

From Washington.

The Homestead Bill. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1859. No doubt, ere this THE TRIBUNE has published and criticised the vote in the House today on the Homestead bill. A few facts and suggestions may not be valueless, though they be repetitions.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Feb. 10, 1859. All Business and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to receive attention.

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?"

emigrants of 1851, went to Pike's Peak to explore 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. Pike's Peak is the abrupt colossal termination of the mountain promontory which, protruding eastward from the Cordillera for nearly one hundred miles sunders from one another the sources of the south Platte and the Arkansas rivers.

predecessor ever selected any of the Haunted-Hill-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.

The Musical Festival at Gray's Valley. GRAY'S VALLEY, Tioga Co. Pa. Correspondence of the Agitator. Jan. 31, 1859. Ma. 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.

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.

This vitally Democratic measure received the votes of 82 Republicans, 8 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and 30 Lecompton Democrats. It encountered the Nays of 1 Republican (thank heaven, only one), 2 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 60 Lecompton Democrats, and 13 South Americans.

On the question of a Pacific Railroad, the States finds the President differing with the Secretary of War. Again he is found differing with members of his cabinet on the question of Internal Improvements; and with the Secretary of the Treasury on that important question, the Tariff.

JOHN SCUDDER writes to the St. Louis Republican from a new city named Auraria, under date of Nov. 24th. The city is laid out at the mouth of Cherry Creek, a branch of the South Platte, and already contains 150 cabins and 600 inhabitants. It is 30 miles from Pike's Peak which is in sight.

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."

The following Resolution was offered by Mr. L. Gray. Resolved, That we are highly gratified that the friends of Music have paid a visit to the Valley; and while we have been entertained we have also been highly entertained.

There was a great pressure in and around about the Capitol prior to the election of State Treasurer. It might astonish you and your numerous readers to know the amount of patriotism 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 law is the compensation of this office is seven hundred dollars, that somehow the idea is quite extensively held that in fact, the office is worth six times as many thousands.

The State of New-York voted thus: For the Bill—Andrews, Bart, Burroughs, C. H. Cochran, John Cochran, Corning, Dobb, Eaton, Gowdin, Granger, Haskin, Hatch, Hurd, Kelsey, Macay, Matson, Morgan, New, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Puttick, Russell, Spurr, G. Taylor and Ward—18 Republicans; 1 Anti-Lecompton Democrat and 8 Lecomptonites—making 27.

Two weeks ago the Democracy in Congress was found voting almost without division against a beneficent measure intended to protect the industrious settler against the rapacious speculator; and we predict that should any measure come before Congress affecting in any degree the laboring classes as against the aristocracy—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.

These extracts will serve to show the true state of affairs in the new El Dorado. All accounts agree in representing the region as a land of gold, and there can be little doubt that that country contains immense treasures.

—Sonthy, in his History of the Peninsular War, relates the following: "Two of the Spanish regiments which had been quartered in Funn were cavalry, mounted on fine black long-tailed Andalusian horses. It was impossible to bring off these horses—about 1100 in number—and Romano was not a man who could order them to be destroyed: he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to his beast, which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles were therefore taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued such as was never before witnessed. They became sensible that they were no longer under the restraint of any human power.

Mr. Park Benjamin delivered his Lecture on "Fashion" a week ago. The Hall of the House was crowded, and the fashion was present—heard 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 prevent.

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, the Historian, died last Thursday, of paralysis. He was born in Salem, Mass., in 1796, and graduated at Harvard in 1811. Before he left the college an accidental blow deprived him of the sight of one eye, which soon was followed, through overexertion by the blindness of the other. In spite of these calamities he devoted himself to literary pursuits. Two years were passed in European travel, when he returned to devote himself to the History of the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella. He was occupied with it ten years, and it was published in 1833. Its success was complete, and raised him to a front rank among historians. It was almost immediately translated into French, German, Spanish and Italian. His Conquest of Mexico, published in 1845, raised his fame, and to this, in 1847, he added the Conquest of Peru, his latest work. The Second has been left unfinished.

The "sectional" phase of the vote is as follows: For the Bill—Members from Slave States, 3; Members from Free States, 17; Members from Slave States, 60; Members from Free States, 7.

The sectional and political features of this vote, speak volumes. Let us look back a little ways. In 1852, a Homestead bill passed the House. The affirmative votes came, in about equal proportions, from the Free and Slave States. This bill was not acted upon in the Senate. In 1854, the House again passed a Homestead bill. 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 States in 1856, and the Lecompton struggle, have clearly defined the conflict between Free Labor and Slave Labor.

A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twelve together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each 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.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Editors of the Traveller, Will you allow me through your columns to make an announcement which I trust will interest the community, especially the invalid portion. It is made at the suggestion of my venerable and judicious friend, the Hon. Chas. Hood of this City. Having perceived the unequal efficacy of my Antiphlogistic Salt, in subduing a painful and chronic inflammatory disease in his own person, he kindly hinted to me his belief that "his high cost" deters thousands from using it, were its price reduced. Although in the constant receipt of orders by mail and express from my agents and the public at its present 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—even the poorest of the poor. My agents are now authorized to sell it at the following 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 post office, Box 322, Boston, Mass., and at my new office, No. 2, Cherry corner Washington street, from 10 to 12 and 3 to 5. My concentrated Salt, (a scruple equalling a drachm) is, for foreign countries and distant places, where postage runs high.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday last week, Judge Jessup, with his nephew, Mr. H. C. Hodgson, left this place by carriage for Carbondale. On reaching the Martin Creek hill, west of Oakley's Depot, the best strap on one of the horses broke, when he commenced kicking 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 gully 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 injury; his collar bone was dislocated, and he was also severely injured in the right side. Provisionally his nephew escaped with a slight bruise upon his head.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of SAMUEL BUCKBEE, late of Tioga County, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them to D. S. BUCKBEE, Adm'r. Feb. 10, 1859. (61*)

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 body 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 sneers at free laborers, free lands, free schools, free speech, free presses and free men. It is an aristocracy, and despises the poor man's "quarter section." It is an oligarchy, and points derisively 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 Democratic" 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—

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, supposing that he did not wish to disclose the location of the gold.

On Thursday morning last, the Northern Central Railroad train, was thrown from the track, about two and a half miles above the Muncy Station, by a broken rail, and a number of the passengers were more or less bruised and scratched. Judge Lyman, of Potter county, was brought to this place soon after the accident, and is still lying at the Union Hotel, unable to travel, though he is improving. His injuries are about the head and shoulders.—Muncy Luminary.

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 grim countenance." So we should think! Anybody with such a name ought to look grim until he cleared out to freedom.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of LORENZO DODGE, late of Sullivan township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to CALVIN REYNOLDS, Adm'r. Feb. 10, 1859. (61*)

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AN OLD SKELETON.—The Rev. Mr. Locke, of Lawrenceville, Pa., has in his possession a "skeleton," issued in 1845, by the Bank of Pittsburg, for six and one-fourth cents. It was found some two years ago, among the papers of the late Simon Deane, of Greencastle, and is considered quite a curiosity.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A friend writes to us desiring information in regard to the newly discovered gold mines in Kansas. As a matter of information and interest to our readers, we have taken pains to collate from the correspondence of the daily papers, from files of the Kansas Herald of Freedom, and other sources, a brief history of the mines, and the success of those who have been there.

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 cash year, 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 will always be hungry) who count it a "streak of good luck" if Tom, Dick, and Harry ever pay up for their paper. In such cases the publisher is under no obligations whatever to his readers, and he has a right to publish whatever he pleases. To this class of publishers we would direct the attention of advertising-agents. Send them your flash stories and your money; they will be glad of the latter, and subscribers who do not pay the printer ought to have nothing to read but such advertisements.

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.

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