

FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Cost of Emancipation. Mr. Young, in making a few estimates lately I have come to the conclusion that it is for the interest of some of the States to emancipate their slaves, though perhaps not for the interest of some of the larger slaveholders.

Let us see, Kentucky for instance. She has an area of 24,115,200 square acres, of which 16,949,748 acres were in 1850 reduced to farms and plantations. Kentucky is a fertile State, equal at least to Ohio and having equal advantages of internal navigation and trade and equally good markets, and all these things considered, the price per acre for her farm lands ought to be equal at least to the price of Ohio farm lands. Let us see how the price of farms in Kentucky and Ohio compare. By the census of 1850, the average price in Kentucky is put at \$9 16 cents, while in Ohio it is put at \$12 96. Why this difference? Does any one doubt that this is mainly caused by the difference in the domestic institutions of the two States—by the fact that while Kentucky is a slave State, Ohio is a free State? And does any one doubt that were the Slaves of Kentucky all emancipated, the lands of Kentucky would in a few years rise up to the price in Ohio. Let us see what would be the gain. It would be the difference in the price in the two States,—that is, land would rise in Kentucky from \$9 16 per acre to \$12 96, equal to a rise of \$3 80 per acre. This would be a gain in the aggregate value of all the farms (saying nothing of lands not reduced to farms.) of \$183,057,278. And there can be no doubt that the moment Kentucky was pronounced a free State there would be this rise in the value of her farms.

But she would lose the value of her slaves. True; but let us strike a balance between the price of her slaves and the rise in her lands. Kentucky had in 1850, 210,981 slaves. These at an average price of six hundred dollars each would amount to \$126,588,600, or \$54,498,670 less than the rise of land caused by emancipation.

This looks fair in theory but it would not be true in fact. I wish for the sake of humanity it would be. When Kentucky passes emancipation laws, she will provide for gradual emancipation, so as to enable the slaveholders to sell off their slaves. South and so as to get rid of the black population. There can be no doubt that at least half the value of slaves will be realized by the more southern markets. So that in reality, in a pecuniary point of view, Kentucky would gain by emancipation nearly one hundred and twenty millions of dollars.—Will any one dispute these figures? With your permission I will pursue the subject in a future number.

From Covington. COVINGTON, Jan. 30, 1860. Mr. Young: Last fall, while reading the report of the Teachers' Institute, I could not help but think how humiliating it must be to have Covington reported as having no interest in education. There has been sufficient interest to look after the comfort of the scholars, by procuring better rooms. Our old dilapidated rat roasts in which our Boro schools have been held, are abandoned. Covington is coming up. It has got a Literary Association and a Debating Club. The first, I will speak of, as it is of the most importance. The principal attraction of the Association is the *Health*, a paper which is issued under the auspices of the Association. Each male member is obliged to contribute an original article, each week, or be fined. The first number contained something like fifteen original contributions. All of them were creditable to the authors, and speaks well for the disinterested educators of this Boro. The *Health* will not, it is presumed injure the circulation of the *Agitator* or *Democrat* in this section of the county.

W. H. Davis of Elmira, gave one of his pleasing drawing-room entertainments on Saturday evening last week, and if we are to judge the young eloquist by the applause elicited on the occasion, he was successful in entertaining his audience. Mr. Davis is young in years, but old in experience. Tragedy is his forte. I should judge the gentleman was capable of carrying the "heavy parts." Success to him.

For the Agitator. A Teachers' Institute. For mutual improvement, the teachers of Charleston, Delmar, and Wellsboro, have reorganized a Teachers' Institute from one formerly instituted by the teachers of Delmar.

The members assemble semi-monthly for the purpose of comparing methods of instruction in such branches as are taught in our common schools.

The next session will be held at the Red School House in this Boro, on Saturday, February 11th, 1860, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing until 4 o'clock P. M.

At the last session the Executive Committee reported the following order of business: 1st. Arithmetic, Interest by Alfred Stone. 2d. Reading, by Asaph Bacon. 3d. Instruction from 12 o'clock till one. 4th. Grammar, by R. B. Webb. 5th. Discussion of the following resolution: Resolved, That the older pupils in our Winter Schools should receive more attention than the younger ones.

6th. Essays, by Miss M. Blair, and Van Valkenberg. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Per order of Committee, J. WALBRIDGE, Pres't.

From Middlebury. MIDDLEBURY, January 28, 1860. Mr. Young: The Sham-Democracy gave notice that there would be a meeting at Keeneyville to-night for the nomination of officers to be supported at the ensuing town election.—Hoping to learn something about that bewilder party from the speeches of the leaders, I attended. They waited till 8 o'clock, and at this hour there were fourteen persons present, ten Democrats and four Republicans. Erastus Niles was called to preside and Clark Brown was Secretary. No speeches were made and the meeting proceeded to nominate officers.—Daniel Holliday was nominated for Justice by two votes, the other eight not voting for anybody. This indicates the enthusiasm of the meeting.

A barn owned by Alonzo Long, in Troy township, was set on fire on Sunday night last, and entirely destroyed. It will be remembered that Mr. L. recently suffered quite a heavy loss from the burning of a barn and its contents, in Troy township. Believing that both fires were the work of the same person, or band of persons, the Burgess of Troy through has offered a reward of \$500, for the apprehension of the perpetrator of such a crime.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Feb. 9, 1860.

S. M. PENNINGTON & Co., 110 Nassau St., New York, and 30 State St., Boston, are the Agents for the *Agitator*, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and the Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

Helpful Impending Crisis. The Book about which the Disunionists in Congress are making such a fuss, is on hand and for sale at the Agitator office.

To any person who will send us Five Subscribers to the *Agitator* we will send a copy of the Fifty Cent Edition of the above work, free of postage.

Court week will afford an excellent opportunity to those whose subscriptions to the *Agitator* have expired or are about to expire, to renew the same. Our agents in the different townships will receive subscriptions and give receipts in our name. If each subscriber would ask one of his neighbors to subscribe, we would be relieved from present pecuniary embarrassment and be able to make the paper still better than it is. Will you try?

From the Auditor General's Report just received we find that the following sums of money have been paid into the State Treasury, from Tioga County for the fiscal year ending Nov. 20, 1859:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Tax on Bank Stock (\$160.83), Tioga Improvement Company (480.00), Tax on Real and Personal Estate (2,262.17), Tavern Licenses (336.83), Retailers Licenses (274.73), Circus Licenses (47.50), Restaurant Licenses (65.50), Tax on Writs &c. (903.59), Enrollment of Laws (200.00), Accrued Interest (17.68), Total (\$4,759.83).

Amount received from State Treasury: For Common Schools, \$1,498.40. The following items will be found interesting: Valuation of property in Tioga County in 1859, \$1,802,248.00. Assessed Tax, 4,548.57. There were in 1859, 6,994 taxable inhabitants in the County.

The Legislature. As a general thing the proceedings of the State Legislature are of little importance to the people. Private or special acts—such as for instance the incorporation of the Bungtown Water Works or the amendment to the Blawie Gas Company's Charter—do not interest anybody but the inhabitants of the above named towns. Yet under existing laws such acts are necessary and there must be a legislature to pass them. In Michigan and Ohio and some other States there are general laws making such legislation unnecessary, by giving to the Courts the power to grant charters, and we are glad to see that even in our own State we are not so badly cursed with this kind of legislation as we were some years ago.

We are glad to know that our immediate representative in the Assembly, Mr. Williston, is opposed to this kind of legislation and has been all along. We notice with pleasure that as Chairman of the Committee on Banks he has reported a General Free Banking Law, which if passed, will place banking upon a safe basis, and secure the holders of bills against loss by the knavery, speculations and frauds of dishonest bankers. We have not a copy of the Act, but learn that it provides that all issues are to be secured by deposits of State Stocks with the Auditor General to the full amount of such issues, and that it resembles in its details the Free Banking Laws of New York. Mr. Williston has made ineffectual attempts to secure the passage of such a law before, but now with a Republican majority to back him he can scarcely fail this time.

The following Resolutions relative to the organization of the Lower House of Congress came up for discussion on Tuesday 17th January and was passed by a strict party vote, 61 yeas to 31 nays, the Democrats applauding and endorsing the disorganizers:

Resolved, By the Senate, &c. That the firm and dignified course pursued by the Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, who have opposed the present faithless and corrupt National Administration in the protracted contest in reference to the election of a Speaker—their patriotic and steadfast determination to perform their duty as manifested in their continued efforts to secure an organization of the House of Representatives without delay, and in such a manner as to expose the mal-practices of the administration, protect the individual interests of the country, and guard the freedom of the Territories, and the rights and Union of the States; and the wise forbearance with which they have refrained from engaging in exciting and angry discussions, while the pledges of the Government remain unredemmed, and her honest creditors are suffering, merits the most cordial approbation of this General Assembly, and the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania remains, as ever, faithful and true to the Constitution and the Union, and determined that they shall be maintained—that the reasonable threats of disunion uttered by the adherents of the present National Administration on the floor of Congress, will not deter her people from the expression of their political views, and the proper protection of her interests, but will be treated with the utmost contempt and scorn, while any attempt to carry such threats into execution, will be met by her determined resistance.

Upon these Resolutions Mr. Williston is reported to have made an able and lengthy speech, but as we have not seen it we can give no portion of it to our readers.

On the 18th a series of Tariff Resolutions were offered by Mr. Strong. A correspondent of the *Argus* says that the Democracy boasted that they would all vote for the resolutions, but were not content to do so as they stood, and therefore attempted to insert a clause endorsing James Buchanan and his tariff policy. This

being voted down, a clause was inserted, without opposition, repudiating him as being insincere in his profession upon that subject. The resolutions then passed, yeas 63, nays 23, but one democrat voting for them. What a record they have made!

On the 20th, an act was passed declaring Babb's Creek a public high way.

Congress. The New York papers of Monday describe the scenes in the House on Friday last on the occasion of a ballot for Speaker—the Thirty-Ninth—as one of the most intense excitement and confusion. The ballot occupied three hours, and the galleries were crowded with anxious spectators. Smith of North Carolina, a South-American-Democratic-Pro-Slavery-Old-Line-Whig-Know-Nothing was voted for by the Democrats North and South while the Republicans stuck to John Sherman as usual. The result was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Whole number of votes (228), Necessary to a choice (115), Smith had (112), Sherman had (106), Scattering (10).

It will be seen by this that the Speakership question is now narrowing itself down to a crisis and the probability is that a Speaker was elected on Monday though we have heard nothing of this up to the hour of going to press.—After the vote was taken on Friday, Mr. Sherman called a caucus of Republicans to meet him on Saturday and at this meeting he announced his indisposition to permit a further use of his name; and begged his supporters to select another more likely to concentrate a successful vote. The caucus at once entered upon the discussion of other names; that of Mr. Pennington, of New-Jersey, being the one, which by the general voice, offered the only hope of a triumph. It was understood that three leading Anti-Lecompton Democrats, Messrs. Reynolds, Higges, and Adrian, were ready to vote for Mr. Pennington; and supposing the Republican vote to go for him en masse, he would thus obtain a tie vote in a full house. In that event he was to be constrained to vote for himself and so close the contest. The fortunate result of this arrangement is so confidently anticipated, that an organization of the House this week is set down as perfectly assured.

Cassius M. Clay on the Dissolution of the Union. Let us look a little at that thing of dissolution. A body would suppose with Canada far removed, that when it has become dangerous for me to speak where there are millions of white men to a few hundred thousand slaves, that slave property had become unsafe. Dissolve the Union, and move the line to the north of the Ohio, and would you have additional security? Does any man suppose it is any man enough to suppose, that if these people, once bound together by a common brotherhood of suffering, by association in churches, by a common Christianity, by the ties of education, cannot remain in peace in the Union, that they would remain in peace out of it? Does Mr. Breckinridge or Governor Magoffin suppose such a case as that?

You have your answer when you see Gov. Wise, who, in the last Presidential race, talked of seizing upon the arsenal and marching to Washington, to take possession of the archives, and preventing the inauguration of a Republican President; saying now, if there is any fighting to be done it is to be done in the Union, and not out of it; when you see your Democratic orators talking round, and becoming the defenders of the Union. Don't you all begin to see the folly of this thing? Don't you all see, what all men of common sense must see, outside of the Union there lies less security for slave property? Certainly you do! Nobody supposes that there would be anything other than the way Mr. Caldwell said to-day. Do you suppose that you would have peace? No, sir, it would be war to the knife—and the knife to the hilt. That is what would be the result.—Where is your security for your slave property then? Would you, eight millions of white men, enter upon a contest with twenty millions, and hold your slaves at home? It is not to be heard of. More safety! No! The fact is, you would have to sacrifice your negroes, use France and Hungary did at the beginning of the war. Then what would you gain, so far as you are slaveholders? What are non-slaveholders to gain? Why, gentlemen, you ask all of us non-slaveholders of the Union, who have borne all the oppression, to sacrifice all the liberty we have: to return to those rules and regulations of despotism, against which we rose up in arms in 1774.

What do you propose to give us in lieu of this great Union as a protection? Why, the Charleston *Mercury* and the Richmond *Engquirer* say, "We will send to Louis Napoleon, and we will ask him to send us some troops to defend us!" Oh, shame! shame! Are you going to bring us to this? Is this the reward that you offer us—that you will call on Louis Napoleon, the despot of France, and his troops, and he will defend us against these Northern traitors and fanatics? Are you ready for that, Democrats? We have been led long by Democratic leaders. Is this the feast to which you have invited us—that, after you can no longer be preserved, they will get Louis Napoleon (they can't trust Victoria, she has too many notions of freedom about her) to preserve us? What does it mean? It means going absolutely back into French despotism. Are you ready for that?

We preach no new doctrine—we invoke no new God—but, standing by the old doctrine of '76, upon which our fathers fought and died, we say, with Crittenden, that "that which is good to stand upon is good ground to fall upon." We invoke the people of the North and South to stand by the Constitution of the United States, and vindicate it beyond the possibility of a doubt. Who are the men that have avowed the intention to dissolve the Union! Look at all our records. Not a single county meeting, nor district convention, nor State assembly, nor national convention of the Republican party, has ever declared that, in any emergency, they will dissolve the Union. No, sir, we say all the time that we submit to Democratic rule while you slaveholders rule us, and we submit because we know of no other policy, no other alternative, except it be force, and when that is used all law is silent, and the Government becomes a despotism: whenever you resort to

which is continually at war because it does not stand by any constitution or law. All our pledges and our antecedents prove that we are bound to be loyal to the Union of these States; and, therefore, I say we can safely claim your suffrages, not taking us by our avowals, but taking us by our acts. If we have submitted for eighty years, we are willing to submit for eighty years more, unless we can persuade you to take hold of these glorious privileges which we feel to be right.

Adjoining Counties. Lycoming—Mr. James Jones, of the Jersey Shore *Vedette*, has associated his brother, Thomas Jones, with him as the assistant editor.

A man in Muncy, on whose premises quite a store of stolen articles of various kinds were found, escaped from the constable while under arrest, bounded into the fields towards Northumberland county, and escaped. His name is Robert Stall, and he had been thieving for months.

A house near Montgomery's station in Clinton township, this county, belonging to John Kinsey, Esq., and occupied by John Murphy, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon last, and two children of the latter perished in the flames. It appears that in the absence of Mr. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy left her three children alone in the house while she went to her mother's, a short distance off, and it is supposed the eldest, a boy of four years, set fire to the window curtain with a match, and then made his escape from the house—the two younger ones perished.—*Muncy Luminary*.

Iron Ore in considerable quantity, and of good quality, we learn, has been discovered on land belonging to Simon Dewalt, three or four miles north-west of this Borough. The discovery of the several ore beds in this neighborhood in the past year or two, might lead us to hope that ere long we should have something in the shape of Iron works erected in our midst, if we had proper revenue laws, but as it is there is no prospect of such an event, however desirable it may be. On the contrary, we notice that in several sections of the State where there are iron works, that instead of their being in a flourishing condition as they should be, they are in the hands of the Sheriffs and advertised for sale.—*Luminary*.

Pretty Sharp Practical Joking.—Two prominent gentlemen of Williamsport, whom we shall call A. B. and C. D., have recently been carrying on some practical joking worth relating in print. Sojourning in the family of A. B. is a young lady relative, whom C. D. escorted home one evening some weeks ago.—The family being absent, on their entrance, and having just replenished their larder with a stock of pumpkin pies, C. D. was invited by the lady to assist in demolishing one of them, and the invitation was accepted by him. The next day A. B., finding out the doings of the previous evening, and being "a fellow of infinite jest," who would travel all night in the rain to perpetrate a good joke, immediately set about to devise fun. Proceeding to the office of a Justice of the Peace, he had a summons for trover and conversion issued against C. D., and a subpoena as a witness for the young lady.—Both documents were placed in the hands of a Constable and regularly served upon the parties. The lady was considerably alarmed; but C. D., to reach whom the officer had to travel a mile or two, was thunder-struck. What could it mean! He was not aware of owing A. B. anything, or of having trespassed upon his rights or property! However, after all sorts of surmises as to the meaning of the suit, he started off to hunt A. B., ascertain the cause of grievance, and endeavor to have it arranged without further resort to the law. After traveling the greater part of the distance, the joking propensities of the prosecutor struck him; light dawned upon his eyes; and throwing up his hands, he exclaimed to his official companion, "Pumpkin pies, by jingo!" Of course the story of the "sell" spread all over the town, and A. B. chuckling over it, thought that a fitting end of the whole matter. Not so however, with C. D. He had been too badly sold to quietly yield, without an effort at retaliation. So, dusting off his legal knowledge, he made his appearance at the Justice's office, on the day named in the summons, remained there until after the hour fixed for the hearing, and then demanded that a judgment of fifty cents be entered in his favor, against the plaintiff—the law, it seems, allowing him that for his trouble, in default of the appearance of the prosecutor. Judgment was accordingly entered in his behalf for that amount. At the proper time he directed an execution to issue, and placing it in the hands of a constable, directed the officer to forthwith levy upon and advertise for sale six pumpkin pies, as the property of A. B.—he guaranteeing the officer that the property would be forthcoming when required. Late last week the town was accordingly posted all over with Constable's-sale bills, advertising the six pies, which, by virtue of a certain writ were "seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. B."—"The sale to be continued from day to day until all were disposed of." Imagine, if you please, the utter confounding of A. B. when he heard of the bills, and saw how he had been "sold" at his own "selling."—*Lycoming Gazette*.

Bradford.—We find the following *jeu d'esprit* in the *Evening Post*. The author seems to have a realizing sense of the danger to which his countrymen are exposed when they venture to see for themselves the beauties of the "peculiar institution." The experience of CRANGALE and others will add force to the warning:

BIDDY O'LEATHERY'S OPINION OF THE SOUTH.—Arrah, Biddy, my jewel, don't go to the South. For an Irishman there dare not open his mouth; If a word about niggers he'd happen to say, They wouldynch him at once, without any delay. If he looked for a cent, they'd not let him go far; Without giving him one made of feathers and tar; And they'd give him still more without thinking it wrong, Such as thirty-nine lashes to help him along. You may talk of this country, the land of the free, But such freedom as that don't exactly suit me; And I would much longer stay to remain, I would rather go back to old Ireland again.

TOWANDA, Pa., 1860. CONYER. A horse race for a purse of \$25 took place at Athens last Saturday, between the "Kingsbury Horse," of Sheshequin, and the "Gibbs Mare," of Athens. The Sheshequin "dog," carried off the laurels. As usual we suppose the occasion was animated by bad whiskey and loud betting.—*Warveley Advocate*.

Warren.—A SICKLES AFFAIR.—On Monday evening this town was the scene of one of those criminal affairs which tend to excite men's minds to the highest pitch. As the whole affair is to be investigated in Court and there appears to be no attempt to conceal the names of the actors in it we will give a brief account of what took place. Mr. Wm. Whitney, a man quite extensively known as a lumberman residing in Kenza township in this county, has for some time past had reason to suspect the constancy

of his wife. The supposed paramour was a man in the employ of Mr. W. named NELSON LUCE. Mr. W. was convinced that these parties had indulged their criminal tastes; but as he emphatically expressed it, although he "knew it; he could not prove it." A plan was laid: Mr. W. pretended to start on a visit to Elmira N. Y., to be gone a week or two; Mrs. WHITNEY being informed that a package containing \$1,000 would be received at the Express office in Warren, which she must take out. Instead of going to Elmira, Mr. W. comes to Warren, where he has remained since Friday last unobserved.—Monday afternoon Mrs. W. accompanied by LUCE arrived in town, stopping at the Carver House. The package of money had not arrived, (and Mr. W. does not expect it,) and the couple concluded to stop all night. By special request of LUCE they secured "adjoining rooms" and retired to their apartments quite early. The denouement of it was that about 9 o'clock, Mr. W. with a party of friends, suddenly burst into Mrs. W.'s room, where the enraged husband had ocular evidence of his wife's infidelity. The guilty paramour was very roughly handled, and his cries of murder soon brought a crowd to the scene of disturbance. His wounds were dressed by a physician and he was lodged in jail to await an investigation of the charges preferred against him. A summons in divorce has also been served upon Mrs. WHITNEY, and it is likely that Mr. W. will have no trouble in securing a divorce as soon as the law can give it. Mrs. W. is said to be quite a good looking woman, and is a second-cousin to her husband.

LUCE had an investigation before a Justice, on Tuesday afternoon and a commitment made out, but he was allowed to give "leg bail," and the last seen of him, he was making good time towards "York State." Mrs. W., left for the East on the cars Wednesday morning. *Sawney's* *qu'pent*.

We have heard a rumor, which says that during the absence of a man near Warren from home, his wife was persuaded by some gay deceiver to leave the domicile of her lord and master. The parties packed up their duds and furniture and put off for the West with three children. They were pursued by the husband, who overhauled them near the Ohio line. We have not learned the sequel to this runaway yet.—*Eric Dispatch*.

Potter.—We are informed that a movement is on foot to form a new County out of parts of Potter, McKean, Elk and Clinton—the portion of this county proposed to be embraced being the townships of Wharton and Portage.—*Journal*.

We learn that a young man named Almeron Lyman, son of John Lyman, Esq., of Roulet township, was seriously injured one day last week by a saw-log rolling upon him, while unloading at a landing on the Allegheny Portage in this county. He is, however, getting better at last accounts.—*Journal*.

We compile the following items from the Auditor General's Report:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Tax on Real and Personal Estate received in 1859 from Treas. Rees (\$423.78), From Hydron former Treasurer (627.58), Ellis (400.00), Retailers Licenses (270.73), Taxes on Writs &c. (637.57), Accrued Interest (41.37), Total (\$2,431.02).

Received from the State for Common Schools, \$633.84.

The valuation of property in Potter County in 1859 was \$730,748. Assessment of State tax \$1,916. Taxable inhabitants in 1859, 2,195.

"Some Feeble Remarks." The following response to the attack of James Gordon Bennett, editor of the *New York Herald*, on Mr. Pryor, of Va., is one of the fiercest that we ever read. It was delivered in the House of Representatives on the 20th inst.—James Gordon Bennett has of late been the bosom friend and almost constant visitor of President Buchanan.

Mr. Pryor (Dem., Va.)—I call the attention of the House to an article in the *N. Y. Herald*, but I wish to protest that I feel under no obligations to respond to anything that issues from the pen and the inspiration of James Gordon Bennett. I should debase the dignity of my position and affront the feelings of the members, if I should admit the propriety or necessity of recognizing any remarks of that notorious individual. A man who is conspicuous by the persistent and flagrant violations of the rights and virtuous instincts of humanity, who has supplied himself with money and means of pernicious influence by extorting contributions from the fear of innocence, and levying subsidies upon the gratitude of sympathetic and confederate crimes; a wretch who wears upon his back the scars of many a merited chastisement and upon his heart the taint of every conceivable abomination; a miscreant who in consenting to the dishonor of his own family, and the profanation of the most sacred relations of life, has committed a crime for which language has no commensurate terms of scorn and contempt; a vile and filthy beast, whose name is the execration of both continents, and from whose contact truth and virtue shrink as from the touch of pestilence; a fiend who is denied the privilege of fellowship with men; an exile from the courtesies and charities of the social circle, who wears out, and is condemned to wear out, the small remnant of a guilty and miserable existence in a solitude for which the rewards of a prostituted press can purchase him no relief. I repeat to the House, that I do not mean to discuss anything which would shock them by alluding in any way to that base individual who, by a course of unalterable and unapproachable infamy, distinguished and stigmatized himself to the shame and opprobrium of humanity, but this I will not deny that he has some pretension of apology for the attack on me. In the discharge of my duty as a journalist I have had frequent occasion to lash him, until even his rhinoceros hide has written beneath the execrating lash.

Let him continue his assualls. The enmity of James Gordon Bennett is the most satisfactory and sufficient attestation of the character of a gentleman, while his applause is an argument of suspicion.

Prentice's Washington Experience.—The Revolver Question. When we were in Washington two or three weeks ago, we heard from all quarters that the great mass of the members of both sections were heavily freighted with all sorts of portable facilities for letting blood. We believe we were rather a pet of both sections, and we hope we betray no sacred confidence in saying that whenever Northern or Southern members got a little quarrel, they drew their arms abroad in

ately around us (of course to steady themselves) we almost invariably felt the butts of pistols, and the hafts of bowie knives press against our

One morning we put our overcoat in the rack at Brown's Hotel and went in to breakfast.—When we returned, our coat was gone, but another somewhat resembling it lay near. We took up the latter, but put it back without finding a big, frightful-looking revolver in one of the pockets. With some misgivings, opening what he suspected to be an infernal machine, we took up the next, and lo, there in the other that we didn't stop to examine.—Finding the rack to be a well furnished arsenal, we withdrew, and the day being cold, we remained an hour and a half in the hotel, carefully scrutinizing the integuments of every gentleman that seemed to have a particularly general overcoat. At length we returned to the arsenal, and the coat first examined by us, still remained there. Concluding that even a burglar couldn't have been breakfasting so long unless upon burning coals and aquafortis, we were about calling for a servant to take the fire-arms out of the pocket, (we have a moral antipathy to touching such things ourselves) intending to wear the coat, for it was a very handsome one until we could encounter our own handsomer one. At that moment, a very mild-mannered Western member of Congress stepped up with an embarrassed look, and saying at once that we looked like a gentleman who had lost something, remarked that he really believed he had got somebody else's overcoat. The matter was all made right at once, but we couldn't help thinking how awkward and insecure the member must have felt, when, in the very act, perhaps, of walking about among other Congressional belligerents, he had thrust his hand into what he supposed to be his pocket, and found nothing there more dangerous to life than a dozen pretty notes from a dozen pretty peccesses.

MARRIED. In Mansfield, Jan. 23, by Rev. R. L. Still, Mr. P. M. CLARK, Treas. Mansfield Sewing and M. SARAH A. KENNEDY, of the city of New York.

In Richmond, Jan. 22, by Hon. Wm. Egan Esq. Mr. ASA SLINGERLAND and Miss CHARLETTA KINS, both of Chandlerburg, Tioga Co. Pa.

At Elkland Boro, on the 15th Nov., 1859, by Elder Denedict, Mr. DAVID A. SHULTEIT and Miss RRIET ADEL of Farmington.

By the same, Nov. 20, Mr. JOHN CHAS. EAND Mrs. JANE BENNETT—all of Elkland Boro.

DIED. In Keeneyville, Jan. 26th, SARAH ANN, wife of Lorenzo Lake, aged 28 years.

In Keeneyville, Jan. 23d, EPLNEZZER SHILLWOOD, aged 62 years.

In Covington, on the 10th inst. of emphysema, WM. R. DAVIS, aged 21 years.

(The deceased bore the lingering and painful christian patience and resignation. He was a member of the Baptist Church at Cherry Tree, 20 many years. He was a devoted and diligent member of the church, and had labored many of the strongest evidences of the reality of the Christian faith. Let his grave be a warning. "In the night of life we are all asleep.")

In Troy, Pa., Dec. 12th, HARRIETTE LOUISE wife of Benjamin Bowen, of that place, and daughter of Harry J. and Elizabeth M. Bird, of Covington, Pa., aged 28 years.

At Chicago, Ill., on the 26th Oct., 1859, OSKAR B. HATHAWAY, son of James A. Hathaway of Tioga, aged 21 years.

The following is from the *Christian Times*: "Mr. H. was a native of Tioga, Pa., but he resided some time in Chicago. He was a young man of the most noble and generous promise. Those who were his intimates say that with him were drawn to him, deeply impressed with the love and example of Christ. He was a devoted and diligent member of the church, and had labored many of the strongest evidences of the reality of the Christian faith. Let his grave be a warning. "In the night of life we are all asleep.")

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