THE TIOCA SAGA CETAL OF CETAVICE OF SAVING STATIS

and " the shirt fight marked The state of the

The division of the state of th wortens and the average of the state of the tion instructing the Representatives to carry out the wishes of the property of the bulle, as expressed through the ballos box, the liquot organ of this cits objected, slieging that each representative should be bound by the wishes and instructions of his immediate constitut. ente ; mr. in wher words, the representatives should vois for or against a prohibitory law, as the value of their respective counties wood on that question. We have uo objectien to such a view of the mailer. We are always willing to give a dying man a chance.

in the State, which elect thirty-three Senators. In fifteen of these districts the waters have instructed their. Senators for a probibitory law, by giving majorities in favor of that measure p these filteen districts 'elect nineteen Senators. Thirteen districts, (including the xth. xxivth and xxvith which are divided on the question by counties) have instructed against the law ; there districts elect fourteen Senators-leaving us a clear majority of five.

adjority of five. There are sixty-four counties, divided into forty-one representative districts, electing one hundred members to the House, ; Of this number twenty-four districts, including forty counties, have instructed for prohibition ; these districts elect sixty members. "Seventeen districts, including twenty-four counties, have given majorities against the law; rthese districts elect forty members ; this includes York and Dauphin which have elected five temperance members. Then we have in the House sixty members instructed for the Law and forty against it-giving us a clear majority of twenty in the House and five in the Senate / . In addition to this view of the this city) quite a number, have been elected for the express purpose of passing a prohibitory liquor law, as in the city of Philadelphia. The reasons for this may be seen in the resolutions-of the State convention, which in many districts, may account for the smallness of the popular vote.

The liquor party have hitherto ridiculed the "petitions' for a prohibitory law sent up to the Legislature-declaring a large majority of them were women and children. They now have a petition from about 150,000 voters praying for such a law. Was ever law refused when asked for by half that number of petitioners? Never! And we have no reason to believe that the next Legislature will refuse to enact so righteous a measure, with such a petition before them, and nearly two-thirds of the members instructed in its favor by their local constituents.-Lancaster Express.

The Michigan Methodist Conference on Slavery.

At its recent session, the Methodist Conference of this Sinte took the following action concerning Slavery.

American Slavery is an, invasion of the rights of God ; it is an infraction of the eternal law of Jehovah ; it wages war with the administration of Divine Justice and Goodness; it is opposed throughout: to the spirit

OR THE AGI WEILERNING Jan 4. Thursday Hen

BLAMME - A fresh sopply of Blank Doeds, B Mortrages, Noles, Attachments, Declaratione, Sommons, Subplance, Warrantz, Constability, Sales, Collector's Sales, i.e. on print, prasted, and for size at this office, Harris and print of the size T We have been shown some very fine speciment of debiliniry inataufactured byiDA Darit, who is now stopping in this village ... His rooms are in Bobin. sons Hetal Dedication,-The Methodist & Haptist Union

House in Calini Hollow, Charleston, will the dedicate ted on Thursday / Joth that "Service at 104 o'clock A. M., and at 2 o'clock F. M. State Land 14 IT Please read the Tribune's advertisement on

for another gasp-particularly if by makes third page. As the old club for thd Weekly expires it a special request. Let us see how the in a few weeks, subscriptions should be reprised ich. next Legislature stands instructed on the mediately. (The Means Szand' bave a subscription prohibility i question ... seconding ... Uxers perstanted, and the Postmaster, side will received subscriptiones. Everyman simili take the Trigent. At must some kindly feeling in their blerter as it did

"The Poor Ye Have Always With

tille mont Ve? the but soil to the " There are pleasant and uppleasant duties pertaining to the mission of every man and woman. As: ing to the mission of every man and would at the mission of every man and would be the mission of every man and would be the mission of the second se depths of absolute joy or sorrow. So it has been written---

"Every pleasure hath its pain,"

Every pain a louch of pleusure." The duties of an editor are, generally speaking, such as to perform, requires continual sacrifice of case, and often of common comfort. But there are some duties quite the reverse. His life has its sunshine as well as its shadow. To did in graving the history of noble deeds upon the memory of mun is a pleasant duty. To record the deeds of bad men, is the reverse; and we hope the day is not far dis. tant when the conductors of public journals will think less of perpetuating the deeds of bad men by giving their disgosting minutize, and more of herriding the noble deeds of good men. We are certain that society is injured, wather than benefitted, from being confronted everywhere in the walks of literacase (a view suggested by the Republican of | ture with the biographies and death-bed confessions of desperate characters. It may be one way to render orime odious to good men, but not the best way ; and that it deters the vicious from wrong-doing we see no good reason to believe. For, if men can be brought to love virtue, they will detest vice. But no man over was, or will be made to hate vice, by having learned to fear breaking the law in consideration

of the attached penalty. Perhaps the pulpit and the press deal too much in Anathema and not enough in persuasion. Yet, it must be admitted that some men can be restrained only by fear of punishment. At first glance this seems like a pretty bad world. The mark of Cain seems deeply set in its forehead, and it appears to have grown gray and decrepit with sin. There are a great many bad men and women in it, and they are made to assume an undescrived prominence, because of a false idea that prevails, that a hue-and-cry is the best means of bringing men to lead a virtuous life. It seems that good men sometimes overreach themselves as well as bad ones, and because of this, the bad have come to occupy so prominent a place in public notice. This is not so bad a reald after att. There are

great many good men and women in it-a great many earnest, loving hearts throbbing in its mighty bosom. There is a great deal of sunshine as well as shadow, resting upon its broad fields of Labor; and it is just as much our duty to be thankful for the putches of sunshine, as it is to try to dispel the shadows-just as it is our duty to work while the day lasts, and not sit with hands folded because, forsouth, it will surely be night by-and-by! If God has given us a chequered world it is no good cause of grumbling. We should rather be thankful that it is no worse than we find it, and cast about us for the means of making it better. Perhaps it does not ev. idence a very good, cortainly a very wise understand. ing in any one who habitually decries the world, or any of the faculties with which God has endowed His creatures. If He endows them, it is well done -gramblers to the contrary, notwithstanding. No, this world is not so had as, it might be, after all; for there has been a world with but few good men and women in it-not many centuries ago. But there-area-great many good hearts in the world of To-Day. "Where Lare' they ?"" Stop, and look around you. You shall find many a good heart, which, in the hurry of living you unrecognizingly.

A. 015. Collingville, Charoads : Ans And \$5, for that wide

The children, there for another widew and state widew worthy transident Judge, leave, is when all the second of the line worthy transident Judge, leave, is when all the second of the s New York, One-half this donation was given to a lady, who burst into issue and said : "Ob, I bad hitteriy domains of a dynamic bat a dry crust of bread to day ; and as I looked upon my wisk hundard; out of work, Fiddl not day a bit like apping Merry Christmas; but yos have 30 and 1 an

There ; how many of our readers will child us for saying that there are good angels abroad in the world bid as it is. And if the bilef sketch here given of Christians among the Past but awake, as

There are twenty-eight senatorial districts. Weekly, and will a good propert of success. in our addition frost will push bard, besin the parts of against in Tigs, it is equally and the bard, besin the parts of the source and the source of the so genial warmth of Spring comes to unlock old .Win-during the summer to lay up something for the cold winter, when work should be uncertain, yet will suf fer for the necessaries of life 1 and some will starve or freeze, if Charity, folds her wings and breathes

the aimosphere of comfort alone, "Who must give?" Those to whom much is given. Those who have nothing to give can give nothing. But there are hundreds in this county, ay, thousands, who have an abundance of good things, out of which enough might be, spared to keep as many more suffering families comfortable, and nev-

er be missed. Who will begin the good work? " THE POOR YE HAVE ALWAYS WITH YE." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN'S New Work-HUMANITY IN THE

Ciry. Published by Dewitt & Davenport, New York. Hundsomely got up, with a steel engraved Portrait of the Adthor. 11. "Humanity In The City," is a series of Discour-

ses by one of the most, if not the most elequent pulpit orators of this age, and in this season of scarcity and distress, peculiarly appropriate To read them and not feel new tendrils of sympathy putting out towards one's fellow men, is a thing impossible. Man's duty to man is so clearly defined, and so lovingly enjoined, that 'to read is to understand, and what is better, to feel. The themes selected are such as to give scope to the eminent genius of the man. There is something so heart refreshing in the charity of the following that we copy it :

"And here, too, through the brilliant street, and the broad light of day, walks Purity, enshrined in the loveliest form of Womanhood. And along that same street by night, attended by fitting shadows, strolls womanhood discrowned, clothed with painted shame, yet, even in the springs of that guilty heart not utterly quenched. We render just homage to the one, we pour scorn upon the other ; but could we trace back the lines of circumstance, and inquire why the one stands guarded with such sweet respect and why the other has fallen, we might raise problens with which we cannot tax Providence, we may not lay altogether to the charge of the condemned, but for which we might challenge an answer frum society."

Let every friend of Humanity get this book. The chords of love and sympathy that connect heart with heart, in the genial glow of the author's eloquence, give a cluc to the skepticism, so freely denounced from the pulpit. A gentleman observed a boy in the streets of Edinburg, standing with heavy load on his back watching a number of boys at pluy. He accosted him as follows :

"Well, my boy, you seem to enjoy the fan verv much: but why don't you lay down your load of sticka 1". * * * " I wan't thinking about the burden-I wan't thinking about the sticks, sir." burden-I wan't thinking about the sticks, sir." "And may I ask what you were thinking about?" Ob. I was thinkin about what the nd missions said the other day. You know, sir, I do not go to church, for I have no cluttes; but one of the mis-sionaries comes every week to our stair, and holds a meeting. He was preaching to us last week, and suid,—'Although there are rich folks and poor folks in this world, yet we are all brothers.' Now sir. look ht these lads-every one of them has line jack-ets, fine cops and warm shoes and stockings, but [, have none; so I was just thinking if those were my brothers; it doesn't look like it, sir-it doesn't look like it. See, sir, they're all flying kites, while I'm flying in rags-they're running about at kick ball and cricket; but I must climb the long, long stairs with a heavy load, and an comply stomach, whilst my back is like to break. It doesn't look like it, sir -it doesn't look like it sir. For sale by Bailey & Foley,

to our advertising colum A site of Ill set 1. The advantage of Free Free de a son de la contraction of Free Free de a son de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la Wellahou, es velle section de 1 he contraction de la contraction de la contraction de la Judge, leave, si section de la contraction d

Weildenst must teste spain the fillerence of the pears to be for a monthing reading. Res-legalized traffic. There has been a great deal of secret guizting of villations liquor, and selling too sign here in this borough, and the traffic was have contracted by a brough and the traffic was forced to hide his head from God's unshine, and secret guizting the difference of Rishington the which voted in vavor of Prohibition, forced to hide his head from God's unshine, and source dont only in the fifth scheder and out of the which stress in the draft that on a vote of the whole. State being taken, at a lime what there were no political tissues, the people would by a decided void angetton the measure. As to a prohibitory light a for pro-hibitory Counties, can any onedoubt lig pro-priety 1 Bradford County, for pistance gave a majority of "Wenty-six hundred in the yor of

way distribution only in the filling shalles and onto the way distribution of a negating sowerd is it is the are by so the negating sowerd in the dist five are by so the negating indicat the sets for get five hear guilty of an eatra indicat decision in this matter, such a decision would, in some work, prove that they have been approached by interested persons printy i Bradiord county, for instance gave a majority of twenty six handled in favor of prohibition, and shall the wister of her cit-izens be distered decause. Berks, Schuyl-kill and a faw other Counties choose to be failt cursed with the Traffic in intoxicating Ta firt, if a fact, neither very honorable nor flatter-ing to them as officers of Court. Taking these things into consideration, we think this the aliances iquors. conses in this boyogh under remonstrance. We Counselor. Sign and Street Street Street Street Streets, Counselor. Streets, Counselor. Street Stree

consider this a plain truth, and no man can justly complain of its, operation. We have the friends of Temperance will not neglect to remonstrate everywhere where a petition is sent pp and likewise re-member to employ attorneys to urge the matter, through. through. بتأج الاجتمع منمه

Common Schools.-School Houses. There are three plings about the School Houses of Tioga county, as of other counties in this and all the States that very materially affect the prosperity of our public schools. the City of Erie, on the third Tuesday of December 1955. The Quarterly Sessions are at Harrisburg, the third Tuesday of Their locality, construction and want of care. . .

They are generally built in the street or as close to it as possible, so as to get all the advantage of the dust and rattle of travel. and prevent the possibility of enclosure, shade trees, yards, &c., They are too often built not with reference

to a central location, but where the selfishness or liberality or convenience of certain land holders dictate. Perhaps a little match of ground, rocky, swampy, sandy, stumpy, dusty, cramped, cornered, and fit for uothing else, is of all places in the world thought the most fit for a school house. The disregard of relative distances from each other, is another, very great evil. In some habitable and inhabited parts of town-

ships the school houses are four miles a part, or more. In other parts they are less than half a mile of each other, or three school houses can be reached in traveling less than two miles. This pernicious execution of our school law has been brought about, first, by the Directors of contiguous townships refusing to co-operate, as the law provides, to establish a central school on or near the divission line, that should accommodate all all families within one and a half miles of it; and secondly by the Directors being too ready to yield to the desires of some citizens to have a school house in their immediate neighborhood. One District of this county has seventeen schools; Several have as many as twelve or fourteen. They are variously located from one to five miles apart, often with too little regard to the populous center. The evil of this practice we are constantly witnessing. Poor schools abound because

we have so many of them that Directors cannot pay wages enough to call a good teacher. In some of our Winter schools there are from iv to eighty scholars under the charge of one teacher. In others there are but an average of ten scholars. One teacher is, wamped in numbers, another has not enough to do to keep her awake. Most of the Districts have school houses enough to supply their double population twenty years hence if they were rightly built and properly located. As a general rule it may be safely affirmed that school houses in no case should be less than three miles apart. If the population in a diameter of three miles will furnish scholars enough for two rooms, then the school houses should be built two', stories high, adapted to'a graded school, at least in the winter, with two teachers. Of the graded schools for villages, and central localities we shall speak hereafter, 'To remedy this difficuity all new school houses that are built should disregard the present locations and seek those that are more generally central, having reference to the wants of the whole population and a respectably large school. School house architecture has been sudly neglected. A man has a right to gratify his fincy in bis: own dwelling But not so when he is building for the public. It is difficult to see thow any one's taste could have been gratified in the structure of most of the school houses in the county. Surely the four principles which we consider fundamental in all architecture were not generally consulted, viz: permanency, utility, economy and beauty. As a late writer, has observed, the District School House, but for the top of it, and the pile of brick or store pipe projecting above, could hardly be distinguished from aslarge weather-beaten, rickety, ald dry good's box. In these, with ceiling bressing upon the leacher's bead, and thermometor sweating at 85% children' and teacher hive up during the winter to lear to cipher. and get the annaumption ... Out law providen for the furnishing of plans of school bouses, by the State Superintendents These may yet be coming to us. If not, the writer hopes' - e 11 to be able to furnish School Directors with neatuplans at a triffing expense to the dis. present. trict as By this arrangement he has no doubt. nuractive nuclei for educationaliand religious suspended operation. purposes, which parents and children shall love, and not hote to remember a star if we we On this abuse leachers and Directors should | idia lay a strong hand ... The shabby appearance In the hatting busines one third of the

GOT ATT G MOTTER For th Agulator

The manufacture usually simploys several hundred solutions is the several member of facturer this Mile Labor half of the bands

facturer this in the base of the bands are employed, will light work. This busi-ness is minimity and active it and Gity. It one draw sourced, focus the bands have been succed more the constant, and only single orders we coming forward. The condition of this bundled, which bralso of great importance, constructs, which bralso of great importance, constructs of the others no. liced, and the various branches of trade de-pendent on if which is state and string ma-king, are proportionally reduced. king, are proportionalely reduced.

Plating, brass working, coach lamp ma. rialing, arassemarang, wasan anny ma-king, den-being also branches dependent on this harness matting anothers, arosimilarly affected, in pit of string and anothers, arosimilarly The shoe business usually employs a great

number in small shops, and a large number

are validly seeking work, and a large humber are validly seeking work. Relail trade is ve-ry dull, and the export light of the In the patent what then main latips, about 200 are out of employment. Heretofore the factories have scarcely them and the business has been exceedingly prosperaus. Thereis not a large stock on hand, and slibbugh the orders are not at present large, some activity prevails in supplying what is needed for immediate consumption.

The leather business is less affected than some others, being of a more stable character. It feels the prevailing dufiness, but the workmen are generally retained on about half employment.

The soap and candle business, and several others, are also as good as usual, from some peculiarity of their character. Thus, in the former, the winter is always the more active season, on account of the impossibility of manufacturing in hol weather. There is but little building going forward, except the com. pletion of some house commenced during the past season. For a year past, however, builders have not been so much occupied as during the year or two preceding, as capitalists have not chosen to invest their money in this manner, material and labor having been so expensive. There is always, how. ever, some demand for carpenters and ma-

sons, The retail dry-goods trade is very dull, and has fallen off more than 25 per cent --Imported goods have declined in price, on account of the large stock in the country, much of which has gone under the auctioneer's hammer. Domestic goods maintained their price. The various kinds of retail and tranit business-such as millinery, dress-making, daguerreotyping. fincy goods, books, furniture, and innumerable others, which depend on the general wants of the community-are in a depressed condition, and feel the results of the economy which all are endeavoring to practice. on the whole, though our business sympathizes with the state of the markets generally, our branches of manufacture are so varied, and of such a necessary character, that our people are not depressed to anything like the extent experienced in former revulsions, and perhaps not so much as the accounts from other manufacturing districts indicate. There is no actual suffering apparent among the industrial population as yet, and their economy and frugality during the season of profitable labor, it is hoped, will carry them triumphantly through the present pasue in me-

chanical progress, although instances of individual suffering among those who have experienced sickness and reverses, may and doubtwill occur. It should be remembered that the present m n'h is one when heavy branches of hustness are generally diminished in their operations, and except for the holiday trade, retail business is also light. Consequently the asthan it would appear at al period ordinarily more favorable. The general feeling in the community is one of hope. Crops, during the last season, were poor, and it is barely possible that they should again become so .--There is a great deal of money dispersed through the country, though there is a defiquantity of produce is yet to come forward. These facts; together with a greater economy in imports during the coming year, will

ood Ten adford C

quors. The officers for the ensuing year are : Joel Jewell, Bradford Co. G. W. C. T. Charles Perkins, 'Luzerny Co., G. W.

Miss Mary C.Emery, Tioga Co., G. W. S.

O. A. Warren, Susquehana, Co.; G. W.

Reuben McLellan Erie Co., G. W. M.

Miss-Josephine Willards Lycoming Co.,

Miss Lucy Sayder, Lycoming Co., G. W.

'C. W. Stevens, Bradford, G. W. O. G.

The next annual Session will be held at

March, at Smithport the second Tuesday in

lune and at Scranton the third Tuesday in

Financially the Grand Lodge is in a flour-

shing condition there being at the end of

his year about three hundred and filiy doll-

rs in the Treasury and no outstanding

inbilities. - Much of its prosperity is due to

the efficient Secretary who, we are happy to

say is reelected. The Grand Lodge also in

view of the increased lubor, and the offi-

cient manner in which she had performed

her duties presented her, by a unahimous

vote, the sum of one hundred dollars, in ad-

dition to the salary voted her at the com-

mencement of the year. The Order has ex-

tended into 24 counties in this State, and if it

increases as it apparently promises, it will, at

the end of another year, have extended into

every corner of the State. Two years ago the

Order was not known, there are now Grand

Lodges in New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa,

Ohio and Canada, and Charters issued for

Grand Lodges in Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois,

indiana and Michigan, each of those States

having within their borders a large number

of Lodges. No Order of the kind has ever

increased with such upparalleled rapidity,

and there can be no doubt but it is destined

o even a lavorable and wide-spread influence

PENNSYLVANIA.

in favor of temperance and sound morality.

· From The Newark Daily Advertiser, Dec. 20.

Effects of The Hard Times.

The general depression of business through

out the country has, to some extent, reached

the factories of this city. Never, since the,

Dec. 30, 1854.

J. S. Hoard, Tinga Co., G. W. T. I

Chaplain. 17m 1961

G.W.D.M.

General States

Sentember.

and teachings of the Bible ; it is distracting and dividing, if not destroying, the Churches of Christ in this land ; it is subversive of all the true interests of the Nation, and, in its present flarmingly aggressive movements, is threatening-the yery existence of the Federal Union and Republican Government : Wherefore, resolved by this Conference.

1. That we share fully in the general indignation now agitating all the Free States, created by the repeat of the Missouri Compromise, by which it is made possible that one of the fairest nortions of the National Domain, once consecrated by a solemn act of legislation to freedom, forever, may become the theater of such a system of oppression passed by : and iniquity as could not be introduced into any other civilized country upon the face of the earth.

2. That we view with the deepest abhorrence the operations of the Fugitive Slave Law, and will use all proper means whatever to contribute to the formation of such a Public Opinion as will peremptorily and absolutely demand its repeal by the National Congress,

a. That we are named at the very thought that Slaveholding-voluntary and mercenary -exists in the M. E. Church, and that we will exert our utmost influence to augment the existing amount of Anti-Slavery sentiment in the Church to such an intensity of advancing power as will effectually, through the proper channels of acclesinstical action, totally sever the evils of Slavery, from our

Zion. 4. That we are in favor of the next General Conference enacting such a rule of discipline as will directly operate to exclude all elayeholding from the M.E. Church. Action on the Troy Conference Resolution

was postponed for one year,

PARSENGERS BY THE UNDERGROUND RAIL-Road. Ingl. evening, sevening nisgingers arrived in our city by the underground rail-road, and were immediately forwarded to " the land of the free," where they doubt-less have arrived before this notice, is generally read by the people of this city. The lot embraced five different parties, who an

ness at this time than ever before. We hear that it averages, over twenty five, weekly, We hear and they all go through salely. Nobraska Bill helps them very much, and his charges stand to the account of Senator Douglar, in Lions has many starting to the senator of the senato

Bore what is all that noise in the school ' I' I's Bill Sikes, sir, imitaling a locuribity." Come up bors: William - if you have turbed locomours at is high time you were switched off, Est frat and fest not.

"Full many a gem of parent my serene, The dark, unfattiomed caves of ocean bear."

And full many a jewel heart beats in the unfuthomed mass of life around you. Search first, and then judge; but let the result be what it may, judge charitably-as He judged. If your neighbor is no better than he should be perhaps his opportunity has been no better than it should have been. Somehow or other you will observe that means have a great deal to do with ending great deal more than

many are prone to admit. In the Divine aconomy there is a wonderful adenticances of means to ends: and this fact might lead thinking men to suspect that social acconomy may be of a like fashion, the not by any means perfect.

In the Tribune of the day after Christmas. we find a column headed -" Christmas among the Poor." "Christmas among the Poor"-thought we, as we glanced at the title ; " and did the Poor in the great cities hold Christmas ?", Yes, the poor observed this bolyday as well as the rich-some of them. We read the article, and it helped us along wonderfully in believing that there are some angels as well as devils abroad in the highways and byways of lifer ... We profited so much by it that to withhold it from our readers, would be to slight the good deeds that the Recording Angel made a note of that day.

The Tribune reporter first visited the Five Points Mission House, under the charge of Mr. Passe, a practical Christian. Some \$400 was, contributed in small sums by the visitors, to provide for the poor in future. But the widow's mile? of that day came in the form of 600 loaves of bread, from the servant girls in one gentleman's houses " This bread," says the reporter, "had the sweetness of

genuine charity." .Who doubts it ? Mr. Treadwell, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, offered that fewer persons would have to beg or steal for a living. Ten other ladies followed with like some for the same purpose. Donations from the country were also received, accompanied by notes breathing the spirit of charity. We histort several of these Holes because they are good and may arouse some dormant' syllipethies enewhere, 1. The following to from's widow of Norwich, Ord instruction of T. "In faitting no bread soon the waters! I would wish some of its grante to fait or an in the source of a source of d those distribute cases, (mentioned in my Darter perimitier the authors in statistic on the 25 Talaum of the 22d met.) that will bever reach the public dyer and I, therefore direct the enclosed were public dyer and I, therefore direct the enclosed were

Wn'er-Cure Journal -Fowlers & Wells, 308

Broadway, New York. Single copy one year, \$1, 20 conies, \$10. 20 copies, \$10. É The January number is a mine of useful inform-

ation, which, the longer it is worked, yields the greater wealth. "The philosophy of Water-Cure," "Respiration," "Advice to the Young, with libustrations," "The Board Question," "Dress Reform," and the Maine Law Question, are a few of the topics treated of.

Phrenological Journal-Publishers and terms as abovo.

We can only say that the January number is the bost one we ever saw-which is saying a great deal. "The Future of Phrenology," "Human Nature as revealed in the hour of Danger," Biography of Thos. H. Benton, with portrait, Hints at the Rationale of Mental Phenomena, The Soul and the Outer World, and a great variety of other topics are ably handled in the number before us. This work should be taken by every thinker in the land.

THE DATS OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS - with pegn at the Secrets of the Order. Dewilt & Daven. port, New York-Henry Morford, Keyport, New Jersoy. How-much of a peop at the "secrets of the Order"

this work gives, we cannot well say; but it has the spirit of fun in it, and will cure the most obstinate case of indigestion. It in a capital take off of prolitical engineering, and will roward anybody for reading. . (Success to.you,)

The Lectures.

On Friday and Seturday evenings, 12th and T3th instal; Joun G. Saxs, Esq., of Barlington, Vul will ledture before the Institute at the Court House On the first evening he will read his celebrated poem-"Yankee Land," and on the second upcets and Poetry," including a poem. In the literary world, Mr. Saze bears a brilliant and enviable rejutation, as one of the first with and huihorous poets in this country. We once had the pleasure of hearing lim read "Yankes Land" and can most confidently recommend lifes one of the richest compounds of wit, humor, pathos, sublimity: and the real postic spirit, that one will chance upon in a long life. Let no one fail to hear him, who loren ni michlecton i treaties and saintin an antireceived a few volumes of Saze's poems, cach running over with sparaling wit. Each has a good portainer the up horse she had a strong of the

revival of trade in 1843, has there been such a cessution of activity in all branches of la. bor. Occasionally, heretofore, periods of dullness have occurred at customary intervals, during some of the winter and summer months, before orders came forward; but at present our factories are mostly working without any particular demands upon them peet of affiirs is somewhat more gloomy and anticipate a continued sensor of comparative idleness. Business, however, is far from being prostrate, and there have been but few, and they unfounded, rumors of anticipated tailures or suspensions. The difficulty of collections from the South and West, as well as at home, and the small sales, will embarrass many, but it is the general impres. ciency in the great trading marts. Specie sion that our business men, will not only, be exports are becoming limited, and a large able to meet their obligations but to maintain a large number of men on partial work onto the prospects become, more decided,

tend to revive internal stade, -The principal difficuly is among the labor. ing mechanics, many of whom are increasarily thrown out of work, as employers can neither spare the capital to provide sufficient material, nor do they wish to accumulate stock. Inquiries among some of the prominent branches of manufactures lead to the es. timate that about one-third of the men usually employed have been discharged, and that the remainder are kept on about half work. The total number who are idle, it is estimated, cannot probably be less, including apprentices and sewing girls, than 3,000-the number which has recently been stated in several quarters. Wages have not undergone any material reduction, and among some classes of mechanics there is a disposilion to keep up the standard, even at the expense of lying idle, rather than to work at reduced wages. In some shops the full complement of hands has been retained and what work there is, divided amoung them, giving all'a small portion, but the general practice is to discharge a number, in order that the re mainder may have their time more fully occupied. Fortunately many of the boys and girls employed in our city have friends in the country, to whom they go in times like the

In the jewelry manufactories it is estimated that bur districts generally might have better that one-third less hands are employed, throw. school houses every way, and save from ten ing about 300 out of work. There is geh, to twenty-five per cent. in the building, A. erally a large slock on hand, and, there is township may save from one to five building of hilly h slight activity in sales, occasioned by dollars, and have school houses that shall be the holiday Trade. Some small shops have

for the spring trade, and al present doing noth Of the abuse to which school houses are ling. In the retail trade the sales are shaled subject both during the session and vacation, to be joily about one quarter of the usual of schools found need not be said . Stables amount, and a leading manufacturer calcuand barn yards are not an badly, freated. lates that 1,000 failors and sewing girls are

ning over with marking wit. Each hus a good of the school house may excite the propensity hands have been discharged. No heavy or the columns.] artifiction the with sector mail to the school house may excite the propensity hands have been discharged. No heavy or their columns.] Rey. Antoinerts Baows will bouttoos the 25th this propensity should be restrained. This having been restricted for some maning the market of his time who is not provident in the choice of his company.

Prospectus of Volume Second. [Commencing January 1st, 1855,]

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