in that capacity, so that our purse may not suffer from plethora. Soberly, however, Mary does not convince us. She only amuses. Woman, as a teacher, is only half-paid after all. As to charity—who ever heard of her objecting to attending balls, fetes, celebrations, &c., and all at the expense of her troublesome male friends? Eh? Mary!—Ed. Agitator.]

On the 13th inst., at Blossburg, Pa. an operation for schirrhous cancer of the breast was skillfully performed by Dr. H. G. Smyth of Covington, assisted by Drs. Banks and Kilbourn of the same place—for the last few months the disease progressed rapidly. The patient was under the influence of chloroform and was entirely unconscious of the operation. Com.

Border-Ruffian Murder at Fort Scott.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 3, 1858. A message has this moment reached me from Fort Scott, giving the most distressing account of the outrages upon the Free-State men. One was brought into the Fort on the 28th of April, and sentenced to be shot. Eight ruffians took him to the timber and drew lots to see who should commit the deed. It fell on Brockett, when he deliberately shot him dead, for no offense but his opinion. The District Court is broken up. Judge Williams dares not have Free-State men come here. The United States troops are on the guerrillas nights, unknown to the officers, to scour the country. Seven have been convicted of this offense.

Nearly all the settlers have left the Leno Valley, of all parties. Eight wagon loads of Free-State settlers left in one company last week, who tell the most horrible tales of their sufferings. Mapleton, the settlement of the Vermont Colony, is nearly deserted. Men are shot down in cold blood without provocation, and all the horrors of the Shannon war are now felt by that distracted neighborhood. Such is the reward of a garrison of troops, when they only act as the tyrant.

VOICE FROM KANSAS.—The Herald of Freedom of May 1 had heard of the max features of the English Compromise bill in Congress, and takes occasion to say: "It is needless to say, that if that proposition is passed, the Lecompson Constitution will be defeated by the people, and then are remanded back into our Territorial condition. If the people have any chance to repudiate the fraud, they will do so. They will never vote to accept a Pro-Slavery Government to be organized under the Lecompson Constitution—they will sooner hang every man that attempts it."

WOMEN ON A STRIKE.—The women, it appears, have been on a strike in Johnstown, as well as the men. On Tuesday last week, as two German coal diggers, who had not struck, were returning from their work, they were met by a buxom and pugnacious Welsh woman, who watched her opportunity when they were near the coast and with a coup de main and an impetuosity which we dare not name, pushed both of them into the water, heels over head. They crawled into a highly indignant frame of mind, of course, but there was no use fighting that woman. She was ready for them. In the other instance two women—ones whose husbands had struck, and the other had not—met. A wordy altercation ensued ending in blows. The striker's wife with a shovel and dealt the other several blows that made her cry enough. The two were finally separated.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

OLD DOCUMENTS.—We have been told by Mr. JENES, a printer of this city, of old deeds, drawn many years since. The deeds were given for lands situated in the State of Pennsylvania, and although stated, they were given nearly two hundred years ago, they are in a perfect state of preservation. The first we notice, reads: "The indenture made the sixteenth day of December the fourth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George, King of Great Britain, &c., and is dated 1733. Three others are in the year 1632, deeded by Wm. Penn, Joseph Hall and others. Two more are dated in the years 1739 and 1762. By three others, given in the years 1622, 1624 and 1762, all bearing the prominent signature of Wm. Penn. These old documents no doubt are highly prized by their possessor, who has had them ever since seven years of age.—Chicago Spectator.

The New Liquor Bill passed at the recent session of the Legislature, as it becomes understood, is receiving the execration of public and the press everywhere, securing the advocates of a free flow of liquor—class rapidly diminishing in numbers. The law, as interpreted by Judge Pearson's charge at the opening of Court, is a direct blow to the Commonwealth, and the legislators who enacted it, opening wide the channels of iniquity for the passage of all who desire to engage in the free dispensation of vice and immorality. A year or two of this sort will satisfy the public that some better legislation is necessary, and lead to an impend demand for a better state of things.—Brisburg Telegraph.

RAILROAD TRAIN IN A WHIRLWIND.—The Washington News gives an account of a singular accident to a railroad train that city. The train was caught in a wind, and the three last cars and the engine badly smashed up. The cars, loaded with freight, as they were, were turned over through some two or three feet, and then truck and all landed as much as 200 feet from the road. This occurred while the train was in motion, and a few seconds after taking in wood and water. After twisting the road the wind took an upward twist, and disappeared in the air.

M-A-R-R-I-E-D.—In Tioga on the 12th inst., by Rev. S. J. McCLURE, NATHAN B. SHAPPEE and Mrs. J. A. CHASE.

List of Officers Remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, Pa., May 15th, 1858: Allen Charles B.; Blidin Mr. T. B. Esq. Patrick, Breese Mr. George; Gregory; Doake Mr. C. B.; Francis Ford James Esq.; Gull Jno. D.; Harsh Mr. Geo.; Jackson Mr. Nibum, Jay Mrs. Abigail (or heirs); Kester Mr. Alexander Mrs. Mary, Moore Mrs. Mary, Miss Mariah, Mosen J. K., Myers Moore Mr. Hugh M.; Niville Mrs. N. Oimstead Mr. Clement P.; Pater Mr. Rumsey Joseph E., Roper Milton Esq. Roxana, Smith Miss Flavia C. S. Mr. Brewer, Schuster William Esq.; Benjamin; Thomas Ezekiel (or heirs); Erman Mr. A. F., Warden Mr. Beards (heirs); Persons calling for any of the above will please say they are advertised. I. D. RICHARDS, P. O.

A Fearful Tragedy.

The English journals, received by the last mail, contain accounts of a shocking affair—involving the deaths of a wife and four children, by the hands of the husband and father, which occurred at a place called Lerwick, in Scotland.

The actor in the fearful tragedy was a Mr. Peter Williamson, who is described as a respectable and prosperous merchant, a worthy neighbor, and, to all appearances, an affectionate husband and a kind parent. On the day before the perpetration of the deed, Mr. Williamson transacted business with commercial agents from Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the orders he gave for the summer trade were accepted by them without the least misgiving. In the evening of the day, he declined an invitation to pass a convivial hour at an inn, preferring as he said, to spend his time with his wife and children. Accordingly, at the close of business, he returned to the circle of his family, and the family, it would appear, retired at the usual hour to rest.

The next morning, a shriek of terror brought the neighbors into the house to behold the wreck of what a few hours before was a happy household. Of the husband, wife and four children, who had retired to rest, a son only survived, and he half dead, to tell of the frenzy of the father, and of the death struggle from which he escaped. The local papers give the following details of the tragedy:

His first victim was his wife. He had apparently struck her a fearful blow with the cleaver, on the head, with the razor he inflicted a frightful cut upon her throat. He went through the same horrid process in the case of the daughter as she still lay asleep. He next rushed up stairs to the apartment occupied by the three children. The elder boy was seized, numerous and serious cuts were inflicted on his head, either with the hatchet edge of the cleaver, or with the razor blade, and with the latter instrument a fearful wound was made upon his throat; but before the consummation of his intended fate he managed to release himself from his father's hands and made his escape down stairs. Upon the youngest of the three—the sleeping infant—the same elaborate attack was made as in the case of the first two and stronger victims. With his head smothered, almost severed from the body, his death must have been instantaneous. The remaining scene of the sickening tragedy was carried out in the other room on the same floor in which these transactions took place. To this room the second son, John, had made his escape in his night dress. He could scarcely, however, have done more than reach the apartment, when his father, following in hot pursuit, overtook him, and seizing him as he vainly attempted to elude his hold by leaping into an unoccupied bed, dragged him out by his superior strength. One or more stunning blows upon the skull soon served to make him resistless, and by a deep razor cut on the throat he was in the next instant deprived of life as speedily as the innocents who had preceded him. Dropping the mutilated corpse at his feet the infuriated man next addressed himself to the destruction of his own life.

REMARKABLE CONFESSION OF A MURDER.—The Athens (Ga.) papers furnish particulars concerning the murder of Samuel Landrum, about three miles from that city, on Thursday, the 8th ult. One of the parties implicated was Radford Crockett, who made off into Alabama on horseback, and was followed to Talladega. On the meeting of the Court next morning a true bill was found against Crockett, and he was immediately placed before the bar. When the bill of indictment was read by the Solicitor General, who asked the prisoner what he had to say to it—"Are you guilty or not guilty?" he answered calmly and unreservedly, "I am guilty," and requested that the Court would delay passing sentence upon him for a few days, as he wished to have his father with him at that solemn moment. Judge Bull was deeply affected. He asked if the prisoner was aware of the consequences attending the confession; and being informed that the prisoner was immovable in his resolution, he yielded to the request. Prisoner's counsel having informed that he desired to make a statement, and permission being granted Crockett briefly detailed the circumstances attending the murder—the object of which was plunder—fully implicating John Cobb, Jr., and Gabriel Jones in its commission. He also asked that the Court would give him the longest time possible in which to "prepare to meet his God." The Court and many in the audience were moved to tears at this touching appeal. After a few words of admonition, and the assurance that the Court would be as lenient as possible under the circumstances, the prisoner was remanded back to jail. The Court room was densely crowded and the utmost order was observed throughout the entire proceedings.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.—We have experienced some delay in obtaining the items which make up a Deficiency Bill asked for so early by the Administration, and buffeted by defeat a week since, though generously conceded and passed "as a special favor" on the part of a few of the republicans the day after that defeat. The total asked for is \$9,069,100, and we find that over eight millions of this is for the army and Utah expedition. "Transportation of the army" is \$5,490,000; supplies and incidental expenses of quartermaster's department sum up \$968,000; purchase of horses \$252,090, and subsistence for troops \$122,000. The Postoffice Department requires \$1,460,000, and the House of Representatives, for fitting up the new hall, probably, nearly forty-seven thousand dollars. Altogether this is a large bill of deficiencies to be called for during the first two months of a new Congress, and its items deserve the sharp criticism they have received on all sides in the House.—North American.

The Louisville Journal says: "The course of Senator Green of Missouri, is unquestionably disapproved by a large majority of the people of that State. He will disappear from the public service as soon as his constituents can get him out. Thenceforth he will be 'Invisible Green.'"