# ÷.

I heerd Rüssell say out loud, "O Lord !" and give a groan, and then I called to him. I declare, he jumped !

So I got him to go look for baby first, because I could wait; and lo I she was all safe in the trundle-bed, with Lu beside of her, both on 'em stretched out together, one of her little hands on his nose; and when Russell looked in to the door she stirred a bit, and Lu licked her hand to keep her quiet. 'It' tells in the Bible about children's angels always seein' the face of God, so's to know quick what to do for 'em, I suppose; and I'm sure her'n got to her afore the tornado; for though the house-roof had blow'd off, and the chimbley tumbled down, there wan't a splinter nor a brick on her bed, only close by the head on't a great hunk of stone had fell down, and steadied up the clothes-press from tumblin' right on top of her.

So then Russell rode over, six miles, to n neighbor's and got two men, and betwixt 'em all they pried up the beams of the barn, that had blowed on to the roof and pinned it down over me, and then lifted up the boards and rot me out : and I wan't hurt, except a few bruises but after that day I begun to get gray hairs.

Well, Russell was pretty thankful, I b'lieve, more so'n he need to be for such a wife. We fixed up some kind of a shelter, but Lu howled so all night we couldn't sleep. It seems Russell had seen the tornado to Cumberton, and, judgin' from its course 'twould come past the clearin', he didn't wait a minute, but saddled up and come off; but it had crossed the road once or twice, so it was nigh about eleven o'clock afore he got home ; but it was broad moonlight. So L hadn't been under the roof only about fifteen hours; but it seemed more.

In the mornin' Russell set out to find Simon, and I was so trembly I couldn't bear to stay alone, and I went with him, he carryin' baby, and Lu goin' before, as tickled as could be .-We went a long spell through the woods keep in' on the edge of the tornado's road; for't had made a clean track about a quarter of a mile wide, and felled the trees flat-great tulips cut off as sharp as pipe-stems, oaks twisted like dandelion-stems, and hickaries curled right up in a heap. Presently Lu gave a bark, and such a howl! and there was Simon, dead enough : a big oak had blowed down, with the trunk right ncross his legs above the knets, and smashed them almost off. 'Twas plain it hadn't killed him at once, for the ground all about his head was tore up as though he'd fought with it, and Russell said his teeth and hands was full of grass and grit where he'd bit and tore, a-dvin so hard. I declare, I shan't never forget that sight! Seems as if my body was full of little icc-spickles every time I think on't.

Well, Russell couldn't do nothin'; we had no chance to lift the tree, so we went back to the house, and he rode away after neighbors; and while he was gone, I had a long spell of think-in.' Mother said she hoped I wouldn't have no hard lesson to teach me Major's ways; but I had got it, and I know I needed it, cause it did come so hard. I b'lieve I was a better woman after that. I got to think more of other folk's comfort than I did afore, and whenever I got goin' to be dismal ag'in I used to try'n find somebody to help; it was a sure cure.

When the neighbors come, Russell and they blasted and chopped the tree off of Simon, and buried him under a big pine that we calcula ted not to fell. Lu pined, and howled, and moaned for his master, till I got him to look after baby now and then, when I was hangin' out clothes or makin' garden, and he got to like her in the end on't near as well as Simon. After a-while there come more settlers out our way, and we got a church to go to; and the minister. Mr. Jones, he come to know if I

was a member, and when I said I wan't, he put in to know if I wasn't a nious woman. "Well," says I, "I don't know, Sir." So I up and told him all about it and how I had had a hard lesson; and he smiled once or twice,

and says he .---"Your husband thinks you are a Christian,

sister Potter. don't he ?" "Yes, I do," says Russell, a-comin' in be-

## THE AGITATOR HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Feb. 24, 1859. \*.\* All Business and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to receive attention.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 110 Nassau St., New York, and 10 S. a., PATEXVILLE CO., 110 ABSend Vice, New York, and 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.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

There is a good deal in a name-a good deal more, sometimes, than the name itself seems to imply-a good deal in the application of the name to thing named. We showed last week how well flash novelists of the modern school understood the philosophy of names, their application to the characters drawn, and their adaptation to our sympathies. Indeed so deeply rooted in our hearts does a name sometimes beome that we separate it in our minds from its object, and strange to say, we worship the name while we heartily despise the thing which it represents.

There was a time in the history of our country when the word Democracy had a significance above and beyond its mere lexicographic definition. There was a time when this word carried\_hope to the hearts of the struggling and monarch-ridden masses of Europe, and terror to tyrants everywhere-a time when it meant 'equal and exact justice to all men"-a time when it was another name for Freedom. Indeed, so much magic was there in this word, that shortly after the organization of our Government one of the two great political parties of the country called itself by that name. It was a lucky political hit. To the millions of European emigrants who have sought and found homes on our welcome shores, it appealed with syren's voice. Down-trodden and oppressed at home, they saw in it the exercise of liberty of speech and action of which before they had hardly dared to dream. It is not at all surprising that with the hatred of tyranny which European enlightenment inspires, emigrants on their arrival in this country should declare themselves democrats, and attach themselves to a party calling itself democratic, without reference at all to the policy or principles to which, as a party it stands committed. And we have no hesitation in saying that we believe there are thousands of foreigners who have been deceived by the name of Democracy who are deterred by their pride from espousing principles far dearer to their hearts, but far less popular because less understood by the great majority of their coutrymen.

In order to illustrate more fully how much there is in a name, let us for a moment follow the devious windings of this word Democracy in the United States. We find that instead of fostering Freedom and extending its area, the great work of the Democratic party for the last ten or twelve years, has been the protection and extension of slavery. Upon this question alone the Democracy in all sections of the country are agreed. In Washington, Democracy means federal aggrandisement and centralization, but if we go to the North West we find that there it appeals to the idea of self-government in the name of Popular Sovereignty. It adapts itself to all latitudes, exigencies and circumstances. In one place it favors a Rail Road to the Pacific and opposes it in another place. Thus we find Democracy in California and on the Upper Mississippi in favor of this great and hind me to the door-for he'd just stepped out to get the minister a basket of plums. I ha'n't doubt and, and Alabama, it opposes it. Again we

uously advocated. True to his masters as the needle to the pole, he spoke of and recognized these brigands as settlers and "sovreigns" whose will, whether enforced by the ballot or the bowie knife, he was bound to respect, as and, with the help of Sardinia, it is easy to see long as they were the strongest. When the that Louis Napoleon has such advantages as people of Kansas with an unanimity of senti- may make him not averse to a trial of French ment never before seen in any territory of the United States petitioned the Government for brilliant campaigns. The-present attitude of protection in the exercise of their rights as American citizens, no man in Congress or out of it got so low down in the vocabulary of abuse than he did. He sneered at their miseries, and mocked at their calamities. His report in favor of the Lecompton Legislature and its vile enactments was a tissue of sophistry falsehood and calumny. The whole country knew this at the time. His opposition to the English Bill could never blind us to the perfidy which he exhibited in pettifogging before the country in favor of a Legislature which he knew was elected by fraud, and in defence of laws which made the giving of a cup of cold water to a hunted slave, a crime worthy of death. These acts alone, though he should clothe himself in the sackcloth and ashes of repentance, can never be forgotten. They cannot be palliated or excused. He was wholly at the service of the Oligarchs-theirs body and soul-and all good men despised him. He was greeted on his return to his own home, by the hisses and groans of his neighbors. His tide of popularity was at its lowest ebb. It could get no

ower. Last winter there was a change. He saw that unless a lucky card was played he should sink into merited obscurity. An election was soon to take place in Illinois which would deeide his fate. With an carnestness of purpose and with force of character possessed by few men in America-qualities which have made him all he is-he went to work to retrieve his failing fortunes. In 1856 he had aided Pierce in sustaining a villainous fraud, but in 1858 he shrunk from the dirty work laid out by Buhanan, not because he hated the work but because he knew the consequent obscurity which was sure to follow it. He chose to ignore all his antecedents, and he gave battle to those with whom in the Senate he had fought shoulder to shoulder. With the courage which only a good cause can inspire, he rose to the dignity of a statesman. The whole country resounded with his praises, and for a few weeks he was the most popular man in the United States. Thousands of Democrats who were disgusted with the treachery of Buchanan clung to, and built island by the enmity of England, and she their hopes upon him. He went home to Illinois and engaged in a political campaign. Every speech he made damaged him with the masses outside of the Egypt of that State. He abused and denounced the friends of Freedom -those who had lately held up his hands in the Senate and elsewhere-as traitors to the country. He was re-elected to the Senate, and in the heyday of success he made a triumphal tour through the South. He returned to Washington and took his place in the Senate where he is to-day the same Douglas he was in 1854 and 1850,-the same fue to Freedom which he always has been and from the coarseness of his nature always must be. He is a Senator for six years, but in acquiring this position he lost the confidence of the South, a confidence which it will take many years of his former devotion to regain. Other statesmen and even the smaller fry of political aspirants, may take a lesson from Stephen A. Douglas which it might be well for them to remember. Men make or lose their political popularity

## The War Question.

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

All the late arrivals from Europe represent er are supposed to be directed toward Austria, valor on the scene of his great Uncle's most England seems to be pacific, so far as relates to her participation as a principal in the apprehended conflict. The steadiness of her stock exchange indicates this, though she follows the example of the wild boar in the fable, and sharpens her tusks in time of peace. The continentel markets are clearly on a war' footing. It must be remembered, however, that that can be imagined. It always tends to an extreme exaggeration of danger beyond any real cause.

There is a possible motive in the military reparations of England and France, that does not look to southern Europe for a solution.-Neither of these powers has been blind, or altogether indifferent, to the annexing policy of the United States. So long as it was confined to our own shores, or appeared to be the result of a natural spread of population over our immediate borders, they might think it not wise to interfere ; but now that it is extending to foreign shores, and threatens the dismember ment of European empire, they may have concluded that the time is approaching for them to say an effective word in the matter. What is a more common mask in the art of war, than for States to endeavor to mislead each other by pretended preparations, and diplomacy in a false direction ? We throw out the suggestion for what it is worth, that Southern Europe is less likely to witness the shock of war than the West Indies. The motives to such a master stroke of military policy are by no means weak with either England or France. It may well be considered by the former that it will be easier to arrest the march of American conquest before than after we shall have seized Cuba. Her own possessions in the immediate vicinity are too important and valuable to be outflanked at one blow by the hostile occupancy of that island. France, it is well known, is said to contemplate serious designs with respect to Central America. The Catholic population of that region, and the unsettled state of Mexico, might readily open an enticing view to the ambition of the French Emperor. He would thereby deserve a cornation at the hands of the Pope, and place himself in a position to obtain concessions for Italy better than by the agency of the sword.

The dethronement of Sourogue, though in itself not a fact, probably, of great importance, may open the door to an active intervention by France in the affairs of Hayti. She lost that might now regain it by her alliance. Have not other powers an equal right with the United States to plan new conquests in the West Indies ? Did not President PIERCE depute Madame CAZ-NEAU to negotiate for a permanent footing in Dominica, with a view to ulterior designs. which were only not openly avowed, but for which the times proved not ripe?

The war party in our own Congress-for such a party has been growing steadily for a number of years past-is determined to push forward the conquest of Cuba; and so reckless is it in the pursuit that it does not pause to violate both the spirit and the letter of the Constitution by virtually vesting in the hands of the President the extreme function of war, which that instrument designed to repose in Congress alone. We cannot conceal from ourselves the possibility that the two great powers of Europe are tending to a closer alliance for their common protection and that of their neighbor, and that the apparent imminency of war with Austria may serve them an excellent purpose in masking their real designs with respect to the United States .- Century.

Homestead Exempti

PENASYLVANIA AND THE TARIFF .- The whip is oracking loud over the shoulders of the Penn-England and Françe as actively engaged in sylvania Democrats. The slave drivers at wallike preparations. These of the latter pow- Washington, speaking through their agent, the editor of the States, gives the Keystone brethren to understand that their natural craving for a tariff will be lashed right out of them.-That paper savs :

"Our associates in the Reystone State have already been indulged to the utmost limit of forbearance. They have been tolerated for years in the open profession of heresy. We permitted them to sacrifice Dallas for his intrepid fidelity to the principles of the party, and we allowed them to promote Buchanan because of his non-conformity to a cardinal point of Democratic doctrine. These things have been done for the Protectionist Democracy of Pennthe Stock Exchange is the most sensitive index sylvania, and yet they have the audacity to exact a still further compromise of principle.-The demand is insufferable. Protection is an other name for Abolitionism, and rather than be responsible for its imposition, the represen-

tatives of the slave-holding States would sur render the control of the Government."

DEATH WARRANTS .- Gov. Packer has signed the death warrants of Christian Jacobi and David S. Evans, the wife murderers, at Pittsburgh, and ordered their executions to take place on Friday, the 20th day of May next.

### Donation.

THE friends of Rev. J. JORALEMON propose to make him a Donation Visit at his residence in Wellsboro, on the afternoon and evening of Wednes-day and Thursday, the 2d and 3d of March. The af-ternoon and evouing of the first day will be devoted to the entertainment of adults, and the second day to be externious of the phildren. A grant livit. the entertainment of the children. A general invita-tion is extended. By order of Committee. 1 5 Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between C. I., Wilcox and C. W. Sears, under the name of Wilcox & Sears is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the late firm of Wilcox & Sears are requested to call and settle the same immediately.he business will hercafter be conducted in the name

C. L. Wilcox. Wellsboro, Dec. 13th, 1858. C. L. WILCOX. C. W. SEARS. "TIME IS MONEY." THEREFORE, -Be wise and save it by Using E. A. SMEAD'S new machine To operate your Dash Churns. The stroke varies from 2 to 14 inches. Every Machine bears the inventor's name.

Remember, they can be had only of the Subscribers, to whom all orders must be addressed. PRICE, \$5. (Patent obtained.) Tioga, Feb. 24, 1859. SMEAD & TABOR. Tioga, Feb. 24, 1859.

CASH PAID FOR GRAIN, CASH PAID FOR HIDES, CASH PAID FOR SKINS, CASH PAID FOR FURS,

739 Sole and Upper Leather for sale-Cheap for Cash.

NIMBLE SIXPENCE AHEAD!

SLOW SHILLING NOWHAR!

WARRANTED.

A General Assortment of Persy Thread, Nails, Wax, Stitching Silk, Bristles, Awis, Tucks, &c., &c.

P. S. The Boot and Shag Department is under the direct supervision of C. W. Sears, whose twenty years experience in the business may be presumed to qualify him for giving customers "particplar fits." Shop third door north of J. R. Bowen's Store. Feb. 24, 1859.

KIRBY'S MOWER & REAPER THE Subscriber is selling this valuable machine and invites all who want a really good Mower and Reaper, to examine it before purchasing any other ma-chine. It is superior to all other Mowers and Reapers in use, in the following particulars: It is the light-est in use; is strong and durable; requires less draft than any other machine; has no side draft though it cuts a wide swath; will work on rough ground where no olher machine can follow it; very difficult to be clogged in any kind of grass, be it wet or dry; is sim-ple in construction and not liable to get out of 'repair; is a parfor combined machine, receiver and the second

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Port Bacon Miss Susannah Hart Miss Julia B Hart Miss Jolis B. Loyd Thomas Lion Elit. Moyer Frederick Miller Benjamin P. More Mrs. Charlas Scones John Charlas Scones John Schulman Spencer Francis Y. Smith Jade Thomas Miss Marka Tubbs C. 8. Briggs Andrew A. Boll Levi P. Bantly Mathias Brower H. Burgess Howard Caulkings Mrs. Mary A. Coff M. A. Fisher Chas. H. Farm Journal Fridley Mrs. A. M. Farr Jr. C. Furfee Jacob Underhill Thon. Vaness Mrs. Celia Wilcox Nathan F. Wells J. E. Graham Louiss M. 2 tchell Miss Ruth Ann Gilet Mrs. Susan Hotchkiss Miss Lydia Wheeler Henry Hill John

Persons calling for any of the above handle will please say they are advertised. I. D. RICHARDS, 2. Wellsboro, Feb. 24, 1859.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLI

A compound remedy, in which we have labored a most effectual alterative that can be made. the most effectual alterative that can be may centrated extract of Pars Saraparilla, other substances of still greater alterative por an affective antidote for the diseases Saraparilla to care. It is believed that such a remedy those who suffor from Strumous complaint which will accomplish their cure must pur service to this large class of our afflicted fei How completely this compound will do it han by experiment on many of the worst cases to be following combaints :--

How completely this compound will do this by by experiment on many of the worst cases to let and by experiment on many of the worst cases to let and by experiment on many of the worst cases to let and be approximate the second second second second tree Diseases, Ulcers, Finnples, Blothes, Tunno, at has Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affection. In Disease, Dropay, Neuralgia or Tic Doulournt ba Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose of a tas Fire, and indeget the whole-class of complaints arises impurity of the blood. This compound will be found a great product and when taken in the spring, to expel the foul has no fister in the blood at that season of the year. By the bud---Multitudes can, by the aid of this remed, when selves from the endurance of foul empirical tas in corruptions, if not assisted the do this remed, when the blood set is assisted the do the season is thennels of the body by an alternity-malign. A set elenase it whenever it is foul, and your feelings to the set the about a this obstructed and singusts in the cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings way when. Even where no particular disorder is fit, ig through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sorts a 11 when you find it is obstructed and your feelings way when. Even where no baritoular disorder is fit, see the blood healthy, and all is well; but with its lum of hie disordered, there can be no lasting bealt is or later something must go wroug, and the gras nery of life is disordered or overthrown. Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputatian, compliahing these ends. But the world has been erg has not all the virtue that is claumed for it, but with a clause many preparations, or it, but with the sing cause many preparations, or it, but any fair ybetween the day has not all the virtue that is claumed for it, but you is a single when the single heave the day in the second base of the single heave the day has not all the virtue that is claumed for it, but you is a single with ge else.

the order of y particular that is claumed for it, but any cause many preparations, pretending to be concentrate tracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of imaged or any thing else. During late years the public have been milde by any bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sanaka of the second state of these have been from the sick, for they not only contain little if any Sanak pub-often no curative propertues whatever. Hence, burg painful disappointment has followed the market, and be name itself is justly despised, and has become synaps with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compounds the aparilla, and inteud to supply such a rundy as thall re-the arresistible by the ordinary run of the chease if a tended to cure. In order to secure their complia eff tion from the system, the remedy should be judy

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & C. Price, \$1 per bottle; Six bottles for \$4

## AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of output ruty of Throat and Lung Complants, that is entry network of the such as the such as the such as the everyit has been employed. As it has long been as can use throughout this section, we need not do may thus sure the people its quality is kept up to the best need been, and that it may be relied on a to do for the midel has even been found to do.

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## Ayer's Cathartic Pills

For the coard or Costiveness. Jaundice, Dyspea, heigr tion, Dysenfery, Foul Stomach, Erysielas, Heiskie, Fa Rheumatissi, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liter Cosjas Dropsy. Tetter, Tumoors and Sait Rheum, Worme, Geiße raign, as a Dinner Pill, and for purifying the block. They are sugar-coated, so that the most scrattle and them pleasantly, and they are the best spectred in there for all the purpos a of a family physic.

Price 25 cts. per box; Five boxes for \$1.M

Great numbers of Clargymen, Physicians, Statuss & Grinaett personages, have leat their names to crist's to paralleled usefulness of these remedes, but or spars will not permit the insertion of them. The Ayas wa named, furmish griti's our American Alimane in whith the given; with also full descriptions of the above plaints, and the treatment that should be followed for

cure. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other parations they make more profit on. Demand Arn's u by not be put off by mprincipled definition a definition of the part of the more profit on. Demand A trait at take no others. The sick want the best aid there is in the and they should have it. All our Remedies are for sale by C. & J. L. ROBINI-Welloboro', and by all Druggists and Merchanis through

Feb. 17, 1859.---6m.

YOUTH & MANHOOD.

UST PUBLISHED, the 25th Thousand, and malda sealed envelope, to any address, post pad. on reat

a doubt on't, Mr. Jones."

The minister looked at him, and I see he was kinder pleased.

"Well," says he, "I don't think there's much doubt of a woman's being plous when she's plous to home; and I don't want no better testimony'n yours, Mr. Potter. I shall admit you to full fellowship, sister, when we have n church meeting next; for it is my opinion you experienced religion under that blowed-down barn."

And I guess I did .- Atlantic Monthly.

SELLING THEIR OWN CHILDREN.-The editor of the Brooklyn Star, a Virginian, says that instances of the sale of their own children by slaveholders are by no means uncommon at the South. He mentions a remarkable instance that occurred in his own knowledge. A brother and sister were brought up together till the brother went to Cambridge. When he returned, he found his father insolvent, and that his sister was inventoried among the slaves and about to be sold. He stole her away and rode with her night and day, until he reached the underground railroad west of the Ohio river .---He gave her a dagger, with the injunction not to let it from her grasp until she was in Canada. and also his money, and left her to the mercy of the humane. The pursuers got on her track and it was only by means of two fast horses the property of a member of Congress from that State, that she was carried to the lake and escaped to Canada in advance of them. She taught music, in a seminary at Montreal, until she was married to the son of an English nobleman, and her brother now resides with them. About ten years ago a wealthy planter of Alabama died, leaving two daughters, whom he had educated, partly in a seminary at Philadelphia, where they had been accustomed to all the refinements of life. He left them all his property, his brothers to be the executors of the will. They knowing that the father's marriage to the mother was invalid, she being a quadroon, whom he had purchased in New Orleans, took the property, under the law, and sold the girls as slaves. The records of this case can now be found in the courts of that State.

A Virgina correspondent of The Times says he was "very good authority" for stating that Mr. Buchanan, in spite of his disclaimers, means, if possible, to procure his own re-nomi nation to the Presidency in 1860, and failing in that, to control the nomination for the man whom he may prefer. Certain Virginia officeholders are said to be vigorously at work in his behalf. It is reported that he has entered into an alliance with Mr. Breckinridge, the Vice-President, agreeing, if he fails to get the nom-ination for himself, to transfer his influence to him. Gen. Floyd, the Secretary of War, is said to be in the plot.

find that in the South Democracy favors fillibusterism, while in the North it affects to oppose

it. In short it means-or rather it is made to mean-anything and everything which is desired. And so long as the party agrees as it now does on the Slavery question, and so long as it covers its deformities with this magic name, just so long it will remain a working party fit for the peculiar use of an aristocracy far more despotic than any now existing in Europe. It now desires in the name of the people to vote money out of the Treasury and to get control of the Army and Navy for fillibustering purposes. It votes Oregon into the Union because its Senators and Representative are known to favor these schemes, but it votes against the admission of Kansas with a population nearly double that of Oregon, because her Senators and Representative would be Republican. It votes against the poor hard working settler who desires a free home on our public domain, and leaves him a prey to the aristocratic speculator. This is DEMOCRACY! Truly there is much in a name.

#### Douglas.

While entering our protest in our last issue against President-making two years in advance of the proper time for that work, we stated that a statesman might be very popular with the masses this year and exceedingly unpopular the next. This fact of itself ought to be sufficient to deter journalists from trying to create public sentiment favorable to some particular statesman. Perhaps no better example of the ebb and flow of the tide of popularity could be selected than Stephen A. Douglas. Let us take a look at him as he was and is.

Those familiar with politics for a few years past will remember that before the repeal of the Missouri Restriction, no man in either branch of our National Legislature was more devoted to slavery than he. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill was the culmination of long years of devotion. He saw with a keenness of vision which all his opponents do not give him eredit for, that this bitter pill could be made palatable to the Northern Democracy by being sugar-coated with the political abstraction called Popular Sovereignty. It will be remembered that during all the trouble in Kansas while he sympathised with the pro-slavery ruffians in their efforts to force slavery into that territory against the known wishes of the people, he never once raised his voice in favor of a fair and peaceful practical trial of the pet theory he had so stren- \$500 to \$1000 per year.

by the justice or injustice of their acts.

STARTLING REPORT FROM KANSAS .--- A gentleman who arrived in St. Louis Wednesday evening brings a startling rumor from Kansas, from which Territory he came direct.

He states that when he left Shawnee, which was on Saturday, the 5th inst., there was n rumor current that Brown who had been blocked in some log huts, near Nebraska, and was released by a force of Free State citizens of Kansas, had afterwards met the Missouri posse under the direction of Dr. Woods, Deputy / Marshal, whom Brown captured, and immediately hung. He reached Westport on Sunday, where the same rumor preceeded him, causing considgrable sensation.

Mr. Smith, the well-known hotel keeper in Westport, was of the opinion that Dr. Woods had not been hung, although he believed he had bean made a prisoner by Brown.

has hung Woods, that the citizens of Platte City will wreak their vengeance on Mr. Doy and his son.

WM. H. SEWARD .- The Baltimore Patriot pays the following compliment to Mr. Seward. It is new language for a Southern paper : Mr. Seward is, without doubt, one of the most remarkable statesmen of the age and of this country. Of vast culture and requirements; of 12 R shrewd, clear-eyed, broad-visioned and thoroughly philosophic intellect; of temper and temperament singularly self-possessed-dignified and serene-combining in an extraordin-ary degree the shrawdness of the politican with the benevolence of the philanthropist-of spotless life and character-of perfect consistency in his whole course, and heroic fearlessness in uttorance of his sentiments, William H. Seward stands to-day on an historic eminence which few other living public men occupy. Mr. Seward is one of those rare cons of centuries who ι<del>ι</del> Ο leaves no man indifferent about him, but makes every man either his enemy or devoted friend.

DON'T LIKE THEM .-- De Bow's Southern Re view, in noticing Eli Thayer's scheme of or- the vote of Missouri's Senators against Misganized emigration, says :

"We should like Messrs. Sumner and Thayer's 'plot' botter, if they would dispense with common schools, rifles, and the right of suffrage for their laborers! These things are not useful true Senators from Indiana would have givenor necessary to mere common laberers-beget idleness and discontent, and in time generate insurrections, revolution, anarchy and agrarianism."

\$35 pays for a Course of Instruction at the Iron City College of Pittsburgh, Pa. Young men graduating at this Institution are guarantied to be capable to manage the books of any business concern and qualified to earn from why not give way now, and have the matter

The Senators from the Free States who voted

(in effect) to kill the Homestead bill, by laying it aside to take up an appropriation bill were Messes. Allen of R. I. Bigler of Pa. Fitch of Ind. Gwin of Cal.

Lane of Oregon.

Of these, Messrs. Allen (already superseded by a Republican,) Fitch (squatter) and Bigler are known to have been decidedly repudiated in the late elections in their several States. Messrs. Gwin and Lane represent States where the Public Lands are freely appropriated to private use without paying therefor to the Treasury. In Oregon, the early settlers received 640 and 320 acres each merely for being settlers, without paying a farthing therefor. It seems hard, indeed, that the Representatives of two States so favored should be voting against the settlers of all other new States. But we must take things as we find them.

Supposing the vote on this occasion to represent fairly the several States represented therein -which is certainly liberal to the enemies of this measure-and the Electoral weight of the two sides compares as follows :

•	
For the Bill. Elco. Vote.	Against it. Elec. Vote.
Maine 8 🛔	Rhode Island 2
Massachusetts 13 🛓	Indiana 61
New Hampshire. 5	Pennsylvania 27
Vermont 5	Delaware 3
} Rhode Island 2	Maryland 8
Connecticut 6	Viirginia 15
New York 35	North Carolina. 10
Ohio 23	South Carolina 8
1 Indiana 61	Georgia 10
Illinois 11	Alabama 9
Michigan 6	Mississippi 7
Wisconsin 5	Florida 3
Iowa 4	Louisiana 6
Tennessee 12	Arkansas 4
Minnesota 4	Missouri 9
1 Texas 2 1	Texas 2
🚽 Oregon 11	Oregon 11

..... 149 Total .... - 131 Total NEW JERSEY, absent or silent.

-The accident of Mr. Cameron's absence and

souri's interests and known wishes, alone prevent an overwhelming preponderance in this vote on the side of Free Homes. The vote of Mr. Fitch against the bill was not such as the not such as Indiana herself can approve. A glance at the table above will suffice to show that the popular preponderance in favor of the that the popular preponderance in favor of the present of the price of four, and remit the price of four, and remit the price of four and remit the price of four and remit the price of four and the remitter's expense for carriage; or for ten subscribers, eleven cop-

dential Election? You must see that the Free Home principle is destined to prevail-then settled and out of the way ?- N. Y. Tribune.

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