

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor & Proprietor

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Oct. 14, 1858.

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

We cannot publish anonymous communications.

See New Advertisements.

We are requested to say that Mr. C. S. Hager will not open his Singing School in this place until the 21st inst.

Our acknowledgments are due for a basket of fine Pumpkin Sweet apples presented by E. T. Bentley, Esq., of Tioga. Mr. B. had some choice varieties of Fruit on exhibition at the Fair.

In our brief notice of the Fair last week, we noticed a Thresher & Cleaner as exhibited and operated by Mr. B. Austin. The Machine belonged to Mr. D. P. Roberts of this borough. Mr. Roberts is agent for the sale of Emery's Thresher & Cleaner.

Mr. J. OLMSTEAD is now traveling in this county as an agent for the sale of Hill's Spring Die Patent Self-setting Mill Dogs. We have seen a Model of this Improvement, and should judge, from the simplicity of construction and certainty of operation, that they must come into general use. Mr. O. informs us that he is having some of these Mill Dogs manufactured at the Wellsboro and Tioga Foundries.

Dr. J. MACINTOSH, will recite his serio-comic-satirical poem on "Napoleon le Grand," at the Court House this evening. The Doctor possesses a generous fund of wit and has the reputation of making an evening's entertainment "fit for a king." It will not be necessary to urge those who last night listened to his admirable lecture on Burns, and his Poetry, to attend to-night. By all means go and hear him.

THE HARMONIUMS.—This Troupe paid our village a second visit during the Fair and gave three Concerts in the Court House to fine audiences. The Harmoniums bid fair to rank with the first Musicians in the country. Prof. Fox, the leader of the Troupe, is a talented artist and is possessed of a voice of great breadth and compass. The "Mocking Bird," as sung by Prof. Rogers, is one of the finest pieces ever heard. Prof. Rogers is a soprano of the first water, fairly exceeding in volume, compass and richness of tone any female voice with which we are acquainted. Miss Louise has a well disciplined voice, is a fine alto and guitarist. The Troupe will travel in the South during the coming winter. We give them our best wishes for success.

We are enabled to give the following scanty returns of Tuesday's struggle, touching a few of the candidates. We hoped to get the vote of Mr. Gray but have not been able to do so. Mr. Parkhurst, who appears as Mr. Gray's opponent, was put on the ticket without his knowledge and consent:

MAJORITYES.

SHERRIFF, Congress, Sup. Judge, POWER, BAILEY, GROW, READ,

Charleston, 15 292 173

Delmar, 155 210 191

Lawrence, town and Boro, 161

Wellsboro, 40 72 65

Tioga, 175

Farmington, 53

Middlebury, 61

Covington, town and Boro, 20

Nelson, 15

Richmond and Mansfield, 63

Chatham, 95

Deerfield, 7

Routland, 30

Morris, 29

Blen, 38

Sullivan, 103

Knoxville, 27

THE RESULT.—Although we have delayed the publication of our paper one day, we are unable to give a very full report of the result of Tuesday's election. Enough is known, however, to indicate the election of the entire Republican ticket by good majorities. Owing to the desperate efforts made to defeat a part of the county ticket, the majorities for it do not indicate the party strength. The vote for Gray will best show the strength of the party, and it must serve as an index to the sentiment of the Republican masses. But the strife on Sheriff has so completely occupied the public mind that we are unable to estimate Mr. Gray's vote from the scanty returns received. His majority in Charleston, Delmar and Wellsboro is upward of 500. This is 100 less than his majority in 1856. He will hold up still better in the other districts.

For Power, Wellsboro held up to the estimates of the canvassers made on Monday. Delmar gains 50 on the estimate. Charleston falls off 80 from the estimate given us on Monday; but there is ample cause for this falling off from Power, outside of Mr. Bailey's popularity. We now know pretty well that tongues and hearts do not necessarily wag together.

We direct attention to the 161 majority for Mr. Power in his own township and to the 175 majority for that gentleman in Tioga. We consider it a very good endorsement of Simeon L. Power. His majority in the county will be, from present appearances, about 800. Full particulars next week.

The Reign of Fifth.

There was a Reign of Excess, a Reign of Cruelty and a Reign of Terror; the annals of those reigns occupy an important place in the world's history. The Reign of Fifth began in the year 1855, under the auspices of the mis-called Democratic party, and would seem to have reached the meridian of its ditiuence during the campaign just ended.

When, in 1854, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise alienated the more intelligent masses of the Democratic party from that organization, we prophesied that the future warfare of that organization would be characterized by such fraud, falsehood and unmitigated filth as should eclipse everything of the kind on record in the history of American politics. It is hardly necessary to say that that prediction has been fulfilled and even exceeded, up to the present time. What new inventions may be sought out in the coming time by that party, the coming time must reveal; it is beyond the utmost stretch of mortal forethought. No mind with decent proclivities can project itself far enough into the regions of Indecency and Mendacity to take an observation.

When men adopt the rule—"All is fair in politics"—they lay off the dignity of manhood and put on the garb of the convict and must be dealt with as moral and social outlaws; for the supposition seemingly entertained by not a few, that a man may be a villain politically and honorable in the social and business relations of life, is absurd. Does not the integrity of a Government depend upon the integrity of the rulers? and where the people rule, must not the integrity of the government depend upon the integrity of the people? Can a people become politically depraved and take nothing from their moral and social stature? We deny that such a thing is possible. Common sense rejects the possibility of such concord between Christ and Belial.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The electricians engaged on the Atlantic Telegraph appear unanimous in the opinion that the insulation of the cable has become injured by being suspended upon some projecting point of a steep bank, and thus gradually injured by its own weight. The soundings taken a few hundred miles from the Irish coast show that a bank of steep range exists, the highest and lowest points of which are eight miles apart showing a difference in elevation of 7,200 feet. But no one can form an idea of the nature of the ground in this intervening space of eight miles—whether the sides of the submarine mountain be broken by ravines or precipitous cliffs, or whether it be a gentle slope. This spot which is 300 miles from Valentia end of the cable, is supposed to be the one where the insulation of the cable has been injured.

We copy the following extract from an official statement dated Valentia, September 12, wherein this idea is set forth as being the prevalent one among the electricians:

"It must always remain a matter of doubt, however, whether the falling off in the strain on the speed of the cable was observable at all until the top of the bank had been reached, and had this been the case, it is quite possible that the cable may have remained suspended upon some projecting points on the steep, and its insulation soon become gradually injured by its own weight. This is of course but a probable conjecture, based upon the facts above stated. But at the same time it is impossible to account in any other way for the cable having become damaged since its submersion."

The Crystal Palace Burnt.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Crystal Palace was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Owing to the combustible nature of the contents, the flames spread rapidly, enveloping the entire building, and rendering all efforts to stay their progress unsuccessful. The annual fair of the American Institute was in full blast, and the building was filled with valuable articles, all of which were consumed. The conflagration was a magnificent sight, and was seen for many miles distant. The total loss is unknown—probably over half a million of dollars—but a small portion of which was insured.

New York, Oct. 5.—The fire at the Crystal Palace broke out in the lumber room, which was filled with empty boxes and a large quantity of old lumber. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Attempted Suicide.

John Mc Ginnis, a State Prison convict, attempted to commit suicide at Columbus a few days ago. He inflicted several deep gashes in the left side of his neck with a knife, and afterwards dashed his head against the wall in order to produce a concussion of the brain. He failed to kill himself, and an examination by medical men led to the discovery that one of the wounds opened an aperture to the cavity of the chest, through which it was probable the knife used had accidentally slipped from the hand of Mc Ginnis into his chest. Drs. Hamilton, Thompson, Patterson and others concluded to perform a surgical operation.—The Fact says:—

Chloroform was administered, a piece of the sixth rib, about three and a half inches in length, sawed out, a hand inserted, which drew from the cavity of the chest and near the heart, a dull, ugly looking knife, about three and a half or four inches in length.—There was no handle to it—only an iron shank, about one inch in length. The lung was considerably lacerated from the knife coming in contact with it.

As to the probability of the prisoner's recovery, physicians tell us that had the knife been left in the body, death would have been the inevitable result ere long, and even now that it had been removed, there is only a hope. Throughout the entire interview with the physicians, which lasted about three hours, the prisoner remained quite calm.—The operation of Dr. Hamilton was quick and dexterously performed, and we trust that the result will be successful in saving the unfortunate man's life.

Afraid of Him.

It is well known that Bigler is afraid to meet Forney. Indeed nothing causes him to get weak in the knees quicker than to learn of his being at hand. Bigler was to speak in Clarion on Court week; it was reported also, that Forney would answer him. When Bigler reached Brookville, en route for Clarion, he got out of the stage to speak to a few friends.—"Was he going to Clarion that night?" "Yes, going on." "Did you hear that Forney is to be there?" "Forney?" almost shrieked the ex-Governor, and his trepidation grew intense. "Forney, did you say? Driver hand out my baggage, I will not go on to night." He was hurried into a private room, his nerves were strengthened with a dose of eau de vie, and in a short time, the tremors had left his body and the suppliant hinges of the knees grew gradually stronger—next day, under cover of an escort, he slipped into town—but, poor fellow, the terrible fright of the previous day had almost unmanned him and he made but a poor show before the few lococoos who had gathered to hear him—Clarion Banner.

Queer Lawsuit.

At the late session of the Montour county Court came up the Com. vs. Elizabeth Ungerer and Christian Ungerer. Indicted for obtaining goods under false pretense. Verdict, "guilty" as to Christian Ungerer and "not guilty" as to Elizabeth Ungerer. Christian Ungerer was sentenced to pay a fine of \$18.00, and to six months imprisonment in the County jail. The circumstances of this case were as follows: Defits had carried on a love correspondence between Christ Moyer, the prosecutor, and a young lady of Milan, the latter being unconscious of the whole affair. They adroitly managed, in the course of seven months, to fleece the confiding lover out of several hundred dollars by means of forged love letters, until Moyer at last got tired of this courting by proxy, and, smelling a rat, brought suit, which terminated as above. The woman was cleared on the ground that she received her share in Union county, where action will be brought against her hereafter.—Danville Democrat.

A Boy Found with a Crazy Man.

Mr. J. S. Watrous writes us from Gaines concerning a boy found in the woods in Brown, Locomotion county, in company with a crazy person, as follows: "While in Brown, Locomotion county, last Friday, (Mr. Watrous writes on the 5th. Ed.) I received the following information which, I think should be made public: For a number of days a man having with him a little boy six or seven years old, had been seen camping out in the woods, with no visible means of support except corn and apples, obtained clandestinely. From the cruelties to which he subjected the boy, the people supposed the man to be crazy. A number of the citizens proceeded to the camp and rescued the boy, who can be found at the house of L. Tomes, Esq., at the mouth of Tomes' Run, Brown township. The boy gives his name as "Jackson" and thinks he is from Armenia, in Bradford county, or Sullivan, Tioga county. When rescued he seemed nearly famished and was very glad to get away. He said they had been wandering about for a long time. The man gave his name as "Joe Baxter." Yours truly, J. S. WATROUS.

The Elective Franchise.

It is an unquestionable fact, that one-third of our legal voters care too little about their right of suffrage to exercise it. They stay at home on election day, and thus allow others to rule them. Yet the same men would fight to the death in defence of what they thus neglect. It is estimated that the actual number entitled to vote in this State at the present time exceeds 700,000. The total vote of November, 1857, was 440,306—less by 264,008 than the whole number. Who were they that staid away from the polls? Not the dissipated, reckless, and venal. Such were all on the spot—they always are. They all voted at least once. Rain or shine, they perform their duty. Business never keeps them from election. Bad roads have no terrors for them. They vote early and vote often, and would be ready every month, if their country should need their patriotic services so frequently. On the other hand, the stay-at-home citizens are usually the very men who should always vote. They are the sort of people who do not live by politics, and do not seek office. Let them not grumble when matters go wrong. Rather let them blame their own neglect. There is every probability that at least 200,000 voters will remain away from the ballot-box at the approaching election.—N. Y. Times

How Bogus Coins are Made.

The material from which Bogus Coin is manufactured, and which forms so perfect an imitation of the genuine as to require a practical eye to detect the difference, is composed of fine tin and nickel—the latter ingredient serving to harden and give the ringing sound. The moulds are shaped like bullet moulds, with two parts that open and shut together like shears. At one extremity a mould is made, composed of plaster of Paris in a plastic state, in a sufficient breadth to admit the insertion of several genuine coins, which are placed between the two sides and shut together. After the plaster of Paris has sufficiently hardened, the mould is opened, leaving both sides of the coin distinctly impressed on the two arms of the mould. The melted composition is then run through an orifice, and after cooling is taken out and galvanized. The cost of grain tin, one of the ingredients, is fifty cents per pound, making the cost of bogus coin about fifteen cents on the dollar.

Sagacity of a Dog.

On Monday morning last Mr. John Snow, the stage driver between Montpelier and Chelsea, left Chelsea (where he resides) for Montpelier, to return to Washington to stop for the night. A child of his being very sick when he left home, he requested his wife to attach a note to the collar of his dog, informing him of the child, and to dispatch the dog at 10 o'clock in the evening in search of his master. At about 11 o'clock, Mr. Snow heard the dog at the door of his room in Washington, and upon his collar was the note, informing him that his child was much better. The dog had traveled about ten miles; and with remarkable precision went directly to the room in which his master slept. If "Tasso" isn't a "carrier dove," he is surely entitled to credit as a carrier dog—more expeditious than the Atlantic telegraph, without batteries or wires.—Montpelier, (Vt.) Journal.

Singular Accident.

The Hartford Press, in describing a game of wicket, gives the following remarkable incident: "Mr. Jabez Alvord had buckled a strap tightly around his right arm above the elbow, to prevent his arm from becoming lamed when throwing in the ball. Soon a large throw became necessary, but as the effort was made, a crack, short and distinct as that of a pistol, was heard across the playground, and the young man's arm fell powerless at his side, the ball describing a short curve beyond. On an immediate examination of the arm by Doctors Phelps and Steele, who were upon the ground, it was found that the bone was broken short off, just above the point where the strap was placed.

Remarkable Accident.

Mrs. Marshall of Tallahassee County, Miss., a lady somewhat advanced in years and very corpulent (her usual weight is 200 pounds.) went out in her carriage a few days since to call upon a friend, and on her return to her home was caught in a violent storm. A large tree was blown down and fell directly across her carriage, between her and the driver, literally smashing the body of the carriage to atoms, and yet neither she nor the driver was injured. The steps, which were of iron, and folded up inside the carriage, protected her feet from being crushed beneath the log. The fright threw Mrs. Marshall into a severe spell of sickness, and had a very singular effect of turning her head quite gray.

Cool Rascality.

In Cincinnati, a few days since, two sharpers accosted a countryman, stopping at one of the hotels, and stating that they were detectives, declared that he was suspected of dealing in counterfeit money. The ruralist asserted his entire innocence; but they said that they would search him, and took him into a private room, where they found \$108 in good money. One went to consult a detector concerning the bank notes, and remained away so long that his companion also departed in search of the delayer. Of course neither returned, and the rural and unsophisticated fellow learned too late that he was victimized.

Our Correspondence.

Letter from Central New York. ORISKANY FALLS, Oneida Co., N. Y. Oct. 5th 1858.

EDITOR AGITATOR: A word from Central New York might call to mind in some of your readers, their old homes; for I trace in your County, the plain marks of lineage from York State and "Yankee Land." This is a pleasant village on the Chenango Canal—a beautiful and cultured valley spreads away southward, dotted with neat farmhouses. Green hills swell upon either side with good farms among them—much like your region. "Manifest destiny" points to stock growing and dairying as with you, although hop raising and tobacco occupy attention here.

I was in Wellsboro last summer—how I came there, who I am, how I left, is strictly between you and me. I belong to the human race—that must satisfy the people.

Suffice it to say that one day I took stage and left, found myself in Corning, and soon whistling along the Conchocon Valley for Rochester—one of the pleasantest railroad routes in our land, and soon after was westward bound "by rail," as the English say, to Buffalo. This swift travel only gives one a sort of "hurrygraph" of the country. Field and forest, mountain and valley, stately mansion and sweetly quiet rural home, seem to whirl by in a mad wild dance, to the fierce music of the clang of car wheels and scream of locomotives. But you get there—that's the main point.

I spent two hours in Buffalo on the wharves. I'm not a dealer in grain or merchandise, but the stir of business the motion of vessels, the vast machinery of commerce, are attractive and interesting, as people of human skill, and energy, and foresight.

I have seen more stir and rush, and business men talked of dull times; yet the swarm of canal boats; the crowd of sloops, schooners, propellers, and steamers; showed how the grain of West, the goods and merchandise of the East are still moving to and fro. I went down the lake shore twenty miles by rail, with a landscape on one side and a waterscape on the other, to Evans; and thence some ten miles in a good, honest, sure-and-slow-going, wagon to Collins. Command me to the wagon if you wish to see—as for going its convenient enough to travel fast at times but I'm not so tired of this fair earth but that I like to see it as I journey. The road led through a rolling country where people are doing well and dairying, but with a soil not equal to Tioga County. Indeed your farmers have a region almost unequalled for that business.

The marks of Quaker influence are visible in Collins—thrift, kindness, social enjoyment, and intelligence.

On Sunday I was in a beautiful grove, where some 1500 persons met in a "Progressive Friends' meeting—simply I should say, a gathering where any one could freely express his or her own views and convictions on questions of a moral or religious nature. It was a most orderly and respectable assemblage, and the speakers acted with decorum and propriety. Nobody being asked to accept what did not seem true to them, saved all trouble or effort to reconcile opinions, sometimes quite unlike, from different speakers, but which, however varying, were heard with candid attention.

The next week I left there and was in Rochester; leaving there was in Utica. To start for a place is to be there you know—if cars keep on track that is.

I like Utica. It has an air of quiet, safe, substantial prosperity, and wealth. Little of the squalid filth and poverty that so sadly contrasts with the gorgeous show of most cities.

The private dwellings of its wealthier citizens are spacious, quietly elegant, embowered in trees and flowers.

The "Utica Convention," of which so much has been said, was in session. I attended most of the time. In fact, to be frank, I went there partly for that purpose, partly for business.

I should be free from accepting all said there as true, but much was true and excellent, the audiences were large, and intelligent, embracing many of the people of the city, of well-established repute, and many from far away.

The newspapers kept as far from the truth as language would allow in most of their reports and the press abroad caught up perverted statements, so that sentiments were so perverted that a person reading a report of what he said would "scarce know his own child," nothing is gained by this. Let us have fair reports of all conventions and the error will die out of itself, the truth live.

"Free love," which was reported as the chief topic commended, was not approved by a single person who spoke, but repudiated by several. As for the usefulness of such conventions each must judge; but if any notice is given them let us have the fair truth.

After leaving Utica, I heard Gerrit Smith give a political address to his townsmen in Peterboro.

You know he is stumping the State as independent candidate for Governor, allows and invites questions from all present, and is opposed to the caucus system.

He is a commanding and most agreeable speaker. On this occasion the questions were clear, searching and well put, the replies ready, frank and able. Some of his views I liked much, others I could not accept, but he is a noble man. I was much interested and liked the plan. But just think of it! what a predicament would some politicians know of be in to allow questions? They would actually be driven toward honesty—most sore compulsion!

In closing let me call attention to the fact that I am quite like the Editor of that powerful journal in England which stands at the head of all journals in the Old World—the London Times. He is incognito—unknown save to the select few—so am I, with which self-ennobling statement I sign myself.

G.

Common Schools.

Examinations will take place as follows:

Lawrenceville, Oct. 18,

Tioga, " 19,

Mansfield, " 20,

Covington, " 21,

Charleston, Dartt Settlement, " 22,

Beckers Island, " 25,

Johnson, Miller Town, " 26,

Roseville, " 27,

Gray's Valley, " 28,

Union, Spencer School House, " 29,

Blockhouse, " 30,

Bloss, Nov. 1,

Delmar, at Wellsboro, " 2,

House School House, " 3,

Osceola, " 4,

Union Academy, " 5 & 6,

Brookfield, Plank School House, " 8,

Westfield, " 9,

Clymer, Sabinsville, " 10,

Furnantown School House " 11,

Middlebury, Potter School House " 12,

Chatham, Treat School House, " 13.

Examinations commence at 9 o'clock. None admitted after 10 o'clock. There will be no private examinations. Teachers who refuse to come forward at the advertised times must forego the pleasure of teaching the coming winter. There are some who, conscious of their incompetency, willfully stay away from examination, but still make applications for an school but I am happy to say that the number of Directors foolish enough to hire them is small. There are two examination days at Union Academy, the first is for those who have not been examined by me, the other for those who have. Teachers will please provide themselves with pen, ink, and paper as usual.

All persons interested in schools are invited to attend those examinations.

N. L. KEYNOLDS, Co. Supt.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 5.

Our reference a few days since to the gold diggings reported to exist in the region of Pike's Peak was in full view of the several accounts that have reached us through a variety of channels. The general tenor of us that there was good reason for believing these mines to be highly productive. They certainly indicate that such is the belief of almost all the residents on our frontier and the territories west of us; and, with the opportunities these have of judging as to the credibility of the reports from the mining region, it is hardly to be supposed that they have been deceived. It may fairly be argued that the excitement now pervading the people on our Western borders can be distinguished from those groundless excitements which have in two or three noted instances led off the miners in California on a "wild-goose chase." In the instances referred to the rush was immediate upon a few vague stories, the authors of which could scarcely be traced. But the existence of the diggings in the Pike's Peak country is vouched for by great numbers of persons who profess to speak from personal knowledge, and who are themselves vouched for as truthful men by those who ought to know them best. Different parties have come in from time to time, all bringing the same favorable reports. Some of those who have come in intend to return immediately after refitting.

We allude again to this subject, because, among the latest accounts from the mines some of the reports are unfavorable. One statement, already published by us from a Lexington paper, denounces the stories of these diggings as sheer humbug, and another paper in that neighborhood promises to publish a particular statement from a party of explorers who went out from Ray County last Spring and have just returned, thoroughly satisfied, it is said, that the mines will not pay. It is certain, we believe, that so far, the amount of gold dust brought from these diggings is inconsiderable. It is, however, but fair to add that, together with these adverse rumors, we have accounts quite as encouraging as any that have preceded them.

Upon the whole, we as yet see no reason to change the opinion we have already expressed in regard to the prospects held out by these alleged discoveries. There is nothing to deter young and robust men from a Winter's stay even now in the Pike's Peak region. In the valley of that region the climate is not so inclement, nor means of shelter so wanting, as to occasion any fear that parties of robust young men wintering there would be exposed to extraordinary hardships. There would be more concern for the animals belonging to these parties than for the men; though in the smaller and more sheltered valleys, mules and horses may be wintered through without much, if any, loss.

But, as already advised by us, those who are inclined to seek fortune in these mines, would do well to postpone their visit till next year. Prudence, in view of the hazards of a journey across the plains at this advanced season, suggests that, with the increased means of information which will be furnished them, parties can judge much better now how far the prospects warrant their going at all.

Mormon Women Leaving Utah.

A young man named Herbert Brandon, recently from Utah, informs the Jefferson City (Missouri) Examiner, that several Mormon trains had left Fort Scott on their way to the States. Two of the trains, numbering three hundred, were chiefly women, English and Scotch, and the principal topic of their conversation throughout, was the absurdity of Mormonism and its principles. They were all unanimous in their denunciation of Brigham Young and his apostles, and talked of his assassination by the Mormons as a sure event. They have all (without exception) become disgusted with Mormonism and renounced it, and expressed their determination from henceforth to use all their efforts for the total annihilation of Mormonism. They express their desire to return to their native countries, and would, if they had the means to do so, in order that they might be instrumental in saving others from the baneful influences of Mormonism. A speedy dissolution of this corrupt community is predicted.