

THE AGITATOR

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 7, 1854.

BRANKS.—A fresh supply of Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes, Attachments, Declarations, Summons, Subpoenas, Writs, Commissions, Sales, Collectors' Sales, &c., &c., just printed, and for sale at 10 o'clock A. M.

Grand Lodge I. O. of G. T.—The Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. of G. T., of Pennsylvania, will be held at Troy, Bedford Co., commencing on the 19th day of December at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARY C. EMERY, G. W. S.

Protection, and the Iron Interest.

Undoubtedly, the prosperity of a State depends greatly upon the development of its resources. For in this way, to use a homely phrase, it multiplies its means of getting a living, thereby securing the way up to a proper and necessary independence.

Our country has probably a great, or greater mineral wealth than any other upon which the sun shines. It possesses some of the more abundant kinds with other countries—iron, for instance. There is little danger that our mines of gold, silver, lead and copper will be made to give up their immense wealth, so long as the present order of things shall continue.

But it is not so with iron. Nature has distributed this mineral more equally throughout her domain, than any other—probably, for the use of man everywhere. In consequence of this distribution, no country has, or can have the exclusive monopoly of the trade, all other things being equal.

Our country has the advantage over all others, which best combines the facilities of Capital and Labor in its production. In Great Britain, Sweden and Russia, the manufacture forms the strong arm of home industry, and has done so for centuries.

Let us look into it: By reference to certain statistics gleaned from a stray number of the Railway Advocate, we find the present duty on rails to amount to \$1200 per mile of single track.

Now, suppose that any company should state to the public that, owing to unforeseen difficulties in constructing a road, by which the cost per mile was increased \$1200, it felt obliged to suspend further operations?

Would the public consider such a Company to have? Would it not cause a falling off of the confidence reposed in that Company by the public? Would any respectable Company make such an announcement? We presume not; for \$1200 per mile extra expense, never was a stumbling block in the way of any railway Company deserving of public confidence and never will be.

Now for the second objection: By further reference to statistics, we find in proof that the home manufacture has not been benefited by protection, that since 1848, the importation of iron has increased from \$3,500,000 to \$17,000,000!

From this, it seems that upwards of \$13,000,000 has been taken from the home manufacturer and given to foreign capitalists, which sum, under the tariff of '42, had remained at home to foster home industry.

And to prove that this objection is radically unsound, it appears that under the slight protection afforded by the revenue tariff of '46, this branch of industry has been extending itself in all sections of the Union.

It seems grateful even for the smallest mode of protection, and only waits for a just protection—commensurate with the prosperous influence it is destined to exert on the best interests of the country—to spring into renewed life and vigor.

Since 1848, three new rail mills have been started in this State, viz: at Soranton, Johnston and New Castle, with an aggregate annual productive capacity of 44,000 tons.

corners, because it is nothing to do with. But seriously, if we were to have a round duty on iron, would not be appropriate, inasmuch as there will be a corresponding increase in demand for the articles for which it is used.

When it became pretty well ascertained that Mr. H. H. Clark was Governor elect of the Empire State, our Mayno Law boys brought out the State "baby waker," and made the hills resound with the music of its thunder.

Not so hard, Bro. Mann. Remember that friend Allen lives in the fiery heart of the only Run County in the whole northern tier. He's not to blame for that, either.

When we feel cheerful, and look pleasant, until David R. lights on us with his high-Sheriffian gun. We have tried to have those who own us pay as little as possible for the stock we buy.

This discourtesy our M'Keen friend, of the vicissitudes of an editor's life. We assure him that our dream was all a dream—never having looked anything but once, and then we got awfully cheated!

We have deferred saying a few words about this sterling paper from week to week, not from any lack of interest in its success, but because we knew that we could not speak out of season.

The New York Tribune.—We have deferred saying a few words about this sterling paper from week to week, not from any lack of interest in its success, but because we knew that we could not speak out of season.

Last week, in accordance with information received from a private correspondent at Mansfield, we mentioned that the Seminary had been located at that place by the M. E. Conference.

The Lecturer.—According to notice, the first lecture of the season, and of the proposed course before the Lyceum, was delivered by Mr. C. C. Burleigh, of Plainfield, Conn., on Tuesday evening.

It is not strange to find, in a State so deeply interested in the question of Slavery, a portion of the press denouncing such men as Douglas, Cass, Bright, and others, and exalting over victories lately obtained by the Abolitionists in the northern States?

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in their whole course than that from Mr. C. C. Burleigh. The next lecture will be announced in both papers next week. We believe Mrs. E. Drake Smith is the speaker.

Life in the Clearings.—By Mrs. Moore. De Witt & Davenport Publishers, 160 & 162 Nassau street, New York. 60 cents paper; 75 cents cloth.

Life in the Clearings is the sunny side of the picture of a good country. We commend it to all who love a good story, the spell of which is truth and beauty.

PAENNSYLVANIA FARM JOURNAL.—The December No. has reached us. We glanced hastily over its pages and find it replete with interesting and useful matter to the farmer.

Senator Atchison on Kansas.—Senator Atchison, on leaving home for Washington, made a speech, the purpose of which may be gathered from an extract:

Gen. Atchison said that his mission here to-day was, if possible, to awaken the people of this country to the danger ahead, and to suggest the means to avoid it.

Should each county in the State of Missouri do its duty, the question will be decided quietly and peacefully at the ballot box. If we are defeated, then Missouri and the other Southern States will have shown themselves recreant to their interests and will deserve their fate.

Said he, if you burn my barn I sustain a great loss, but you gain nothing. So it is with the Colonization Societies, and the dupes they send here to abolitionize Kansas.

If these Abolitionists steal all your negroes, they gain nothing. The negroes are injured; you are ruined. So much the greater is the motive for activity on your part.

If we cannot do this, it is an omen that the institution of Slavery is to fall in this and the other Southern States; but it would fall after much strife, civil war and bloodshed.

In a hybrid state we cannot live; we cannot be in a constant quarrel—in a constant state of suspicion of our neighbors. The feeling is entertained by a large portion of mankind every where.

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He had always had great confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the people, but he acknowledged that this confidence had been somewhat shaken in late years.

The Maine Law in Connecticut.—We will now give some additional particulars in regard to the working of the Liquor Law in Connecticut, as reported at the recent meeting of the State Temperance Society in Hartford.

Another was a widow woman who had been engaged in the business of selling rum for fifteen years. The fines against her amounted to \$100. Some thought, as she was a woman and a widow, perhaps they ought to let her off easy.

Some testimony from our enemies was adduced, to show the glorious work which our law is accomplishing. A man from one of the country towns was overhead lamenting the present condition of things.

A hotel-keeper complained—we had spoiled his stand. It was not worth so much by thousands of dollars as it was before this law went into operation.

A saloon-keeper says, "This cursed law has cut off my income \$300 in the last three months. Every evening there were troops of young men in my shop. They wanted an ice cream, a glass of liquor, and then a cigar; and by the time they had smoked half a cigar they wanted another glass of liquor; and perhaps another cigar to smoke as they left.

Resolved, That we hold ourselves bound by an previous party ties or obligations—we organize anew—and cordially invite all who hold by our principles to unite with us in this organization.

Resolved, That we earnestly solicit the friends of our Principles who are unjustly trampled at the late election, to organize the Republican Party in their several counties as early a date as practicable.

Resolved, That the meeting be held on and before these customers return to spend their money for that which is so very far from being "bread." Our liquor law will drive some men into honest business, who have long been strangers to anything of the kind.

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domitable determination to purge this community of a class of desperadoes now infesting this section—was to inquire such enthusiastic excitement seldom, if ever witnessed in any city. Kidnapping, free negroes in Ohio, and deluding our slaves from their masters to recapture and sell them in market.

Arrests were made, our best and prominent citizens turning out to capture the rogues. Lewis and Allen Young were forcibly taken from Ohio and brought to Kentucky. Suspicion or the statements of the negroes (which is no evidence in Kentucky,) proved that Lewis, Allen and Henry Young, of this country, where the individuals in whose possession the girl was found.

Political Meeting at Montrose.—A meeting was held at Montrose, Susquehanna county, Nov. 27, for the permanent organization of a Republican party. The citizens of the county, without distinction of former party affiliations, attended in large numbers. D. D. WARDER, Esq., presided.

The meeting decided to take up and discuss the resolutions separately. Judge Jessup supported the second resolution in an able and eloquent speech, wherein he expressed his conviction that both the old parties are practically dead, and declared himself decidedly in favor of the organization of the present party.

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