

Mr. Seward's "Irrepressible Conflict."

The declaration laid down by Mr. Seward, in his Rochester speech, that there is such an "irrepressible conflict" between the institutions of slavery and free labor...

The "Insurrection."

In view of the triumph of the Republican party in every free State where elections have been held this Fall with the exception of California...

HENRY CLAY'S "OPINION."

The following passage from Mr. Clay's great speech before the Colonization Society in January 1827, would seem to point him out as the author of the "Irrepressible Conflict doctrine" above referred to;

"We are reproached with doing mischief by the agitation of this question. The Society goes into no house-hold to disturb its domestic tranquility; it addresses itself to no slaves, to weaken their obligations of obedience. It seeks to affect no man's property. It neither has the power nor will to affect the property of any one, contrary to his consent..."

Senator Bigler.

The Senatorial term of William Bigler will expire on the 4th of March, 1861, and the Legislature of 1861 will have to elect a successor to him. No one will lament to hear that there is not the slightest chance of re-election. His doom was sealed at the election of Tuesday last...

DOUBTLESS AN HONEST SERMON.

The following is a funeral sermon lately preached in Ohio by a Buckeye clergyman: "I have been begged, importuned, and entreated to preach this 'ere sermon, but I don't want to do it. I never did like the man; I never knew nothing good of him. He had horses, and he run them; he had cocks, and he fit them. I have heard he was occasionally good at fires. The beaters will please remove the body."

THE WESTERN PENNA. FAIR.

The Western Penna. Fair, held at Pittsburgh, September, 1859, awarded the first Premiums for best business and ornamental Writing to the Iron City Commercial College. This is the first triumph at the Fairs of this City over other Colleges.

Senator Foote has presented to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the District of Vermont and the members of the bar, his entire law, Congressional and miscellaneous library consisting of 2,000 volumes.

It is reported that Ticknor & Fields will be the new publishers of the Atlantic Monthly, which changes hands in consequence of the failure of Phillips Sampson & Co.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Oct. 27, '50.

The "Insurrection."

In view of the triumph of the Republican party in every free State where elections have been held this Fall with the exception of California, and in view of the annihilation of Buchananism and Douglasism in every State north of Mason and Dixon's line...

Many of our readers will remember the name of John Brown of Kansas notoriety—sometimes called "Old Brown" and "Osawatimie Brown"—who caused such terror to the Pro-Slavery Democratic Ruffians of Kansas in 1856.

During the troubles of that year, he moved to Kansas with his sons, all peaceable and worthy citizens, to find better homes in the Great West. It is not necessary to recite the terrors the house-burnings, the infamous and more than infamous treatment to which all free State settlers were subjected by lawless human bloodhounds from Missouri and the other States of the South...

It seems that the resentment of this fanatical old madman had extended not only to Missourians whom he believed to be the author of his wrongs, but to all other slave-holders. He believed himself to be, and so stated to Governor Wise, an instrument in the hands of God, to punish slave holders everywhere...

Thanksgiving.

Governor Packer has published the following thanksgiving proclamation: [L. S.] Pennsylvania, ss.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. William F. Packer, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

Fellow Citizens:—The blessings vouchsafed by a kind Providence through the past year demand our grateful recognition and again call for the sacrifice of thanksgiving and praise. Under the protection of a Government that secures to all equal rights, we have pursued, unmolested, the various avocations of life, with more than usual prosperity. The earth, under the labors of the husbandman, has yielded her increase, and our barns and storehouses are crowded with the fruits of the harvest. We have not only been preserved from the ravages of the pestilence, but the past has been a year distinguished for health in our large cities and throughout all our rural districts...

WHY BRODERICK WAS KILLED.

Col. Baker, late the Republican candidate for Congress in California, delivered an eloquent funeral oration over the remains of Mr. Broderick, in the course of which he said: "What was his (Broderick's) crime? The answer is in his own words: 'They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of Slavery and a corrupt Administration.' Fellow-citizens, they are remarkable words, uttered at a very remarkable moment; they involve the history of his Senatorial career, and of its sad and bloody termination."

A cannon ball fired by the Chinese Poitoh, took a leg from every one of six men who were standing in line on a British gun-boat.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

Letter from Kansas.

Political Meeting in Atchison—City Election—Vote on the Wyandott Constitution—Late and encouraging reports from the Mines, &c., &c. ATCHISON, KANSAS, Oct. 8, 1859.

Mr. Young: If a short epistle from the "Far West" will be of any interest to the readers of the Agitator, I will occupy a few moments in penning a few facts which I have lately witnessed in this city.

On Monday evening last there was to be a meeting in front of the Massosott House in this place, and Thos. Ewing, Jr., and Gov. Robinson were to speak on the issues of the day. At about 7 o'clock the meeting was organized by electing Gen. S. C. Pomeroy, Chairman, when Mr. Ewing came forward and commenced speaking. He had not proceeded far before the Democracy commenced to cry him down, and yelling for Abell and Stringfellow, who have both in years past made themselves notorious in the history of Kansas. But Mr. Ewing kept on speaking and spoke for three-quarters of an hour, reviewing the past history of Kansas, and urging, in the strongest terms, the adoption of the Wyandott Constitution. After retiring, the Democrats commenced yelling for Abell, which brought the venerable gentleman out. As soon as he commenced speaking the Republicans were determined not to be bamboozled in any such way and commenced calling at the tops of their voices for Robinson, which completely drowned the voice of the Speaker, when he retired and Robinson came forward and made quite a lengthy speech, in favor of the Constitution. It must be remembered that the Democracy have held two meetings all alone, a few evenings before, and in which not one Republican interfered or spoke.

The joint political meeting between Hon. Marcus J. Parrott and Judge Sanders W. Johnston was held at the same place on the 27th ult. Mr. Johnston being "at home" in Ohio, his place was supplied by W. C. McDowell of Leavenworth. The discussion lasted four hours and Mr. McDowell was most effectually beaten. The people of Kansas do not want a man from Ohio to represent them in Congress, and one too, who is in favor of re-opening the African Slave Trade, as Mr. Johnston stated that he was in his speech at Big Springs, and affidavits have been produced from several responsible citizens to that effect.

On the 5th ult. the voters of this city were called upon to elect a Mayor, Gen. Pomeroy's term having expired, and which office he has held for the past two years, doing great credit to himself and honor to the people of the city. The Pro-Slavery men nominated Geo. H. Fairchild, late of Tioga County, N. Y., and the Republicans, John M. Price. Mr. Price engaged the Atchison Brass Band to play for him on this occasion, and placards: "For Mayor, John M. Price," were displayed in big letters on the band wagon. At 10 o'clock a. m., P. T. Abell, followed by a mob, came up and tore off the cards and informed the band they could not play. He had given \$10 for the purchase of instruments to get the band started, and he was not going to have his money used in any such way. He and his whole party were "armed to the teeth," and if they persisted they done it at their peril. The band was determined to play notwithstanding the regent Abell had advised them not to, but at the earnest request of several of the leading citizens of both parties, they retired to their homes. A great many of the pro-slavery men denounced this act, and had they not previously voted they would have cast their ballots for the Republican candidate. Several strong pro-slavery men with whom I am intimately acquainted, voted for Mr. Price in consequence of this Border Ruffian movement on the part of Mr. Abell. By getting a great many foreigners beastly drunk, and leading them up to the polls in each ward several times, they carried the day, and sent the news off by telegraph, that Atchison City had gone Democratic by 23 majority. In the evening they held a meeting to have a general rejoicing over their victory, and a more degraded and beastly set of drunken men I never saw in my life. G. O. Chase, editor of the Union (the National Democratic-Pro-Slavery-Border-Ruffian organ of this place, who came to Kansas last spring from Oswego, N. Y., and who voted for Fremont in '56), was so tight he could hardly navigate. After several had spoken he came forward and made a few remarks, congratulating the Democracy on their selecting so amiable a man for Mayor, and wound up by saying the meeting had better adjourn and come in and take a "small private drink" and retire.

On last Tuesday the election was held in the Territory to vote on the Wyandott Constitution. Notwithstanding a great many illegal votes were polled by the pro-slavery democracy, the Constitution was carried by a majority of one in this city, and nearly 200 in the County. So far as heard from, the majority is about 4000, and it is expected the entire vote in the Territory will swell it to 6000. From present appearances the Democrats will not carry a single county in the Territory. Dr. Stringfellow says he is going to Washington to oppose the admission of Kansas under that instrument. He has no objections to the apportionment, but is afraid the people will elect a "nigger" Governor. Kansas is not the "land of promise" as some delight in calling it, but the land of eternal corruption and confusion. It is hoped that these times will not last much longer, for she will most likely be admitted at the approaching session of Congress, a free and sovereign State, when hundreds and thousands will flock in from the East, and plant their fortunes on the boundless prairies of the "Great American Desert." The day is not far distant when this is destined to be one of the most densely-populated States in the Union, and that must soon follow after her admission under the Free-State Constitution framed at Wyandott. Times are rather tight all over the Territory, but there is more business done in Atchison than any place on the Missouri between here and St. Louis. This being the starting point for the Great Salt Lake Mail, and nearly all the trains for Pike's Peak, Utah, California and Oregon, and located as it is, fourteen miles further west than any other town in Kansas on the "Big Muddy," nothing will prevent it from becoming the largest city in the Territory. The Railroad will be finished from St. Joseph to this place next month, then there will be a direct line all the way from the frontier to the Atlantic seaboard. The news from Pike's Peak is encouraging. The Express from Denver City yesterday, brought \$41,000 in dust from the Mines, and still rich discoveries are being made daily. The Missouri River is slowly rising, and this seems to be the head of navigation at present—all the boats stopping here and discharging their freight and returning to St. Louis. Yours, &c., F. A. R.

Wellsboro—Its Boundaries.

For the Agitator.

Our first argument for the enlargement of the area of our village is for the convenience and economy of schools. Every child within with in one mile of the centre-stone of this village should be educated here.

1st. Economy requires it. It can be done cheaper than in the little ephemeral schools that have been supported in the immediate neighborhood. There, in little, uncomfortable huts, from six to sixteen scholars have been huddled together, and a teacher capable of teaching full three times the number has been employed term after term. This is very bad economy. But this is not the worst of it. Hence we say that

2d. Utility requires the enlargement of this district for school purposes. By utility here we mean the best education of our children as well as the cheapest. It is a settled question with all education that, where it is practicable, scholars should be arranged in different departments according to their attainments. Any good teacher will testify to us that he can teach sixty scholars of about the same grade, better than he can thirty of the usual grades found in a common school. It requires no experience in fact, and but very little reflection to see that a class of beginners would be advanced much faster in a room by themselves. A room properly provided with pictures and s, b, c, plates, and slates, paper and pencils; with shelves to lay them aside when they want to sleep, and a separate play ground when they need to play, and a teacher just adapted to such little ones—alike at home with the books, the drawings and the plays. Children commencing in such a school will not only learn much faster, but they will not contract an early, and, too often, permanent dislike to all school books, teachers, & omne generis. The same principle holds good with every advancing grade. The scholars will advance much faster. If any one is disposed to think this is all theory and wont work in practice, we are happy to know that the means are at hand to convince the most confirmed unbeliever of the great utility and practicability of the plan. Corning is not far off. Just visit the Union School of that village, under the superintendence of Mr. Parker. Visit all the departments. Mr. Parker will be happy to tell you of any friction in the machinery if there is any. But if any man can spend one day in such a school and not be convinced of its superior advantages over any ungraded school, where the scholars can not be placed in different departments, and have the full benefit of a healthful competition and rivalry, and hopes of advancement, we know not what ideas he can have of schools.

3d. A wise self respect requires this care for our school. If such a school is cheaper and better, then a regard for our own interests requires us to establish it. We shall never see our public or common schools elevated to the position which will make them creditable to our villages until some such provision is made. No one who has been familiar with these schools for the last ten years will pronounce them adequate to the wants, or creditable to the intelligence and public spirit of Wellsboro. It is morally certain that these schools never can assume the dignity or usefulness which all our citizens have a right to expect of them, and without which they will be hardly an apology—shunned and deserted by most of the families who do the most pecuniarily to support them—until this liberal policy is adopted. With the present contracted boundaries and hopes, the schools must continue to be hampered and crushed till all their life is extinguished.

4. Justice demands that the money raised for school purposes, by an equal tax upon the property of the Boro, shall not be thrown away.—We are fully persuaded that these schools may assume the character we here contemplate, so that every man who pays his money to support them, shall deem it both a benefit and an honor to patronize them, instead of creating thereby a material that is not wanted in the academy.—Go to Corning, Geneva, Lyons, Oswego, the villages of New England generally, and every place where the children of all the inhabitants are thus gathered under one experienced, successful teacher, with suitable helpers, and you shall see that no infant school, select school, or academy is conducted with better order, or more wholesome discipline for the elevation of all classes. There, more knowledge is imparted and correct principles inculcated for the same amount of money than in any other school we have ever known.

We have abandoned, mainly, the hopes we had sometimes fondly cherished of seeing the educational machinery of this Boro, all united under one head; the academy and common schools uniting to form an eclectic board of education. But our convictions are strong as ever that this is the true course. We firmly believe that a convention of twelve of the best teachers in the State would so decide. Our academy would thereby assume the dignified proportions of such an institution, worthy the renown of its ancient and most palmy days. The provisions for foreign scholars would be much more satisfactory than they can be under the present policy. All apparent or real antagonism existing between the two schools would cease, and the primary departments, while answering the ends of a common school much better than they are now attained, would at the same time be constant feeders for the academic department. And further, we are persuaded that even now the Directors could have their scholars taught in the academy, by an amicable arrangement with the Trustees and Principal of the latter institution, better and cheaper than they can teach them in the present building.

But this merging of the two schools is a different question. Though well worthy the reflection of the friends of education among us, it is not essential to the school argument for the enlargement of our Boro. We dismiss it for the present, and only add that the bright hopes we have foreshadowed for our common school in this Boro, can never be realized as they should be until our incorporation is thrown around the population, that, in the nature of the case, should be educated here. J. F. C.

MARRIED

At Wellsboro, on the 22d Sept., by J. Emery Esq., Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD to Miss CAROLINE KNAPP, both of Chatham.

At the residence of the bride's parents in Huntville Pa., Oct. 19, by Elder W. B. France, Mr. S. B. LLOYD of Nelson and Miss L. S. Sigler of the above place.

On the 13th inst., by John Parkhurst Esq., Mr. FREDERICK CULVER of Elkland Boro and Miss MARIETTA L. GEE of Westfield.

In Galena, Oct. 20, by B. V. Ogden, Esq., Mr. CHARLES REXFORD to Miss ALLWIDA VERMILYEA.

DIED

In Middlebury, Oct. 13th, Mrs. MARIA WORDEN, wife of Thomas Worden, in the 58th year of her age. She submitted herself to the Saviour in early life and was faithful in His service until death. Her departure from this life was tranquil and joyous.

NEW BOOK.

AND ONE THAT IS DESTINED TO BE THE BEST BOOK OF THE SEASON. NOW READY. TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH. MEMOIRS

ROBERT HOUDIN,

Ambassador, Author, Conjuror, Wizard, Magician, Necromancer, Sorcerer, Enchanter, Professor of Sleight of Hand.

Written by himself. Edited by Dr. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE. With a copious index. This book is full of interesting and entertaining anecdotes of the interviews of the Great Wizard with the most distinguished personages of the present day, and great descriptions of the manner of performing many of his most curious tricks and transformations. Bound in one volume, 12mo., cloth. 445 pages. Price \$1.00. And upon receipt of 21 cents additional for postage, a copy of the Book and a handsome present worth from 25 cents to \$1.00 will be sent to any person in the country.

From the Editor's Preface. A man may not only "take his own life," by writing his Autobiography, without committing falsehood, but may carry himself into future time by producing a book which the world will not willingly let die. This is what the great Robert-Houdin, the greatest artist in what is called conjuring, has lately done in the remarkable book Confidences d'un Prestidigitateur, a faithful translation of which is here presented to the American reading public. The work has had the greatest success in Europe, from its lively style as well as the various information it contains, historical and philosophical. On the practice and principles of sleight-of-hand, and the other details of the art, we are furnished with a unique and perfect exhibition of what Robert-Houdin, the antiques of what our forefathers knew, preserved and published as the Black Art.

Without any sarcastic intention, we might say that the Conjuror was really a man of greater ability than many a successful author. On the whole, we recommend these Memoirs of Robert-Houdin as a pleasant reading. GEORGE G. EVANS, No. 429 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. To whom all orders should be addressed.

Application for Divorce.

To Josiah L. Smith: You are hereby notified that Emily B. Smith, your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 5th day of December next at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for hearing the said Emily B. Smith in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper. S. I. POWER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Oct. 27, 1859.

Application for Divorce.

To Laura Ann Mack: You are hereby notified that Harrison Mack, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 5th day of December next at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for hearing the said Harrison Mack in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. S. I. POWER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Oct. 27, 1859.

Application for Divorce.

To Julia Green: You are hereby notified that James Green, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 5th day of December next at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for hearing the said James Green in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. S. I. POWER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Oct. 27, 1859.

Application for Divorce.

To Tobias T. Quackenbush: You are hereby notified that Tobias T. Quackenbush, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 5th day of December next at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for hearing the said Tobias T. Quackenbush in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. S. I. POWER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Oct. 27, 1859.

F. W. KRUSE,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, WELLSBORO ST., TIoga, PA.

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Tioga, and of the County generally, that he has established a SADDLERY SHOP, where he will manufacture and keep on hand for sale a good stock of Saddles, Bridles, Heavy Harness, Carriage Harness of all kinds &c. Also Hames, Halters, Whips, Traces, Collars &c. All work warranted. Repairing done on short notice. Tioga, Sept. 1, 1859.—J. F.

DISOLUTION.

The firm of Robinson & Co. is this day dissolved, the subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. B. N. Payne, in the said firm. The merchandise contained in the business at the same stand. All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment as soon as convenient. Corning, Oct. 1st. E. E. ROBINSON.

Stolen.

ON the night of Sept. 20, at the Hotel of David Hart, a BLACK LION SKIN OVERCOAT, stamped "First Quality." Lining blue, with a very little black and white; velvet cuffs lined with red.—Any person giving me any information, or returning said coat to me will be liberally rewarded. East Charleston, Oct. 20. H. RAMBOLD, NICKERSON.

NEW MILLINERY SHOP.

MISS PAULINA SMITH has added to her large stock lately purchased from Mrs. GRIERSON, a fresh assortment, direct from the City of— Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers, Silks, Laces, Velvets &c. Plain and Colored Straw and Black Bonnets, Head-Dresses, Fancy Goods, &c.

From her knowledge and experience in the business she believes herself able to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their custom. The patronage of the Ladies of Wellsboro and vicinity respectfully solicited. BLEACHING AND PRESSING done in a superior manner. (June 30, Oct. 20th.)

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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The inducements offered Agents are more liberal than those of any other house in the business. Having been in the publishing and book-selling business for the last eight years, my experience enable me to conduct the Gift Enterprise with the greatest satisfaction to all. AGENTS WANTED in every Town and Co. For particulars address DUANE HILSON, Quaker City Publishing House, 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. October 20, 2m.

HILDRETH & LANDIS,

CASH DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

One door below Holiday's Hotel, Wellsboro, Pa. Cash paid for Hides and all kinds of Grain. C. HILDRETH, S. H. LANDIS.

Wellsboro, Oct. 6th, 1859.