

Important Intelligence. The Atlantic Telegraph Cable Successfully Laid and Working Perfectly.

DISPATCH FROM CYRUS W. FIELD.

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 5, 1858.

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet sailed from Queenstown on Saturday, July 17, met at mid-ocean, on Wednesday, the 28th, made the splice at 1 p. m. on Thursday, the 29th, and then separated, the Agamemnon and Valorous bound to Valentia, Ireland, and the Niagara and Gorgon for this place, where they arrived yesterday, and this morning the end of the cable will be landed.

It is 1,698 nautical, or 1,950 statute miles from the telegraph house at the head of Valentia Harbor to the telegraph house, Bay of Bulls, Trinity Bay, and for more than two-thirds this distance the water is over two miles in depth. The cable has been paid out from the Agamemnon at about the same speed as from the Niagara. The electrical signals sent and received through the whole cable are perfect.

The machinery for paying out the cable worked in the most satisfactory manner, and was not stopped for a single moment from the time the splice was made until we arrived here.

Capt. Hudson, Messrs. Everett and Woodhouse, the engineers, the electricians and officers of the ships, and in fact every man on board the Telegraph fleet, has exerted himself to the utmost to make the expedition successful, and, by the blessing of Divine Providence, it has succeeded.

After the end of the cable is landed and connected with the land line of telegraph, and the Niagara has discharged some cargo belonging to the Telegraph Company, she will go to St. John's for coals and then proceed at once to New-York.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Later.

ABSOLUTE SUCCESS OF THE CABLE.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Aug. 7, 1858.

The complete success of the Atlantic cable is placed beyond all doubt. Signals are now being made through the whole extent of the cable, but it is unlikely that the cable will be opened for business for several days, or perhaps weeks, as the electricians will require time for a series of experiments with their recording instruments. Due notice will be given of the opening of the line for business.

THE CABLE LANDED AT VALENTIA BAY.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable was successfully landed here yesterday morning, and is in perfect order.

The Agamemnon has landed her end of the cable, and we are now receiving signals from the Telegraph House at Valentia.

The United States steamer Niagara, and H. B. M. steamers Gorgon and Porcupine, leave here for St. John's to-morrow.

Due notice will be given when the Atlantic Telegraph will be open for public business.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

The Kansas Election.

St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

Leavenworth advices of the 4th have been received per express to Booneville on the 7th.

Complete returns of Leavenworth County give a majority of 1,748 against the bill. Partial returns from Shawnee, Johnson and Franklin Counties increase the majority against the bill to 4,704. The total vote of these counties, as received, is 6,846. It is thought the whole vote of the Territory will reach 13,000, and the opponents of the bill claim a majority of 9,000. Topeka cast 246 votes against the bill, and 10 for it. Leavenworth gave 122 against the bill, and 27 for it. Nothing has yet been received from the southern and western counties.

A CATALOGUE OF ACCIDENTS.

An array of accidents as unaccountable in their causes as they are terrible and devastating occurred in De Ruyter, last Sabbath. Indeed we never heard of such a singular succession of serious accidents. The facts, as near as we can gather them, are these:

As Mr. Hunt and wife were riding home in a two-horse carriage from the Quaker meeting at the Basin, in the company of several other teams, the pole of the wagon gave way, just before reaching the bridge leading into the village, which frightened the horses, rendering them unmanageable, throwing Mr. and Mrs. Hunt headlong into the street.

They then ran into the carriage of Mr. Ephraim Arnold, in which Mr. Arnold and his wife were, and overthrew that, when both teams went with headlong speed into the village.

Mr. Bogardus and daughter, who were in a carriage in front of the Post-Office, were jumped upon by one of the teams and entirely crushed, injuring severely Mr. Bogardus and daughter.

Here, in a few minutes, were three carriages smashed, six persons rendered senseless and severely wounded, and the road strewn with the wreck of carriages. It is a wonder that the persons were not killed.

Mr. Hunt and wife are very dangerously injured, and all were carried insensible to where medical assistance could be procured.

—Hamilton Republican.

In the finance branch of the General Post Office, the work of opening the dead letters for the quarter has just closed.

From the innumerable number of bogus communications, or other causes, it will be perceived that the number of letters containing money or other articles of value is more than doubled within the year. Each and all of these letters are registered, showing the date of receipt, the name of the writer, that of the party addressed, place where mailed from, where now to be sent, and a description of the contents, sending off by the mails of every day, so that full nine-tenths of all the money have been already returned to its rightful owners. The returns show the following exhibit: Quarter ending June 30th, 1857, there were 2,245 letters of value found, covering \$12,855.51; quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857, 2,352 letters, and \$13,361.90; quarter ending December 31, 1857, 2,472 letters, and \$13,457; and for quarter ending March 31, 1858, 4,540 letters, and \$21,408. Total for the whole year, \$60,072.41.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor & Proprietor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 12, 1858.

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

We cannot publish anonymous communications.

Republican Convention—Aug. 27.

Delegate Elections—Aug. 21.

We shall publish the Jurors' and Trial Lists next week.

F. P. BLAIR, JR., Emancipation candidate for Congress from St. Louis, is defeated by Barrett, pro-slavery democrat.

Those who would like to examine a new kind of illuminating Oil, said to be more than 50 per cent. cheaper than any other burning fluid in use, can do so by calling at the Bookstore.

The friends in the several election districts will remember that the Delegate Elections will take place on Saturday of next week. It is hoped that ample notice will be given by the Committees of Vigilance.

We call attention to Baileys & Harden's new advertisement.

See Chas. O. Eitz's advertisement.

Wm. Roberts advertises an assortment of Cowing & Co's. Pumps, Copper Tubing, &c.

See notice of Union Academy.

We have received the first number of the Erie Daily Bulletin, published by White & Co. It is a model of typographical excellence and exhibits no little ability in the editorial department. Erie can afford to make the Bulletin a paying enterprise and probably will. We send you greeting, Bro. Wirtz, with earnest wishes for your success, pecuniarily and politically.

Friend Conn: I came in contact with a gentleman a day or two since who affirmed that the democrat, when in power, never carried politics into local matters. Do you believe that?

If he had told you that the sun got up in the east three months in the year, and progressed on its winding way until it made its toilet at the North Pole during the last three months of the twelve,—would you have believed that?

Everybody has read of the stupid Gascon peasant who was set to keep the flies from his mistress's pan of cream, and who, in order to save it, found it necessary to drink the precious nectar. The usual crop of flies this summer keeps the dilemma of the luckless Gascon ever in mind. One must eat nowadays with the Book of Job in one hand and a pea-brush in the other. Can some of our subscribers suggest a "certain cure" for flies?

A correspondent inquires if there is any "nigger" in the questions to be decided by the vote for county officers. We reply that there is—and will be, so long as the Democratic party offer a premium for that species of property. A vote cast for the democracy is a vote for Slavery. If you have any lingering doubt about the matter, be good enough to tell us why the Buchanan papers, without exception, are rejoicing over the defeat of Frank P. Blair, candidate for Congress in the St. Louis district, Missouri? Mr. Blair was in favor of making Missouri a Free State,—that's all. Why do they rejoice at his defeat? Because they are pro-slavery.

For the candid opinion of the editor of the Honorable Democrat, touching the duty of men in certain emergencies, we have as great regard as for that of any other man. His estimates of men and measures are, generally, just. It may be, too, that his view of our position on the question of creeds and platforms is correct. We did enter the arena of active life, as he affirms, with a pretty thorough contempt for arbitrary standards of authority; not so, however, were we educated—for rigid Puritanism did its best to shape our thinking after its own narrow fashion. Under such circumstances, once escaped from chafing bonds, it would not be very surprising if one bounced to the other extreme of belief. It may be, likewise, as he says, that we have traveled by a circuitous route back to the place of setting out, or farther than that, as he seems to believe. Still, we do not by any means bow the knee to any arbitrary standards of authority. That which appeals to the rational convictions as Heaven's truth revealed to Man, we accept as authority; for, if it be truth today, it will be true to-morrow, next day, next year and forever. The crude inventions of men have no weight with us—they do not swerve as one inch in faith, or practice. But we have changed, somewhat, as our brother truly says; and the change was never fully obvious to our vision until we had well considered his fraternal lecture. It is true, then, that we are nearing a position conservative to that occupied seven years ago, yet radical as contrasted with the timid conservatism of the world. The change has been imperceptible, because gradual, and normal from the same cause. We accept the delicate irony which gives piquancy to his allusion to the leaven of philosophic meditation entering into our ripper years. It is kindly meant and as kindly received. It is well to heed the teachings which "hobble to us on antithesis," or flash from the keen blade of Satire. Let that pass.

Our Honorable contemporary is not more intolerant of arbitrary platforms than we are. He values them at very little worth. Our valuation of such things depends upon the materials of which they are constructed. He reverences the truths which we believe the Declaration of Independence; so do we. Yet that document is but a platform after all—the platform upon which the sturdy Republicans of '76 stood during the fateful struggle which gave us a place among nations. He will reply that our fathers abode by the great truths embodied therein. True,—but would their repudiation of those principles have rendered them less precious, less to be venerated? It will not be claimed. Had its framers, every one, proved traitors to that platform, still it would have proved a guiding star to the troubled nations.

It weighs not a feather, then, against platforms, that parties make them only to violate the pledges made to the people therein. It matters not if the so-called democratic party have made a platform every four years for near half a century only to repudiate them, one and all, in administering the Government. That is to us no argument against platforms. It is a living, a stern witness against the corruptions of political parties forfeited with success. We honor that party, demoralized as it is, as rotten as it is and infidel to the precepts of its founder as it certainly is this day—we honor it for offering no opportunity to put itself upon record to escape. Show us the proceedings of a school-district meeting of that party since 1856, and we will show you a fair, outspoken endorsement of the Nebraska infamy, the Dred Scott Decision, as well as an unqualified endorsement of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. That party never turns its back upon any question it may have met in the past. It can resurrect an issue that has been twenty years dead, breathe into it the breath of life and go forth conquering and to conquer. That party never, when by inference, admits that it ever claimed too little or too much. So far it is wiser than the children of light. All we ask is, that the Republican party shall, at all times and in all places, re-assert the cardinal doctrines of the Philadelphia Platform, and in addition, bear witness against that most unrighteous Decision in the Dred Scott Case. These are the out-works of the Democratic party and must be carried first. The Kansas policy of the Administration is collateral to the main line of its defences. It entrenches itself behind Popular Sovereignty and the outrageous usurpations of the Federal Judiciary; and thus protected it is enabled to harass the liberties of Kansas. We ask that the Republican column be led against the main towers of the enemy's strength. We must storm the defences before those batteries can be silenced. The enemy might be dislodged. Shall we accomplish that work by dodging the question? We do not think so.

But we make no war upon those of our brethren who think differently. We ask to be permitted to fight the battle with proved weapons, remaining a calm spectator during the trial of this experiment. There will be no folding of the hands with us, no rash and obstinate resistance to the honestly planned if unwise effort of the party to overthrow this unprincipled Administration. Overthrow it if you can,—but we have no faith in the foundation on which the promised structure of Success is to be reared. Count us neutral.

Our neighbor of the Vedette cannot be serious in saying that we determined to oppose the nominations of the State Convention in advance; because we ever and over again declared that we cared not the loss of a copper for the make-up of the Convention would it but put itself right on the record as uncompromisingly hostile to slavery extension and the Dred Scott Decision. That we had no faith in its intention to do so much is true, and we made no secret of this belief.

As to what we expect to gain by our course, friend Jones, we answer: Of what men call glory, none; peculiarly, nothing; reputation with the leaders of political parties, none. We expect to gain strength to live and so acquit us of life's stern duty as that the hour so dreaded by mankind may prove the happiest of all.

As to what the Republican party will gain by this course—that has not entered into our calculation. We love Liberty better than it is possible to love a party. Like Mark Antony, we place Rome high above the man, Cæsar. The welfare of every creature upon the unvarying straight-forwardness of its advocates. With some, politics may be deemed a trade. We are not of them.

A word at parting: Our hands are voluntarily tied. We do not intend to unloose them except in self-defence; and it does not, from our stand point, appear in the light of good policy on the part of our contemporaries to say aught that can drive us from the defensive to the offensive. Criticize, censure, blame—mildly, or severely—we care not which; but do us the favor not to make out a worse case against us than the facts warrant. It is unnecessary—the plain, unvarnished facts are sufficient.

The Montrose Republican may rest assured that should we become convinced that duty lies in an active and energetic support of the State ticket, that moment will find us armed and equipped for the discharge of that duty. We have no false pride to prevent us from yielding our opinions when conscience commands the relinquishment of the position we have taken. Is it necessary for us to repeat our opposition to that platform that is the result of deliberate convictions of duty? That we have no personal ambition to gratify, no axe to grind and no desire to lose the good opinions of our brethren of the press? The fact that The Agitator stands alone in its protest against lowering the colors run up in 1856 even by implication, while it does not shake our convictions or weaken our determination to do right, still moves us to regret, bitterly, the reticency of the Republican Press in this State. No,—we find no sop of self-gratulation in the fact that we stand alone; but there is always present a consciousness of acting right, and that will sustain us. We proposed to discuss this matter no more—it is better to "agree to disagree" and leave time to solve the problem.—Who is right?

The Republican will be good enough to believe that while we prefer to abide by the decision of private judgment we by no means intend to impugn the motives of the overwhelming odds against us.

Pic-Nics.—We had the pleasure of attending a pleasant gathering of this nature, near the Adams School House, Charleston, last Saturday week. It was a gathering of old and young and certainly one of the finest of its kind. Short and appropriate addresses to the children were made by Rev. J. F. Calkins, Dr. Webb and others; after which, all repaired to the feast of sweet things. The table was neatly and tastefully arranged and ample justice was meted out to the edibles.

Last Saturday we had the happiness to be present at a similar gathering near the Heise School House, Delmar. The day was fine and everything gave promise of more than usual enjoyment. The children were feelingly and appropriately addressed by Rev. A. A. Marple, Dr. Webb and others. The arrangement of the table elicited much favorable comment on all hands and the viands disappeared in a manner highly complimentary to the cooks. The presence of the Wellsboro Band contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

How much more rational these pleasant gatherings than those which prevailed ten years since! Then, holidays were few and widely separated and usually rendered conspicuous by riot and excess. The character of society is changing for the better, amusements are becoming more rational and refined. We trust that these occasions may be increased rather than diminished.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Our quiet town was aroused into a state of feverish excitement last Saturday on receipt of the unexpected news that the Atlantic Telegraph cable had been successfully laid. The excitement spread none—every eye brightened and every heart beat a little quicker.

It is the most notable event of the age. That little cord, not much thicker than a man's finger, linking together two great continents physically divorced by two thousand miles of ocean! Think of it a moment. Think of it a life-time, and then the mind shall confess its disability to fully comprehend the nature and breadth of the revolution inaugurated in this mysterious marriage of the Old World with the New. Perhaps the announcement with which the Christian Era was ushered in is now to be verified: "PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD-WILL TO MEN." Perhaps the pulsations of the free heart of America may throbb along that electric highway and so leave the hearts of Europe's rulers that they shall make haste to let their people go. Man cannot comprehend the force, and therefore cannot grasp the possible results of this new bond of union.

The fact that a man will be enabled to sit down in Paris and hold instantaneous converse with his friend in New York is marvellous, indeed; yet this may be considered as among the least important of the probable results of this wondrous achievement. The interests of widely separated nations will, in a good degree, become mutualized, and the baser ri-

valries which now degrade the world's commerce into a system of legalized rascality, will die a natural death. Should communication be successfully established and maintained, the danger of hostile collision between the continents will be materially lessened; since hostility, under such circumstances, would assume its worst dreaded form, civil war. London, being about three thousand miles eastward from Washington, the difference in time is about three hours. That is to say—when it is six o'clock, afternoon, in London; it will be only three o'clock, afternoon, at Washington. So, when the Queen sends the first message over the wire to Mr. Buchanan, he will receive it three hours in advance of its transmission; or, as somebody has said, the President will receive the despatch just three hours less than "no-time."

THE FARM: A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE; OR HOW TO CULTIVATE ALL THE FIELDS CROPPED, Embracing an Exposition of the Nature and Action of Soils and Manures; the Principles of Rotation in Cropping; Directions for Irrigation, Draining, Subsoiling, Fencing, Planting Hedges, &c.; Descriptions of Implements; Instructions in the various Farm Crops; How to Plant and Cultivate Orchards, &c. With a most valuable Essay on Farm Management. By the author of "How to Behave," "How to do Business," "The Gardener," etc. New York: Fowler & Wells, 1858. [Price, postpaid, in paper, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents.] A valuable hand book for every farmer.

A Terrible Incident. The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer gives the following narrative of the descent of Green the diver to the Atlantic, lying at the bottom of Lake Erie. Poor Green! his diving was too severely punished: Not many months since, a vessel was lost in water whose depth at the place of foundering was about 174 feet. There was a portion of the cargo so valuable that it became advisable to use every effort to recover it. It was far beyond all ordinary means of human action; it might be reached, though it would be a bold attempt, by the diver. He was sought and found, and a recompense, which on land would be a princely one, was guaranteed to him. Men will do more than "does become a man" for rich reward. To feed him with air, a powerful pump, worked by six men, was brought, and a hose doubly strengthened was made. All the appliances that the most liberal management could suggest were ready for his aid. He was surrounded by intelligence and courage and humanity. He dared the deep water once, twice, seven times.

The men at the break of the air pump wrought with the might of earnest strength. They fed the vital current to the bold diver, and he had the courage to trust them. Their work was his breath. When he came up, he told the gentleman that superintended the trial, that the air at that depth, as the machine forced it to him, cracked and hissed like the frying of hot fat, and that every movement of the pump fell on his breast like the blow of the crowbar! You go down no more for me, said the kind hearted gentleman who stood by him, as he came on deck. In the intensity of all his experience, this too daring man besought for the opportunity for another trial. The gentleman refused, but the diver insisted on going for himself. He went, and returned a paralyzed man, and just holding life, now crawls along. The claret bottle at his girdle, corked tightly and empty, was filled when he came back, though the cork was not disturbed. The water had forced itself beyond power of cork.

An Interesting Discovery. We see it stated upon what may be considered reliable authority, that thirty thousand Christians have recently been found upon an island north of Celebes. It has been rumored for a time, that there was a Christian people, forgotten and foreseen, which, however, yet possessed three Bibles, and continued steadfast in the faith. When missionaries first landed on the island, they met with a school teacher and his pupils, who repeated in the Malay language, "As the heart panteth after the water-brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O Lord."

No Bibles were found, but the most precious promises of the Bible written upon the bark of trees. They knew the Apostles' Creed, and the Heidelberg Catechism, and had Christian customs. Twenty churches and schools yet existed. Through the instrumentality of Pastor Helderling, founder of the Magdalen Asylum at Sienback, and chief patron of Inner Missions in Holland, four missionaries, who had been educated under the venerable Gosner, were sent out, and three thousand persons baptized.

This is certainly a most interesting discovery. The island on which these Christians were found belongs to the East Indian Archipelago. The Dutch have for years had political rule in this region. This may account for the original introduction of Christianity among this people, and for the fact that the Heidelberg Catechism was still found in their possession. But still the particular time and circumstances in which this introduction took place may well challenge special attention, and elicit investigation from those who have the leisure and facilities for prosecuting it.—German Reformed Messenger.

RAIL ROAD ROMANCE.—For the following story the Harrisburg Herald is responsible: One of the employees on the Pennsylvania Railroad informs us of a singular adventure which occurred on the passenger train of cars coming into this place on Saturday evening last. In one of the cars a young gentleman was seated, apparently deeply occupied in reading a book he held in his hand, until he reached Lancaster. At that place a very handsome young lady entered the cars and took a seat opposite him. Before she had been long in the train the eyes of both met, and they recognized one another as old acquaintances when young, having been separated by their parents moving apart—those of one to the West, and of the other to Philadelphia. The two soon became wrapped in earnest conversation, fell ardently in love with one another, and by the time they arrived in our borough had resolved to be united as man and wife and travel to the lady's home together. Accordingly when the train arrived here they took lodgings at a hotel, sent for a minister, and were united in the bonds of conjugal bliss, and taking the next train were off on their bridal tour. Our informant is acquainted with the parties, and knows they both occupy high positions in society.

Communications.

A Word for those who hate Slavery Agitation.

It will be remembered that the lower house of the thirty-fourth Congress was in the hands of the opposition. The Republicans constituting the greater part of that opposition, of course, put the faith of the democracy which reared in the Senate and Cabinet to many severe tests, and thus exposed many acts and designs which the administration was desirous of concealing. Especially was this true with regard to the Kansas policy of Pierce, Douglas & Co., and the execution of the "Nebraska Bill" in general. In this they even went so far as to send a special committee to Kansas, to investigate the practical workings of "popular sovereignty," much to the discomfiture of its authors. Such a course as this gained for the Republicans the names of "agitators," "freedom strikers," "negro worshippers," and other epithets of like character, which were made the special subjects of ridicule in bar-room circles and gambling saloons, where bad whiskey and bad democracy were about equally visible.

It was indeed, laughable, and not at all uncommon during the campaign of '56, to meet with some dozen or fifteen of the "democracy" having a mutual rejoicing over this or that triumph of the "party" at some election where votes could be obtained for money or liquor. But when reminded that the Republicans were having a good time in Congress, the expression of their jubilant countenances would suddenly change to a look of pharisaical gravity, and with one simultaneous bacchanalian howl, they would invoke eternal anathemas upon the "cursed black republicans," exclaiming with pitiful accents and saint like meekness, "O! when will these 'fanatical black' republicans let 'little Doug' and 'poor Pierce' alone, and stop harping upon 'bleeding Kansas,' so that our Congressmen can attend to business of more importance to the public welfare, and more beneficial to the Union."

Well, of course, no sound-minded man paid any attention to such silly mimicry, and so the work of investigation went on in Congress until many rich developments were brought to light, and all parties had to show their real colors. At length Congress adjourned, and the presidential campaign was renewed with increased vigor. By misrepresentation and fraud, but more by stolid ignorance, the self-styled democracy succeeded in carrying the election, and securing a majority in the thirty-fifth Congress. That Congress has recently closed its first session, and the historian has set himself down to record the evil and the good of its acts. The evil is everywhere visible, but where shall we look for the good? On what page of the "journal" shall we look for those acts of so much importance to the public welfare?—where for those that were to harmonize the union? What principles have been settled, or what difficulties adjusted? What has been done to pacify an outraged people, or to still the fiery waves of slavery agitation?—What measure has been offered for peace, that did not rouse every feeling of hatred in the hearts of the people, and plunge the country into worse agitation than it sought to end? It will be well to consider these questions candidly, before any more glorification is had about the "non-agitating democracy."

The country may as well look to hell for happiness as to the sham "democracy" for peace. The last session of Congress has been the constant scene of agitation, turmoil and strife. The slave "democracy" from the outset sought to carry all questions by party feeling alone without regard to the constitution of our country, or the rights of our people. Finding themselves foiled in this attempt, they immediately rallied under the black flag of disunion; intending to frighten the timid into submission, and to proscrib[e] traitors all who would not follow their treasonable course. Never in the history of the civilized world, have we been called upon to witness such deep degradation!—such unqualified prostitution of principle to crime!—such utter neglect of duty, and non-fulfillment of sacred pledges! If "bleeding Kansas" was an unnecessary excitement, as the "democrats" asserted, why did they not dispend with all action upon it, and thus evade that agitation so dangerous to the peace of the country, and so disastrous to themselves as a party, and which they solemnly pledged themselves to suppress. They had the management of all the important committees in both houses of Congress, with all the opportunities to avoid it, and with ample time for premeditation, they plunged the country into the most violent agitation, which shook the foundation of the Republic to the very centre. The only remedy they have prescribed for "bleeding Kansas" has only aggravated the disease, and served to give it a longer run. And when nothing else would avail to give stamina to their current organization, they have not scrupled to raise the shameful cry of disunion, and to resuscitate their falling fortunes by subverting the constitution. And yet this is the same party that in '56 accused Republicans of trying to "dissolve the union," and of keeping up "agitation." O! consistency, indeed thou art a jewel! Especially when applied to politics for the purpose of keeping down "agitation." V. A. E. Cherry Flatts, Pa.

A HORSE LIVING TWO MONTHS WITHOUT FOOD.—A man, named Kirkland residing on Center street, near Seneca, left the city about two months ago, without giving notice to any one. On Saturday, Mr. Baker, a wagon maker on Seneca street, discovered that a horse was found lying down and too weak to rise. The animal had eaten everything within its reach, gnawed the wood of the manger and floor, and in its agony had apparently bitten himself. During all this time the horse so far as can be ascertained, could have had access to no water or food. Mr. Baker gave the animals a little water and meal, and yesterday it was still alive. We give the facts as they are reported to us, but it seems almost impossible that a horse could live such a length of time without food or drink.—Buffalo Cour., July 19.

Salt Lake City.

The Salt Lake correspondent of the Louis Republican give a striking picture of the desolation of the Mormon city:

"This city, which six weeks ago contained not less than fifteen thousand inhabitants, now but little over one hundred, the having emigrated to a small town about miles south, called Provo, where they live in some tents, some in wagons, some in houses, and some without any of these comforts. And even to this day, notwithstanding the treaty of peace, they continue to leave the city which they have been for the last year attempting to build. The roofs of all the board fences, have been used for boarding up the doors and windows of the houses. All appears desolate; hardly a person can be seen, save about the post office and about a small but neat restaurant, which is the only place of accommodation in the city, and is only affording relief in the way of meals. Not a cent's worth can be bought here, nor can any work be procured from manufacturing establishments. One block shop embraces all the trade and commerce of the city. The Governor and lady were fortunate enough to come across a person kind enough to permit them to occupy a house; but all others, officers and strangers have to enjoy the luxury of sleeping in the carriages, or on the ground.

"The course of this people will doubtless seem strange to you, and it is really unaccountable. A people, the large majority of whom are poor and needy, to leave their comfortable homes and take up quarters in open prairies, and this, after a settlement all difficulties had been adjusted, does seem strange. The war may be at an end, there is yet some shadow of doubt.

"I have asked many of the Mormons if it is they yet continue to remove their holds and provisions at so great an expense when all things are reported settled? A few will answer in plain terms; and those who do, say they have not confidence in the fulfillment of what they consider the agreement. That they want to see the army and locate, before they change the places previously adopted by them. The fact is, if the army locates adjacent to this city, the Mormons will not return to it, and will, all probably, destroy by fire the whole city, and this intention may account for their refusing to allow any one to occupy the houses. As a general thing, the Mormons are kind and pleasant to most of the officers; but they entertain an everlasting hatred to certain ones of the number, who are utterly opposed to the army being located near them."

THE PUBLISHER OF A RELIGIOUS PAPER IN TROUBLE. Yesterday afternoon Mr. George P. Edgar was arrested on the complaint of A. J. Winkler, paper dealer, No. 9 Spruce street, who has commenced a suit against him for obtaining goods on false presentations. The affidavit set forth that Mr. Edgar had obtained from the plaintiff six hundred dollars worth of paper, on the strength of his allegation that he was in the drug business, which was paying well, for the purpose of publishing a weekly religious paper, called the Way of Life, the receipts of which from subscribers and advertisements more than paid his expenses. He afterward obtained an additional four hundred dollars worth of paper, representing that there were ten thousand subscribers to the Way of Life, the advertisements in which more than paid expenses. These representations are declared to be false, the bona fide subscribers being about six hundred, the remainder being given away; and the receipts never beginning to pay expenses; and no money at all being received for advertising. It is also set forth that Mr. Edgar was in debt five thousand dollars when he commenced the drug business in July, 1857; that his expenses for the past year amount to about four thousand dollars, which he obtained by borrowing; that the property is all assigned to his brother in New Jersey; and that his debts are about fourteen thousand dollars.

He was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000. A clerk in the establishment of the Way of Life was arrested some weeks since on the charge of embezzlement, and has since been sent to the Island. The affair created some notice, and he was supposed to be Mr. Edgar's confidence, and yet received assistance from him in his troubles. There is another matter pending in the Young Men's Christian Association, in regard to the exposure of the Devotional Committee, of which Mr. Edgar was chairman, which involved the association in considerable expense for maintaining prayer meetings, when he had promised that they should sustain themselves. He resigned his membership in much haste, and his friends in that body studiously kept the facts from "getting into the newspapers."—New York Evening Post.

THE COLORED CELEBRATION AT ELmira.—Owing to the unfavorable weather the exercises in honor of the emancipation of slavery in the British West Indies, by the colored population of Elmira, was held at Ely's Hall, instead of Hoffman's grove as advertised. A procession was formed about 11 o'clock and marched to the Hall preceded by the Elmira Brass Band, where the exercises were gone through with. The introductory address was delivered by H. Johnson Esq., of Canandaigua who was followed by Rev. H. H. Garnett of New York City in an eloquent and telling speech. Mr. G. is a fluent speaker, and armed at all points with facts from which to draw his arguments in favor of the rights of the colored race. A residence of three years in Jamaica enabled the speaker to recount many interesting incidents connected with the history of slave emancipation and the subsequent condition of the colored race of that beautiful island.

His speech throughout was a bold vindication of his colored brethren from the charge—so freely made by those who know nothing of them except from hearsay,—of idleness and incapacity. At the conclusion of the speech the procession was reformed and marched to Mechanics' Hall, to partake of refreshments.

The celebration wound up with a dance on the evening.—Elmira Advertiser.