## THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR

Later From Enrope. Later A For Antipate Victory des Juportent Baule before Scotlings - Victory des by but sides - Nine Housens Research tilles. THE PRENCH ACCOUNT.

i rate n

"The Russian army swolling by reenforce-ments from the Danite ar wolling by reenforce-ments from the Danite ar wolling by the pombined reserved of all the fouthern prov-inces, and animated by site presence of the Grand Dukes Micheal and Nicolas, attacked yesterday, Nov. 5th., the right of the Eng-liab position before Savastopol. "The English army sustained the stack with the most remarkable firmness and solid-ity. I supported it by a portion of General

ity. I supported it by a portion of General Bosquet's division which fought with admi-rable vigor as well as by the troops which were nearest to the English position. "The enemy, who far outnumbered our

force, best a retreat, with a loss estimated at from 8,000 to 9,000 men.

" The struggle lasted the whole day.

"At the same time, Gen. Forey was forced to repulse a sortie made by the garrison, and, under his energetic command, the enemy were driven back into the place, with a loss of 1.000 killed and wounded.

"This brilliant day, which was not chased without considerable loss by the allies. does the greatest honor to our arms.

"The siege continues with regularity."

CAROBERT. Signed The Morgen Post, of Vienna, has the following dispatch from

"CEERNONITZ, Nov. 11 .- On the 6th, the whole garrison of Sevastopol, amounting to 65,000 men, made a sortie.

" A furious battle ensued, which was not ended when the messenger left; but the allies had the advantage."

It was reported in Paris that the French Government had received a dispatch announcing that the storming of Sevastopol commenced, on the 5th, under very favorable circumstances.- Nothing else was known.

Another dispatch confirms that on the 4th led a practical breach.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

A tolegraph dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated November 12, states that Prince Menchibatteries, the guns in which were spiked.

" There was great loss on both sides. "The second sortie was also completely successful; the Russians having spiked fif-

teen guns. "Immediately afterward a French infantry division pursuing the retiring Russians attempied to mount to the assault, but was thrown back with immense lass."

## Letter From Gov. Duiton, of Con-necticut, on The Prohibitory Liquor Law.

DEAR SIR :- I take the earliest opportunipractical operation of the prohibitory liquor law of Connecticut. I hazard nothing by asserting that no candid enemy of the law as a business, from the State. An open grog- the Iron interest was concerned, we do not consider as quiet as any other.

have been strongly opposed to such a law the extension and multiplication of railroads and



I We recommend these who wish to purchase 3d page.

neful-books, to: examine the Catalogue of Mesers. Fowlers de Wells in another column.

17 We understand that the the Episcopal church edifics (has been thoroughly, renovated and, much beautified inside, and is again open for service.

The much talked of Seminary has been locacated (prospectively.) in Mansfield by the M.E. Con- bob because he is the greater consumer. By the forence. A meeting of the Wellsboro Stockholders laviff of '42, if we mistake, not, the duty on fine will be held in the Court. Hause, this afternoon at 2" fabrics was less than on coarser fabries. This ent 'elock.

#### A Few Words about Protection.

WE notice in several exchanges that an egitation of the Tariff question is anticipated in the next Congress, preparatory to a remission of duty on several mports, the most important being iron. The duty . on iron imposed by the tariff of 1846, by many, incorporated companies in the main, is considered to have impeded the progress of many roads in process of construction, thereby paralyzing the enterprise of capitalists and depreciating the value of real estate in these remote districts which, for want of market facilities, are unable to develop the strength of their resources. It is likewise claimed by the grounds than that of protection to such manufactures advocates of Free Trade, that the present duty on as are here spoken of. Producing the raw material iron has not benefitted the home manufacture; and further, that for revenue purposes it is superfluousthe National Treasury being in no want of it. We dissent from this view of the matter entirely, as it does not seem borne out by the facts and figures.

In another column we give a lengthy extract from an article in the N. Y. Tribune of the 20th inst., some of the views in which seem to be just, while others do not.

The laying of a tariff is of such a delicate and difficult nature that the greatest skill must fuil in so November the allies' batteries were but 150 adjusting it that it shall have an equal bearing upon yards from the walls, and that they had effec- all classes and communities of interests. This fact mems to lis at the bottom of the whole scheme of Free Trade. Men have accepted the latter doctrine

for the ostensible reason that the Protective System must be oppressive to a class illy able to sustain it. koff reports to the Emperor, under date the But this does not include consuming monopolies, 6th November, from Sevastopol, that on the whose Free Trade notions come from a baser motive 5th the garrison made two sorties-one against -Self Interest. A thorough knowledge of the vathe right flank, which was successful, and re. rious and local resources of a country so large as sulled in the capture of one of the enemy's our own, as representing the interests of its numerous districts, joined to great sagacity and provident capabilities, is requisite to such an adjustment of duties on imports as shall have the greatest equal sue the subject farther, giving all the statistics of bearing upon all.

To secure to Labor its proper income now, and to provide against its diminution in the future, is certainly not the least duty incumbent upon the mana. gers of our national affairs. To do this, some declars that dutics should be laid upon imports consist ing of manufactured stuffs particularly, not only for revenue purposes, but to enable our manufacturers to enter into successful competition with foreign establishments, or, in other words, to protect and foster home interests. The tariff of '42 was of this kind. ty of replying to your inquiries regarding the It was designed to protect those manufactores which the abundant resources of the country seem intend. ed to conduct to a prosperous and successful issue Perhaps it was designed to protect the manufactuwill deny, that it has proved more efficient | rers of cutton and iron, as much as for any other than its most sanguine friend anticipated. It object; we think it was; but while it seemed pehas completely swept the pernicious truffic, culiarly just and beneficent to the country so far as

gery cannot be found. I have not seen a per- it so in so far as the Cotton manufacturing interest son here in state of intoxication since the was affected. The burden of increased prices, confirst of August. In our cities and manufuc. sequent upon protective duties, comes necessarily turing villages, streets that were formerly con- upon the hands of the consumer. Now, there is a stantly disturbed by drunken brawls, are now wide difference in the circamstances of the classes which consume manufactured iron and cotton. The The change is so palpable, that many who iron interest depends upon the demand created by

income of Labor.

Lay'a heavy duty on the common necessaries of life and the consumer must bear it. Then the poor man must always feel the duty more than the naalize a good advance upon old prices. And we are. by no means convinced that the result, had that policy been extended to the present time, would have

compensated the poor man for this oppression. For, as a general rule, no measure that lends to build up locally and individually and oppress the masses, is just.

But the tariff of '42 was short lived. Still if is undeniable that in some way it infused new life into of Kentucky, will come in March, probably. . the sinking energies of the industrial interest, for a season, by decreasing the exports of specie. But this is to be accounted for in the most part, on other in our very midst as England does not, we are ondbled to compete with her without the aid of protective duties. The cotton manufacturing interest has worked its way up to a high place in the ranks of home industrial pursuits without protection. That there are isolated instances of failures in this branch of industry is true; but on full investigation every failure of this kind will be found not the result of foreign, but of home competition. They are the victories of vast aggregated capital over small ones -nothing more. An illustration of this once came under our notice : A company in one of the interi or villages of Connecticut engaged in the manufacture of wood combs. Scarcely had they commenced, and before they had got their wares into market, the original manufacturers, backed by a capital of nearly a million, glutted the market at a merely nominal price for the article, and kept it glutted uptil the first named Company fuiled. This was home

competition. We view the Iron interest in a different light. Protection it must have, and protection of the most jealous nature, ere our manufacturers can compete with the torcign interest. Next week we may purthis branch of industry we may be able to pick up. | fluence is inevitable, of course, but all the

#### New Publications.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK .- The December No. this popular monthly is a gorgeous one. The engraving entitled, " Praise God from whom all blessings flow !" is one of the best executed line engravings we ever saw. To young Misses as well as plished. to ladies generally, this Book is an interesting winter evening companion. Single copies \$3-two do., 95. N. B. We don't lend ours.

PHRENOLOGICAL AND WATER-CURE JOURNALS. FOWome to us as fresh, healthy and sparkling as over. ence, may, by subscribing for these two monthlies, put their children in the way of getting a complete have been strongly opposed to such a law like enterprises for its sustenance; consequently, the knowledge of physical, mental and moral science, At the late State Agricultural Fair burden of increased prices falls upon an aggregated for the latte som of two dollars yearly. By raising it whe estimated that on one day from 20,000 money capital. But the Cotton manufacturing in- a club of twenty, each of these works, containing to 30,000 persons of every condition in life terest depends upon the laboring classes, who are the 22 three column pages, devoted to every branch of den of increased prices fell upon those who had no , be had one year for 50 cents, or both for one dollar. eapital other than Labor. The difference in the ef. For 83, both Journals and Life Rlustrated; a weekfect of protective duties on public interests, imposed by paper devoted to everything useful, may be had on these branches of foreign industry, is certainly one year. We wish to raise a club of twenty, or forty to commence with the new volume in January. obvious. The effect of a high tariff on manufactured cotton Persons in any part of this county may join the this office. Persons at a distance wishing to join

AGITTATOR. The looks like is sided property. The dearity attrided to worder and children by the Cotton aris-torney is at look, suspicions. We do not belleve the winder is a settled fact, it may be well enough torney is at look, suspicions. We do not belleve the winder is a settled fact, it may be well enough torney is at look, suspicions. We do not belleve the winder is a settled fact, it may be well enough torney is at look, suspicions. We do not belleve the winder is a settled fact, it may be well enough torney is at look, suspicions. We do not belleve the winder is a settled fact, it may be well enough torney is at look. Support the winder is a settled fact, it may be well enough torney is at look. Support torney is at look. Support the board of the settle is a settled fact, it may be well enough torney is at look. Support torney is at look. Support the board of the settle is a settled fact, it may be well enough torney is at look. Support torney is at look. Support torney is at look. Support the board of the settle is a settled fact, it may be well enough torney is at look. Support torney is at look. S cut down by force, there may be an improvement; came responsible for the expense. When it is known the down by force, there may be an improvement; came responsible of the expense, when it is known stand it. I could give pleary of examples into but we have yet to see a rosy check and a rightness. If it each Lecture costs from \$30 to \$50 chis response this many of them, not so far off in time or atop in a cotton factory. And if the bonning has sublidy does not seem a triffing thing. To lighten locality. Probably there is not a school su-gained from the increase of manufactures, that gain it. 25 cents for adults, 121 cents for children have perintendent in the State who thinks of lechas been wrested, atom hy atom, from monopoliate, been fixed upon as the price of admission. Tickets while they wore straining every nerve to lessen the have been provided, and the places where they may be procured will be advertised in good season. Turg is no speculation) it/is not pot upito herefit

any particular class or individuals, but for all classe -rich and poor black and white. Should there be any surplus arising trom receipts (at the end of the courses it will be applied to the establishment of a free Library for the benefit of all, and to the accurbled the manufacturers to control the market by ing of a course of Leptures for next winter; We underselling the importer, and at the same time, re-lindo hope that the people bereabouts will emple the lecturers to bear witness, wherever they go, to their public spirit and the deep interest they feel in the onuse of public progress, ..... Josen G. SATE, the noted wit and humorous poet.

sometimes called the " flood of America," will read a poem, and probably lecture before the Institute in January. Bishop Porter will probably lecture in the latter part of the same month. Cassue M. CLAY

Summary .- Sevastopol is not, yet taken, but there has been considerable hard fighting before the city in which both parties claim the victory. The allied army is evidently in great danger of utter defeat. The Russians on the Danube, not being fair samples of the Russians in the Crimes.... A rather strange accident happened in Boston harbor on last Friday evening by which several persons lost their ives and a number more were injured. The British steamship Canada, came in collision with the steam er Ocean, crushing the latter and setting her on fire To add to the hotror of the scene, the boller of the Ocean exploded, carrying death and destruction in its course. Five persons are known to have been killed and drowned .... The ship New Era, from Bremen with 350 passengers on beard, was lately wrecked off Long Branch, N. J. Only 130 were saved.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. Conn:-Having stated the general character of North No. 2, is it worth while to account for it? Will a knowledge of the causes of her instability lead to any improvement? These questions cannot be answered intelligently without an understanding of the nature of the causes. So much of them as lies without the sphere of moral or social in-

rest it is possible to counteract and abolish. This is the proper work of the reformer; and in this age of boasted progression, there is no field where he may not enter and workwork alone if needs be-co-operate with others, if so the work may be best accom-

One of the causes of the unsteadiness of character alluded to is undoubtedly to be found in hereditary nature. It takes all sorts to make up a world-the inconstant as of 1840-42 had given us shin-plasters, but lers & Wells publishers, 308 Broadway New. York. well as any other. Many are born, as it The December numbers of both these Journals were, with a faculty to appreciate the true and the noble, but without the ability to "con-After wading for a whole month through the politics tinue in well doing"-endowed with a strong horrible accidents, murders and nameless villainies sympathy for right and justice, without courthat combine to make up newspaper literature, it is age to "face the lion in the way." Others a real comfort to sit down and read these two month-) are so constituted that the whole; or principal ics. As a triend of human progress, we carnestly, aim. of their life is personal distinction .--recommend them to all; for no one can read a sin. Who regard the world as a stage and themgle number of either without becoming wiser and selves the players. In all the highways of better fitted for the part that he or she is to act in file, these are found to be the most active, the drama of true life. Parents anable to give their and the "wisest in their generation." They children an education in the higher branches of sci- have all been taken up into some "high mountain," and there have sold themselves for some "kingdom of this world;" and hence their life of Devil-worship-the price stipulated. The theory of their life is all built upon secular, if not selfish, considerations; regarding man as only an intelligent brute, limited in all his interests to the term of his "natural life;" or if more than that, only transmitting to his children wealth and a name. This is not to say that nothing better is ever in their thoughts; but, that so much, is all that their produce implies. We and, by help of tables so constructed, to mysmay add to these a very large number who tify its readers as to the tendency of the exare not utterly sold; but who, so far as the interests of humanity are concerned, might as well be. Well, what of all this? Is it a fixed factin its present extent irremediable? If it is so, where is the religious or moral teacher that has any business in the world! He can do na good; and might more wisely spend his time in seeing to his own selfish interests. Is it not true that thousands of teachers' have approximated to this conclusion, and therefore follow the business of hand and unflinching eye against the dearest rights of humanity ? 'I will not undertake to answer this question. The responsibility is not measurable, because we have not capacity to discern how much is due to nature and how much to culture. One thing appears to nay, must admit, that very few teachers of any class are to be found, who have both the proper amount of courage, and the true perception of what the age needs to have taught undertake to say, that nearly all who really understand the need, do more or less evade. the responsibility of innovation, and wait, and wait, and wait for the blessed day, when men will hear them gladly. Meanwhile, (shall I in the late elections. The world owes them a debt except the pulpit?) they falter with the lower motives of covetousness and ambition, as a kind of substitute for the higher juducements -which are to be presented-" when the world is ready to appreciate them." And so a kind of religion-call it indralism if you like is extant, which ignores the great that that man is capable of a better, a higher, a nobler, a safer, and happler pursuit than those of wealth, office and fame. Did any York, which for a season seemed given over to rum body ever, hear children in school encouraged to perseverance by any higher ball than the possibility of being President, or Governor, or Senator, &c., or of becoming the wife of The heavens of Freedom are freer from troubled such. I have once, when a very young pu-clouds than ever. Troubled faces begin to look pil, heard from the mouth of a visitor, a ven-cheerful. Hopes that had almost been nipped with erable and worthy religious teacher, the max-the frost of despair are bursting into a fresher bloom im-re diligence maketh trith :" and I wonth im--" diligence maketh rich ;" and I wohloseth all. So keep up your spirits, and a player by reason of the increased value of farm-pro-fig for care "" and in the increased value of farm-pro-ducts, the operative gains nothing, comparatively. of 30,000 majority. the "chief end" of school probation. That for want of a means of exchanging the pro- I oftentimes of honesty too,"

man was Qusker and did not set a high value upon the positions of President, Gover-nor, cc. Wealth was the great material good as by understood it. Without doubt he know of womething better than wealth, but was of opinion that we boys could not understand it. I could give plenty of examples like turing either pupils or parents in any higher strain. " Some of these boys may, for what any one now knows, be Governors or Presifore they should be diligent, orderly and mo-ral. The idea of a life blessed in the doing of good, and cultivation of the intellect and sentiment to that end, seems to be lotally for-gotten, and the idea of notability and fame is all in all. In short the newspapers also treat children and adults with the same doctrine, as a general thing; and all over this American world, prevails a shyneas regarding the higer destiny of humanity, so that it is, in most places, and at nearly all times, considered bad manners, to mention the Higher Law by any of it snames, or to hint at anything worthier than material thrift. Is it not a fact that our popular religion is a pure materialism, and does not this account for the existence of that large portion of the North which is so impracticable for political philan-SCIRE FACIAS. thropy ?

### Wellsborough Academy.

The fall term of this institution closed last week. The committee, who by invitation at tended on Thursday and Friday, deem it due to all concerned to say, that the good order with which the examination was conducted and the correct deportment of the school generally, were highly creditable to the skill and faithfulness of the Teachers, and to the intellectual and moral character of the Pupils The progress evinced in the various branches of science, gives promise of future usefulness to our Academy under the conduct of the present Principal, Mr. REVNOLDS.

É. PRATT, R. G. WHITE, W. B. CLYMER, ISAIAH MOMAHON, A. A. MARPLE.

Eight years since, says the New York Tribune, the crops of Europe failed, and our farmers were called upon to supply the deficiency of food thereby produced. We then, under "the benign influence" of that policy, which had in the brief period of five years raised the nation from the lowest depth of gloom and despondency to a state of high prosperity, were enabled to infuse into the circulation of the country no less than twenty-two millions of gold-and the reason why we are enabled to do this, was, that, by help of the tariff of 1842, we were supplying ourselves with home-inade iron, home-made cloth. and home-grown sugar. The revenue tariff the protective tariff of 1642 gave us gold and silver. Simultancously with this failure of foreign crops, the Polk Administration, with Mr. Walker for its manager, had succeeded, by help of corruption and intimidation, in forcing upon the people an abandonment o that policy to which they had been indebted for a resuscitation more remarkable than any elsewhere recorded in history-and forthwith we were assured that it was to that change these results were due. While repudiating the protective policy, Mr. Walker stole its thunder. The crops, however, had failed before the tariff had been altered, and besides. the unfavorable weather of the spring and summer of 1846 could scarcely be attributed to an act of our Congress that had no liv ing existence until the expiration of nearly half of the fiscal year in which the corn was exported and the gold imported to pay for it. These results were, however, too brilliant not to be claimed for free trade; and thus it is that our neighbor of The Journal continues to claim 1846-7 as a free trade year. isting system. So, too, was it with Mr. Walker. Under free trade, all future years were to surpass the last year of the tariff of 1842; and we were, before this time, to export food to the amount of a thousand millions of dollars a year, import gold from every quarter of the earth, and have iron so cheap that almost every man could have a rnilroad to his own door-the comment upon which is to be found in the fact that, to reduce the price of food at home, we have just agreed to admit that of Canada free of duty, as a stop to the Canadians to keep them out of the Union-that gold is so scarce as to be worth two per cent, per month-and that the difficulty of making roads is so great that the author of the tariff of 1846 has just failed, or, if all reports are true, has barely escaped failing, in all his efforts to raise the wind to the extent required for the first payment on the Moonshine Railroad ! He is punished. "Curses," says the Eastern proverb, always come home " to roost ;" and such would seem now to be the case with Mr. Walker, who, whether he has now raised \$300,000 or not, will never make his road under his system of policy. Four years after the passage of the act of 1846, Culifornia Gold was discovered. This was a god-send to the free traders, as it gave a brief respire to the system under which, in 1850, we were gradually closing all the mills, furnaces and mines of the country. Since then, our product of gold has averaged about fifty millions of dollars a year, and yet are we everywhere surrounded with evidences that money is rapidly becoming an unattainable commodity. From day to day we hear of stoppages of banks and bankers in almost every part of the country, unable to redeem the circulation that, in the present prostration of trade, is so rapidly "thrown back upon them. They have securilies in abundance, but no money. From day to day we huar of failures of merchants with property in abundance, who cannot command money. Manulacturers are everywhere stopping for want of money. A thousand men are just discharged by one establishment in Maryland for want of money. Railroads are everywhere stopped for want of money. Houses case to be built, cloth, iron and all other commodities cease to be bought for want of money. Paralysis is thus gradually coming over the whole system

ions of the commodity for want of which the laborer a deprived of temploymen, the mer. chant is loging histtrade, the manufacturer is competied to close his doors, the farmer ikely to lose his market, and the owners of houses and shops in this City are likely to lose half, if not even two-thirds, of them rents."

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rents. To what quarters does this most valuable commodify go 1. First to England, but there it does not star to stay; for she like our. selves, isstrying a free trade experiment, and forcing her people, to eat, foreign wheat, as we are forcing ours to consume foreign iron. goes to France, Belgium and Germany, and there it stays; and the reason why it stays is that these countries are steadily pursuing the same policy under which this country was so rapidly and wonderfully resuscitated from 1842 to 1647—the policy that tends to place the artisan by the side of the farmer\_ the policy of protection for the sake of oro. tection, and not as merely. incidental to the collection of revenue, . In all those countries money is cheap, and manufacturers, farmers, land-owners and house-owners are prosper. ing together; whereas, in all the free trade countries of the world, all are being runed together - and here, under revenue protection, that is daily and hourly evaded by means of falsehood and perjury, all seem likely 1000

to be involved in one common ruin, If we would avoid this ruin, we must slop the drain of gold. Without that, this para. tysis must go on until it shall result in the same near approach to death that was wit. nessed in 1842. Without'a medium of circulation there can be no motion in society, and, the penny paper must suffer in common with the factory, the furnace, the coal mine. and the ship. All prosper together, and must deeline together, and the owners of all are called upon to unite their efforts to produce a change in the policy under which all-the money lender excepted-are now so severely suffering.

For'years we have admonished the rail. road makers that their roads could never be completed unless they determined to look at home for iron ; and the merchants that their trade could never permanently prosper while it remained dependent on the sale of bonds: and the property holders of our City that their rents could never be maintained under the er. isting system-but the answer has always been that we were wonderfully prosperous. that no change was to be apprehended, that we were croakers, and that we desired 'o build up one interest at the expense of all others. The change predicted has, however, come. Real estate cannot now be sold --Rents have greatly fallen. Ships command scarcely half their cost. Stores are being closed. Carpenters, masons, machinists furnace men and laborers of all kinds are being discharged, and now the question is arising, Why is it that this change has come over " the spiret of our dream" of prosperity !

The answer to this question is simple.-We are exporting the money which consututes the basis of the credit, of banks, merchants, manufactures, ship owners, carpeaters, bricklayers, masons, furnace men, machinists, and enables all these people to effect the exchanges of society, Exchanges are, therefore, gradually ceasing. The abore gets no wages, and he ceases to be a customer at the store. The storekeeper cannot sell cloth, and he ceases to be a customer to the manufacturer. The manufacturer cannot sell, and he censes to want iron. The ronmaker cannot sell, and he ceases to want coal. The coal-man cannot sell, and he ceases to want miners. The miners go out of employ. and they cease to be able to buy food. 1m thus, because labor power of the country s rendered idle and unproductive, the consequences of which fall then with greatest severity upon the owners of houses, lots and lan ds. While bonds could be sold that is while we could obtain iron and cloth upon out promises to pay at some future time-we kept part of the gold of California, and this gave an appearance of prosperity, but it was exactly the same that is enjoyed by the man who lives in a large house, dresses well, and gives good dinners, but leaves his butcher, his baker, and his tailor unpaid. For a time his credit is good, but at length he pays 10, 12 or 20 per cent, for money, and again, ailer a time, he figures before the world as a bankrupt. Just so have we been doing. In 1846. we had commenced paying off the debts contracted from 1836 to 1842, and we did so bebecause we then had that real prosperity which results from making cloth and iron for ourselves. In 1848, we commenced the work of closing mines and furnaces and mills. and went abroad to buy cloth and iron with bonds, and so long as the bonds would sell. all went well, but that resource is now exhausted. We have tried eight, ten, and twelvesper cent, and now are selling stocks and bonds bearing large interest at enormous discounts, and the larger the discount the nearer do we approach to that abyss of min from which we were extracted by help of the tariff of 1842. HORRIBLE ACCIDENT .- A very distressing accident is reported to have occurred in Wilinmsport on Monday last, in the family of Mr. A. J. Troul, lately connected with the Sullivan Democrat, but now of the Independent Press. He was residing with the editor of the Press, and on the morning of the day mentioned, when the family were at breakfast, Itheir youngest child, an infant some seven months old, was left steeping in the cradle in an adjoining room. After breakfast when the parents returned to the room, it was found lying on the hearth literally burnt to death ! As the cradle was near the fire it is supposed that it was apset by the movements of the child, which, falling into the fire, thus perished without uttering a cry.ing character, and fell with the force of an avalanche upon the bereaved parents .- News Letter.

Hard Times and Their Remedy.

were assembled, and not a solitary drunkard greatest consumers, for its support. Thus, the bur- useful knowledge, and beautifully illustrated, may was seen, and not the slightest disturbance was made-the effect was so manifest, that the law has been regarded with more favor since than it was before.

The statistics of our courts and prisons, prove that criminal prosecutions are rapidly diminishing in number. Some jails are almost lenaniless.

The law has been thoroughly executed with much less difficulty and opposition than was anticipated. In no instance has a seizure prothe law would be unpopular; and it has been found in vain to set it at defiance. The longer the beneficial results of the law are seen and felt, the more firmly it becomes established, The ridiculous idea, so industriously circulated, that the sanctity of domestic life bugbear. The home of the peaceable citi-

sen was never before so secure. The officers of the law have no occasion to break into his dwelling, and he is now free from the intrusion of the lawless victim of intemperanco.

Connecticut, by her own law, and by the laws of the adjoining States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, is now effectually guarded against the invasion of one of the worst enemics of the human race on all sides except the west. The principal obstacle in the way of complete success consists in the importation of liquors from the City of New York into this State in casks and demijohns profes. edly for private use.

May we not indulge the hope that this evil them to abandon it. With the highest res-"To Edward C. Delavan, Esq.

goods, is simply to erect the home manufacture into club and receive their papers at their respective a powerful monopoly. Now competition is the best post-offices. Specimen numbers may be seen at and only saleguard against an exorbitant demand

for the necessaries of life. We may observe an il. the club by addressing us immediately, will be enlustration of this fact in the soulless exactions of rolled. Address, M. H. Cobb, Wellsboro' Pa., or speculators in breadstuffs. These speculators form the publishers as above. duced any general excitement. Resistance 10 a distinct class, or a community of interest; and when they can control the grain market, exorbitant prices are demanded and paid for bread. But let a successful competition be established, and the floor market subsides into a state of comparative health. The same is true of the cloth market; while the home manufacture is left open to foreign competition would be invaded, has been shown to be mere the poor man can clothe his family at a reasonable

expense. It will be urged that this branch of industry builds up cities, and cities are famous markets for the products of the farmer. Now this is true; but there are other no less important truths connected with, and flowing out of the growth of, cities, such as the increase of crime, pauperism, intemperance and its kindred vices-all of which is consequent upon the aggregation of individuals of different dcgrees of moral development and general training. Even these facts are by some philanthropists deemed no slight objections to the multiplication of cities. But there are other objections which perhaps will have greater weight with the masses, because more palpable.

While the demand for the necessaries of life is sensibly increased in the neighborhood of large |

manufacturing districts; and the farmer enriched may soon be remedied, and that as the Em. by the consequent rise in value of real estate-it pire State is the first in population, wealth, must be remembered that the means to purchase, of and influence, she will stand foremost in this those by whom the demand is increased, and the justly mated out to offending man, and never did great effort to repress immorality and crime, farmer enriched, do not, as a general thing, and novand to promote the happiness of the human or necessarily, increase in like ratio. . The wages of race. Gertain I am if bor citizens once try factory operatives are not subject to the fluctuations the experiment of a stringent prohibitory law, that regulate those of mechanics and day-laborers. of gratitude, and if they continue faithful it will all the gold of California would not tempt and for this reason : Large Manufacturing Companics have not only a community of interest, but of poct, ... Your ob't serv't, HENRY DUTTON. capital likewise: Now it is evidently for the interest of all to keep wages at a steady point. We do not hear of an increase of wages in factories when

THERE was a deacon in a town in New the market for such fabrics is unusally brisk; for Hampshire, by the name of Day, by trade a there is generally a surplus of operatives in every • cooper, One Sabbath morning he heard a district, willing to supply the places of the dissatisinumber of boys playing in front of his house, fied at any price. But it is different with the waand he went out to stop their Sabbath break. ges of farmers and mechanics; in a dairying couning. Assuming a grave countenance, he said try the price of butter and cheese is regulated by to them "Boys do you know what day this is ?" "Yes sir," immediately replied one of the boys,." Deacan Day, the cooper," ence to the profits of farm products. So, while the IT is a Spanish maxim that " he that loseth labor of factory operatives creates a demand, and wealth loseth much ; he who loseth a friend farm-laborer receives increased wages from his em-

#### To Our Friends.

We hope that our friends will remember us when they come to town next week to attend Court. is an old story that we are about to tell-bow that we cannot buy paper without money; how that we cannot prevail on printers to work for nothing and find themselves; how that merchants somehow think that flour, sugar, butter and all kinds of gro. Iteaching as a means of living, merely ? But cerics are worth money; how that nubody charges if it is not so-if man is tenchable at all perius less than they do other folks, and how we are ods of his life, what has the teacher been dosubject to hunger and cold like other human beings ing and how far is he responsible for our topsy -all this you expect to hear, as you have heard it jurvy North, and also for that other North often before, and we are sorry to say that is all true not yet described, that sins with a steady -as preaching. Doubtless it is all wrong, but we can't help it. The papermaker ought to know bet. ter than to ask us to pay him \$300 a year for nothing but white paper, but he doesn't. The printer ought to know better than to ask pay for work, but he isn't a whit more reasonable than the papermakcr. And this is the reason why we ask our friends be certain, to wit : that the teacher needs to to aid us a little with subscriptions. How would it be taught. Any well informed person will, read in the papers-" Died from the non-payment of subscriptions !

GREAT RESULTS .- The late elections in the free States have completed the work of overthrow commonced by Arnold Douglas, under the patronage of the Administration. Never was signal defeat more men discharge their duty more nearly, and in vindication of true manhood than did Northern freemen discharge the debt to the enriching of all.

Every Northern state that has held its election since the passage of the Nebraska bill, bas condemned that iniquity in unequivocal terms. Even Illinois, his native State, has decided against him. Michigan, with a veteran Cass to whip her into the proslavery traces, has cast her shackles and gives free men and free-soil a noble majority. And New and slavery; has at last declared herself triumphant over both. Such a revolution in political and moral sentiment the men of this age never before witness ed. The sgo is ripe with progress and humanity

DESPAIR makes a despicable figure, and desends from a mean original. " Tis the offspring of fear, of laziness, of impatience it argues a defect of spirit and resolution and