THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

From Washington,

The Homestead Bill. uce of the N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1859.

No doubt, ere this THE TRIBUNE has published and criticised the vote in the House to-day on the Homestead bill. A few facts and sug-gestions may not be valueless, though they be repetitions.

A bill like that which has just passed, was introduced by Mr. Grow in the last Congress, but was not definitively acted upon. The present bill was introduced by him early last Session, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Owing to the time absorbed by Lecompton, nothing was done in regard to it. Mr. Kelsey, from the Committee on Agriculture, now reported the bill back to the House, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole .----To-day the vote by which it was so referred was reconsidered. This brought it directly before the House. Grow and its active friends decided that they would put it upon its passage. On his demanding the previous question on its third reading, a tumult arose, and a variety of effort were made to coax, and wheedle and drive Grow to yield the floor,'so as to get in amendments and dilatory motions. But he kept a steady hand upon the tiller, determined that the measure should ride out the storm in safety if possible. Before the demand for the previous question was seconded, Hughes (who is always on the wing in foul weather,) moved] to lay the bill on the table. The Yeas and Nays silenced his croaking, by the significant vote of 77 to 113. It now being evident that a large majority of the House was favorable to the measure, the attempt to swamp it by impracticable amendments, and side-motions, was re-newed, Keitt, and Maynard of Tennessee, trying their skill at this line of attack. But. Grow held on firmly; the demand for the previous question was seconded; the main question ordered, and the bill read a third time .--frow now demanded the previous question on its final passage. Ere it was seconded. Humthrey Marshall endeavored to overwhelm it with questions of order. But, the Speaker ruled against him-"a sufficient number up, and "there is a second"-"the Yeas have it, and the "main question is ordered; "and now, "Shall the "bill pass?" Barksdale demanded the Yeas and Nays; and this benign measure, laden with blessings to the industrious poor, safely, triumphantly passed the ordeal : Yeas 120, Nays 76. The victory was made sure by the stereotyped formula of moving to reconsider, and lay on the table. Nothing remained but the adoption of the title of the bill, on which Grow called the previous question .---Wright, of Georgia (the slaveholder died hard !). | one will be surprised that in view of all this, | bear meat was given away. proposed to fillibuster about the title. It was the States should be "obliged to announce the too late. The title, under the operation of the previous question, was adopted, and the good day's work was done !

This vitally Democratic measure received the encountered the Nays of 1 Republican (thank heaven, only one !), 2 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 60 Lecompton Democrats, and 13 South Americans.

The single Republican who voted against it uel S. Marshall and Aaron Shaw, both of Illinois. Neither of these three gentleman is returned to the next House. The sixty Lecompholders and four doughfaces, to wit: English, it because they despise free labor, and the doughfaces, because they love to serve slaveholders. The South Americans voted against the bill because it allowed aliens, who had only declared their intention to become citizens, to participate in its benefits.

participate in its benefits. The State of New-York roted thus: For the Buld-Andrews, Bart, Burroughs, C. B. Coch-an, John Cochran, Corning, Dokl. E. nton, Goodwin, Granger, Haskin, Hatch, Hoard, Kelsey, Maclay, Matteson, Morgan, More, Muray, Ohn, Palmer, Parker, Potthe, Russel, Spin-rer, G. Taylor and Ward-18 Republicans, 1 anti-Lecomp-tin Denno crat and 8 Lecomptonites-miking 27. *Biscol*-Henry Bennett, Horace F. Clark, John A. Searing Jud-on W. sherman, Daniel E. Sickles and John Thompson -6



WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Feb. 10, 1859. ± all Business and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to receive attention.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 119 Nassau St., New York, and 10 State St., Boston, are the Arents for the Amiator, and the ness influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to con-tract for us at our lowest rates.

THE "UNDIVIDED."

The Washington States, the acknowledged organ of Douglas and his followers, startled the 'undivided Democracy' a few evenings since, by asking the very pertinent question, "Have we a Democratic party among us ?" When we reflect with what blind devotion the members of that party worship at the footstool of Slavery; when we reflect how necessary the completeunity of that organization is to the perpetuation and spread of the institution, we are surprised at the temerity of this editor (Pryor of Virginia) in discussing a question which will tend to tracted Democracy.

In summing up the differences, he finds that in the great issues now before the country there is not even an approach to unanimity. James Buchanan disagrees with Cass on the doctrine of Squatter Sovercignty, and of course this is a symbol of difference among the Democracy of the country. Indeed the Washington Union, Buchanan's organ copies and approves an article from the Richmond Enquirer which scouts this popular sovereignty doctrine as a political abstraction, and urges the South to demand slavery in the territories.

On the question of a Pacific Railroad, the States finds the President differing with the with members of his cabinet on the question of mouth of Cherry Creek, a branch of the South visions among the masses of the Democracy .---No wonder then that a leading editor of that day \$10. At the date of his letter flour was "deliberate conclusion that there is now no "Democratic party in existence."

votes of 82 Republicans, 8 Auti-Lecompton to differ with the States. There is yet a Demo- lars to the pan. The region abounds in the Democrats, and 30 Lecompton Democrats .- It cratic party, and it is still strong enough to ac- best grazing and the climate is healthy. complish its work-the only work to which it has devoted itself for the last ten years-name-

ion in the party, so far as we know, on the grand Garrey was about to start with a printing press. was Matthias H. Nichols of Ohio. The two schemes of annexation and national plunder A Mr. Storm had killed fifteen deer in a day hostile Anti-Lecompton Democrats were Sam- proposed by the President in his message, simply because the result of the measures proposed ceries. Another town of fifty log bouses has would be to benefit Slavery. Neither is there been named Denver City. ton Democrats are composed of fifty-six slave- any division in the devotion of the entire party north and south to the sentiment embodied in state of affairs in the new El Dorado. All ac-Hughes and Niblack of Indiana, and Leidy of the Dred Scott decision which nationalizes Sla- counts agree in representing the region as a Pennsylvania. The slaveholders voted against very and makes Freedom sectional. Nor have land of gold, and there can be little doubt that we heard a murmur against the sham Democratic sentiment of Buchanan, that slavery, under the constitution exists as firmly in Kansas as in litical or commercial changes and interests Georgia or South Carolina.

Two weeks ago the Democracy in Congress was found roting almost without division against in a condensed form the gist of a vast amount a beneficent measure intended to protect the in- of correspondence with the authority. We dustrious settler against the rapacious speculator? and we predict that should any measure permanent employment, not to go off on a wild come before Congress affecting in any degree goose chase after a fortune, as it might possibly the laboring classes as against the aristocracy _ | be found easier at home. To those who have whether the aristocracy be based on money, lands or "niggers"-the Democratic members will be found arrayed with but little division of sentiment against the former. In another The sectional and political features of this column will be found an account of the passage by the House last Thursday, of Mr. Grow's Homestead Bill, with an analysis of the vote on equal proportions, from the Free and Slave the same. If the vote in the Senate on that States. This bill was not acted upon in the Bill does not make good the above prediction, we will be much surprised.

emigrants of 1851, went to Pike's Peak to ex- | predecessor over selected any of the Hauntedplore for gold and were successful. Such is the history of the discovery-a discovery which must inevitably give all that territory-one, two, and perhaps three States-to Free Soil and Free Labor.

PIRE'S PEAR is the abrupt colossal terminar. tion of the mountain promontory which, protruding eastward from the Cordillers for nearly one hundred miles sunders from one another the sources of the south Platte and the Arkansas rivers. The altitude of the Peak is 14,-500 feet above the lovel of the sea. Cherry Creek is a branch of the South Platte, and it is in the Cherry Creek Valley where most of the gold is found. Pike's Peak is in latitude 39° the same latitude as St. Louis and San Francisco, and the distance from each of these cities is about 1000 miles. In the Cherry Creek valley are immense forests of yellow and white pine, also cherry and cottonwood. Game is exceedingly abundant-black-tailed deer, red deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, black bear &c., being found in all portions of the country ; and so plenty is it that the meat has no value, as distract still more the already forlorn and dis- | will be seen from an extract from a letter below : MR. WYNKOOP-a brother of the late Col.

Wynkoop of Pottsville-states in the Atchison (K. T.) Champion, that he left the mines Dec. 11th and returned by the South Platte route .---He says the average yield of gold dust to the panful is ten cents. He has returned to ask the Legislature now at Lawrence for a charter for a company, of which he is a member, to construct a canal from one of the mountain streams through the "dry diggings" for the purpose of supplying the miners with water. The canal will cost one million of dollars, but he Congressional legislation for the protection of says the dirt taken from it will pay for the work.

JOHN SCUDDER writes to the St. Louis Republican from a new city named Auraria, under Secretary of War. Again he is found differing | date of Nov. 24th. The city is laid out at the Internal Improvements; and with the Secretary | Platte, and already contains 150 cabins and of the Treasury on that important question, the 600 inhabitants. It is 30 miles from Pike's Tariff. All these divisions and many others | Peak which is in sight. There are about 1200 not mentioned, are but indicative of similar di- miners in the Cherry Creek valley. Average yield per day S4; highest amount made in one party should ask the question, "Have we a being sold at \$10 per 50 fb sack; bacon 25 cts Democratic Party among us;" and we think no | per fb; whiskey \$1 per pint; and venison and

DR. KAVANAGH writes to Santa Fe (N. M.) Gazette, that he has been seventy-five miles up the valley of South Platte and found gold all But in this conclusion we humbly beg leave the way. The best result found was four dol-

The Topeka Tribune states that a Mr. Edwards had returned for a shingle machine and ly, the extension of slavery. There is no divise the running gears for a saw mill, and that Mr. and wrote to a friend to bring a stock of gro-

> These extracts will serve to show, the true that country contains immense treasures.

We do not propose to comment upon the powhich these facts suggest, though we may do so at some future time. We have simply given would say to young men who have good and

Hen-House or the Skeleton-Hand-dripping-blood class of stories for our readers. We believe that the influence of such stories upon the young is positively pernicious. They teach false ideas of life and its objects to the mind,

and awaken and enlist the worst passions of the heart. They appeal to the marvellous, and depiet the unreal and the improbable; and what is the worst feature of this class of stories, they reach their culmination and conclusion in the gratification of, the revenge-or some worse passion of their hero. These remarks are intended to apply to the Mercury only-the Ledger stories being of a higher standard of ability and morals-but we cannot publish the Ledger's advertisement for the reasons first stated. The selections for the Agitator shall be made, as heretofore, with a view to the good of our subscribers, will be illustrative of the triumph of morality, industry, and sobriety, over idleness apathy and selfishness. As our subscribers are, for the most part, those who earn their living by honest toil, we shall select matter which will blend instruction with amusement, exhibit the actual condition of 'the people-their difficulties, wants and aspirations-and we shall aim to show their sons and daughters, that life and its real enjoyment do not depend on their success as "pirates of the gulf," or "female highwaymen,"

III. We would not pollute our reading columns with a story or even part of a story written by NED BUNTLINE as our selection, for one hundred dollars. We have not read the instalment before us, but if his literature is as corrupt and disgusting as the politics he ventilated in this and the adjoining district in 1856, no money could purchase his way into our paper. We believe the good people of Tioga will sustain us, just in proportion as we deserve their confidence; but whether they do or not we shall never lessen it by getting down to such a debasement as this.

CHARACTERISTIC .- At a meeting of the New

York Tammany Hall Democrats, last week, a series of resolutions was adopted, in one of which they express themselves in favor of bringing Cuba into the Union for the sake of "enlarging the area of freedom." Bringing in a slave territory out of which two more slave States may, at convenience, be carved, and adding at least seven hundred thousand to the present slave population of the Union, is certainly an original process of enlarging the area of freedom ! Nobody out of Tammany Hall could ever have eliminated so brilliant an idea, and the authors of it are entitled to a patent, or a copyright for it.—Binghamton Standard.

We are surprised that the Standard has not yet learned the Sham Democratic idea of Freedom. In 1856, the Editor of a Democratic paper in Potter County, got out a handbill, headed "Buchanan, Breckenridge and Free Kansas," announcing Senator Bigler to speak at a Mass Meeting of the "unwashed" at Coudersport. By some means one of the hand--bills got to the United States Senate, and Bigler was taken to task for it by his Southern masters. Bigler "denied the soft impeachment" of harboring the idea of Freedom in any shape. Time was given for an explanation ; the Democratic author of the handbill was written to; Bigler and the Union were in danger. The answer reached Washington, and Bigler and the Union were saved by the explanation, that "Free Kansas" on the handbill, meant that the people of Kansas were free to adopt Slavery if they chose !

FIGHT BETWEEN ELEVEN HUNDRED HORSES. -Sonthy, in his History of the Peninsular War, relates the following ; "Two of the Spanish regiments which had been quartered in

traint of any human power.

COMMUNICATIONS. The Musical Festival at Gray's Valley.

ce of the Agitator. GRAY'S VALLEY, Tiogs Co. Pa.)

Jan'y. 31, 1859. MR. YOUNG: The Musical Festival duly advertised in the Agitator, commenced in the Baptist Church in this place at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, the 27th inst. The exercises were commenced by an appropriate hymn, after which, prayer was offered up by the Rev. M. Rockwell. The day was spent in singing and in making acquaintances and passed off very pleasantly. The evening exercises were very entertaining and the friends seemed to enjoy themselves well.

Friday, the exercises opened with increased interest, and the members of the Festival seemed to vie with each other in bringing forth their best pieces of music and in making each other happy. In the evening, the exercises were, if possible more entertaining, and as the interest increased in the Festival as the audience increased in numbers.

Saturday, the day opened with the same their countenances beaming with the pleasures of the soul-were in its full enjoyment. At 2 o'clock P. M., Dr. Webb of Wellsboro entertained the audience with some pleasing and instructive remarks. He also gave a touching account of the life and death of the late Prof. I. B. Woodbury of New York, and at the close of his remarks he introduced a song composed long past-but now, age and dignity make the on the death of this great benefactor of the musical world, by Rev. A. A. Grayley of New York which was sung with a pathos which will long be remembered by those who heard it per-

formed. In the evening the exercises were in concert form, and the members of the Festival all performed their parts with promptness; many of them exhibiting talent and accomplishment beyond our most sanguine expectations. At 8 o'clock Dr. Webb was again called to the stand and responded in his usual happy style for a few minutes; whereupon the following Resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That we extend our sincere thanks to Prof. Ha-gor for his zeal in conducting the Pestival. Resolved, That we recommend him to the singing commu-nity as highly worthy of their patronage in conducting schools and Festivals.

The following Resolution was offered by Mr. L. Gray.

Resolution. Resoluted. That we are highly gratified that the friends o Masic have paid as a visit at the Valley ; and while we have been eitertaining we have also been highly entertained. After the passage of the Resolutions, Mr. James Gray was called for, who cheerfully took the stand and in a very happy manner congratulated the members on their attainments in the Science of Music. He urged the youth to enlist and continue to make this science their study, and while they were making advance ment in sacred music they would feel and enjoy its refining and elevating influence upon their souls-an influence which would lead them in

the paths of Virtue and Peace. It was good to listen to his remarks and to see him on the stage,—his locks silvered with the frosts of many winters, and his face beaming with the pleasures of the soul. He retired amid the cheers of warm friends.

The Festival was soon closed and we have every reason to believe that these in attendance from abroad, as well as the friends of music here regarded it as an intellectual treat long to be re-L, Ġ. membered.

HE CAN AFFORD TO BE LIBERAL .- It is currently reported and believed that Dr. F. Coggswell is on the high road to a splendid fortune. We learn from an authentic source, that he is now employing thirty operatives in manufacturing one million boxes of his Medical Salt, to meet the orders pouring in from his agents and the public, since his liberal reduction in the price. The Dr., it is said, has recently made an improvement in the mode of preparing it, by which its cost is greatly diminished-and we commend him for his wisdom in reducing the price, as he will doubtless reap a richer harvest. The acknowledgment and advice of Mr. Hood. (referred to below) a gentleman of the highest integrity and philanthropy, afford a sufficient

Letter From Harrisburg. ace of the Potter Journal.

HARRISBURG, January 27, 1859. I presume that you and the readers of your JOURNAL are well "posted" in regard to the doings of the wise ones" here at the Capital, as the daily papers give true, full and accurate reports of the "changing acts" that occupy each day the assembled wisdom's attention. You have seen from these, that as is usual in all Legislative bodies, there are some "would be great men" whose importance is much greater in the eyes of "I" than-but I must not in the least reflect, for men, or would-be men there are ever here who have not the fear of "Legislative dignity before them," that do use canes and whips to bolster up their consequence. For proof of this, see the record of Judge Pearson's Court, of a few days since. Well then, speaking fairly, although the members of this Leg. islative body are not all or them as great men as they think they are, yet as a whole, it is in intelligence superior to that of the two past sessions-so say those who should be capable of judging-and as taken collectively intelligence is more "mature," its age is much less, than that of the few years past. There must be twenty-five members whose age is not yet thirty, and but few whose lives have passed the meridian; and as might be expected, there is some "warm blood" that "fires" quickly and with "hot haste" and cools but with exhaus tion. 'Tis said that "age and wisdom" make

appearance of wisdom. The Speaker of the House, Wm C. A. Law. rence, is without doubt the youngest man that has ever presided over the Pennsylvania Leg-islature; yet young as he is and as much dissatisfaction as was felt by a large number of the members, yet with a little care on his part he will make a popular presiding officer. He has one of the necessary requisites of a good, Speaker, developed in an extraordinary degree that of promptness. He never hesitates, and although I believe him sometimes wrongwhich can be remedied by the House-yet it is better to decide promptly and wrong, than to hesitate. Hesitancy in an officer who is presiding over a large body of men, is a failing that will lead to confusion, at least.

"dignity." That may be so or was in days

The legislation thus far has been of a local and private nature, and it will constitute the principal part of the business to be transacted. One General Act has passed and received the signature of the Governor, which will, or rather has, undoubtedly received the hearty approbation of your intelligent readers. That abolishing the offices of Canal Commissioner and State Engineer.

There was a great pressure in and around bout the Capitol prior to the election of State Treasurer. It might astonish you and your numerous readers to know the amount of pat riotism that was here assembled, for the good of this great Commonwealth, during the time that intervened between the meeting of the Legislature and the Convention which decided who should be the keeper of the keys of the funds for the next twelve months, until you understand that while the amount fixed by layas the compensation of this office is seventeen hundred dollars, that somehow the idea is quite extensively held that in fact, the officeis worth six times as many thousands. I do not say that this belief accounts for the anxious desire that so many men have to serve them country, but I think it may give rise to a proable suspicion. Did it create any unpleasant sensations with the voters of your county that their late Senator was not the successful and fortunate candidate?

Mr. Park Benjamin delivered his Lecture on 'Fashion" a week ago. The Hall of the House vas crowded, and the fashion was presentheard his logic, with humor, sarcasm, truth as he dealt forth his blows at this altar at which we all more or less worship-but did it, will it (the Lecture) lessen the votaries who worship at this shrine to the number of one? Health comfort, happiness-all will be sacrificed to this controlling Power, let who will or may preach I saw your Member this morning. He is in

good health and excellent spirits.

The "sectional" phase of the vote is as follows: Fin the Bill-Members from Slave States, 3; Members from Free-States, 17. Aquite the Bill-Members from Slave States, 60; Members

vote, speak volumes. Let us look back a little ways. In 1852, a Homestead bill passed the House. The affirmative votes came, in about Senate. In 1854, the House again passed a

Homestead Lill. The votes in its favor came from both sides of Mason and Dixon's line : but the Northern preponderance was considerably greater than two years before. This bill was rejected by the Senate. Since then five years have passed. And five such years ! The Missouri Compromise repeal, the Kansas conspiracies, the sublime vote of the Free Statesbor and Slave Labor.

Here, then, is a measure eminently "democratic"-a measure specially and almost exclusively beneficial to that class of men of which the Democratic party claims to be largely composed-the laboring poor-and yet, that section of the Union whence the party draws its chief strength, which went almost in a solid dy for Buchanan, and on which it relies for future success, votes in unbroken column against it. And, why? Because, the Southern "Democracy." so called, is hostile to the hard hand and sweating brows of Free Labor. It success speech, free presses and free men. It is an aristoeracy, and despises the poor man's "quarter section." It is an oligarchy, and points deris ively at the "homestead," the humble cabin of the backwoodsman. And yet, eighteen months hence, the sixty "Democrats," who to-day hissed their contemptuous nays at a measure for the relief of the industrious poor, with their aiders and abettors, North and South, coax and cozen these same poor to bestow their votes upon "the regular Democratie" candidate for the Presidency. Well, he will get some of them; for fools and dupes are about as plenty as rogues and hypocrites. But, retribution is coming,-

Ere long the South will need to cry-"Whips for the backs Chains for the heels, Hooks for the nostrils of Democracy Before it spurns As well as feels The riding of the Aristocracy!"

AN OLD SHILPLASTER .- The Rev. Mr. Locke,

The New Eldorado.

A friend writes to us desiring information in regard to the newly discovered gold mines in Kansas. As a matter of information and intorest to our readers, we have taken pains to in 1856, and the Lecompton struggle, have collate from the correspondence of the daily paclearly defined the conflict between Free La- pers, from files of the Kansas Ilerald of Freedom. and other sources, a brief history of the

mines, and the success of those who have been there.

In 1836 a French trapper named Carrier, was lost from his party and wandered about through the country at the base of Pike's Peak. He found specimens of gold which he took to New Mexico. A party was formed there and came back with him, but he was unable to find the same streams, whereupon the Mexicans tied him up and whipped him severely, supposat free laborers, free lands, free schools, free ing that he did not wish to disclose the location of the gold.

The existence of gold in that region was again discovered by a party of emigrants on their way to California in 1851. A proposal was made to stop, but as some of the emigrants had their families along with them, and as there was nothing to afford the means of shelter and subsistence, the party went on to California .---On arriving, they reported their discovery and wrote to their friends in Arkansas. The late troubles in Kansas not only prevented further search during their occurrence, but at their

close hundreds of desperadoes were left with will always be hungry) who count it a "streak nothing to do but to look up some other field of of good luck" if Tom, Dick, and Harry ever operation. The infamous Col. Titus who had pay up for their paper. In such cases the pubamused himself by burning houses, stealing lisher is under no obligations whatever to his horses and plotting assassinations and forays, readers, and he has a right to publish whatever

went first to Nicaragua; thence back to Kanhe pleases. To this class of publishers we of Lawrenceville, Pa, Las in his possession a sas where he found it had grown remarkably "shuplaster," issued in 1815, by the Bank of hot in his absence, so hot that he finally went would direct the attention of advertising agents. Send them your flash stories and your money; Pitusburgh, for six and one fourth cents. It with a few loafing ruffians-the dregs of Bu- they will be glad of the latter, and subscribers was found some two years ago, among the papers of the late Shain Drain of Greensburg, and is considered quite a curiosity.— Philade: the Ralletin

no employment or who do not care to find any; to those who spend their time in loafing in bar- long-tailed Andalnsian horses. It was imposrooms and groceries; and to those who have | sible to bring off these horses-about 1100 in poor prospects before them, we say go-go by number-and Romano was not a man who all means, for while you have everything to of horses himself, and knew that every man gain you cannot possibly lose anything. When was attached to his beast, which had carried you get there, be industrious, subscribe for far him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles vey's paper, and if the gold should fail in the were therefore taken off, and they were turned mines, you can find it in the harvest fields in loose upon the beach. A scene ensued such as was never before witnessed, They became sen-Autumn by using a hoe in the Spring.

To Advortising Agents.

We have received from an advertising agency in New York, an advertisement consisting of the first chapters of a new sensation story by NED BUNTLINE, now being published in a flash paper of that city, called the New York Mercury. The advertisement would fill about four columns of the Agilator for which we are offered about sixteen dollars. We have also received from another agent in New York, the first chapters of a new story by Mrs. Southworth,

now being published in the Ledger. We are offered for this advertisement about thirty one dollars, as it covers over five columns of our paper. If these were asked to be published in our advertising columns simply as advertisements, we would try and make room for them and take the forty seven dollars; but we are asked to present them on our first page as of our own selection, without note or comment editorially. We beg leave to say to the agen-

cies aforesaid and to all others interested : I. We publish the Agitator at the reasonable price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR in advance, and as we stand on the debit side of the account with all our subscribers till their subscriptions expire, it would be an outrage upon them to beguile them into a flash yarn, and then refer them to the New York Mercury or any other flash paper for the balance. There may be some hungry publishers who send their paper to Tom, Dick, and Harry (and such publishers

A Slave named "Thomas Jefferson," is advertised in the Richmond (Va.) papers, as a runaway. He is 21 years old, and is described as of "rather a grum countenance." So we should think! Anybody with such a name ought to look grum until he cleared out to freedom.

Muncy Luminary.

Poor Mexico now has five Presidents, or at least five men backed by military power, each of whom thinks he alone can rescue her from the gulf of ruin to which she is hastening.

that remained, were still engaged in the dread-

Muncy Station, by a broken rail, and a number

scratched. Judge Lyman, of Potter county,

was brought to this place soon after the acci-

dent, and is still lying at the Union Hotel, un-

ful work of mutual destruction.

Col. Benton's property at Washington is to be sold at auction. His property is represented as insufficient to pay his debts.

Funan were cavalry, mounted on fine black guarantee that this extraordinary medicine is worthy of public confidence. The following sentiment from the Kingston (Canada) Advertiser, we readily endorse :--could order them to be destroyed : he was fond

"When we recollect the virulent opposition to the in troduction of -accination, and the fatuous manner in which even the most eminent medical men shut their eyes to its wonderfal life-saving loperation, we ought to be careful how we reject Dr. d's New Discovery."

[For the Traveller.] To THE PUBLIC.—Editors of the Traveller, Will you allow me through your columns to make an announce-ment which I trust will interest the community especsible that they were no longer under the resment which I trust will interest the community, espec-ially the invalid portion. It is made at the suggestion of my venerable and judicious friend, the Hori. Chas. Hood of this city. Having proved the unequal effica-cy of my Antiphlogistic Salt, in subluing a painful and chronic inflammatory disease in his own-person, he kindly hinted to me his belief that "its high cost deters thousands from using it, were its price reluced." Althourb in the constant receipt of orders by mail A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squdrons of ten or twelve together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing deters thousands from using it, were its price refluced." Although in the constant receipt of orders by mail and express from my agents and the public at its pres-ent price, yet, having made an important improvement in my Chemical Apparatus for manufacturing it, by which its cost is materially lessened. I am resolved to put it within the reach of all—tven the poorest of the poor. My agents are now autiforized to sell it at the iollowing reduced rates:—Acute package \$1: and Chronic do., \$2,50. They will send it (post paid) to any address within their respective limits. Invalids in those States and countries yet without agents, can obtain it of me, through the pest office, Box 322, Bos-ton, Mass, and at my new office, No. 2, Cherry, corner Washington street, from 10 to 12 and 3 to 5. My coneach other with most ferocious rage, and trampling over those who were beaten down, till the shore in the course of an hour was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on rising ground at a distance. They no sooner heard the roar of the battle, they then came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness; plunged into the fight with equal fury .---Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romano, in mercy, centrated Salt, (a scruple equalling a drachm) is, for foreign countries and distant places, where postage gave orders to destroy them. But it was found too dangerous to attempt this, and after the last boat had quitted the beach. the few horses

runs high. FI Descriptive circulars sent gratis, by enclosing a stamp to pay postage.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .--- OB Friday of last week Judge Jessup, with his nephew, Mr. H. C. On Thursday morning last, the Northern Hodgson, left this place by carriage for Car-Central Railroad train, was thrown from the track, about two and a half miles above the bondale. On reaching the Martin Creek hill, west of Oakley's Depot, the breast strap to one of the horses broke, when he commenced kickof the passengers were more or less bruised and ing and both ran with fearful violence down the hill and became entirely unmanageable They succeeded in getting one of the horses into the ditch on the upper side, but upon coming to a gulley cutting through the hill, the horses sprang back into the road, and the carriage was dashed on the stones on the opposite side, throwing Judge J. and his nephew upon the ground under the carriage, which was turned completely upon the forward end .--Judge Jessup struck upon his head, inflicting a severe bruile; his collar bone was dislocated and he was also severely injured in the right side. Providentially his nephew escaped with a slight bruise upon his head.

The Judge was enabled, with some difficulty, to be brought home on Saturday, and we are happy to learn is now quite comfortable, though it may be some weeks before he will be able to be about again .- Montrosc Republican.

Three hundred and eighty counterfeiters were rrested in New York City during the year 1858.

WILLIAY H. PRESCOTT, the Historian, dial last Thursday, of paralysis. He was bernin Salem, Mass., in 1796, and grduated at Harvard in 1811. Refore he left the college an at cidental blow deprived him-of the sight of or cye, which soon was followed, through over-ex by the blindness of the other. In spite of the calamities he devoted himself to literary per suits. Two years were 'passed in Europe travel, when he returned to devote bimedf wa History of the Reigns of Ferdinand and la bella. He was occupied with it ten years, and it was published in 1838 Its success was are plete, and raised him to a front rank moder historians. It was almost immediately wave lated into French, German, Spanish and Italian His Conquest of Mexico, published in 184 raised his fame, and to this, in 1847, he added the Conquest of Peru, his latest work. Philip the Second has been left unfinished.

Donation Visit.

LODAILION VISIT. THE friends of Rev. S. A. LEONARD are reparti-ed to attend a Donation Party at the boute of Charles Coolidge, Charleston, on the afterson and evening of Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1859. Feb. 10, 1859. Per order of Committee VALENTINES! VALENTINES! Feb. 14. 194 Call at SMITH & RICHARDS

VALENTINES! VALENTINES. Feb. 14, 12, Call at SMITH & RICHAED VALENTINES! VALENTINES! Feb. 14.55 Call at SMITH & RICHARDS

Administrator's Notice. ETTERS of Administration having been gan to the undersigned on the estate of SAME

to the undersigned on the estate of suffi-BUCKBEE, late of Tioga Connty, dec'd, all per-indebted to said estate are required to make immedia payment and those having claims against the will present them to D. S. BUCKREE, Am-Feb. 10, 1859. (6t³)

Administrator's Notice. ETTERS of Administration baving been for to the undersigned on the state of LUET DODGE, late of Sullivan township. devid., all re-indebted to said estate are required to make maxa payment, and those having claims against thear will present them for settlement to will present them for settlement to CALVIN REYNOLDS, Jir' Elk Run, Feb. 10, 1859, 6t.

UNION ACADEMY. A. R. WIGHTMAN, A. B., Principal. J. S. WIGHTMAN, IPreceptrest, I, G. HOYT, Teacher of Matting

THE Spring Term of this Institution will comment EXPENSES PER TERM.

Tuition in Primary Branches, Common English, Higher English, Room for those boarding themselves, Fuel, -Lessons on Melodeon and Piano with use of 1919 Jossons on metodeon and risks and provide Instrument, withis Accommodations furnished for those withis board themselves, E. B. PRICE, Peneries Deerfield, Feb. 10, 1859.