

THE AGITATOR

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 16, 1856.

LECTURES.—The Wellsborough Literary Institute has engaged the services of the following Lecturers: Mrs. Ann Brown, February 8th and 9th; Geo. W. Clay, 15th and 17th; R. R. Allen, 17th.

Our thanks are due T. L. Baldwin, Esq., for documents.

Hon. Jas. Y. Mason, Minister to France, died in Paris recently.

Who is paid for keeping the Town Clock running? Has it been half past three, really, ever since Monday morning?

Congress is quarrelling about increased compensation—\$12, instead of \$3, as now fixed. We hope they won't get it.

Life of Greeley, Life of Barnum, Saxe's Poems, poems of Alexander Smith, Bertha and Lily, by Mrs. E. O. Smith, Idi May—and Diaries for 1855, for sale at BAILEY & FOLEY'S.

North and South.—The New Parties.

There have been periods in the world's history from a very remote past down to the present when the civilized races has joined issue upon some all-absorbing question.

The Bank and Tariff questions may be cited as the most immediate, illustrative and confirmative of these facts.

These issues, in their time, drew to their support those factions of the body politic which were employed in a bootless strife upon non-essentials.

So true is it that men, relieved from the presence of a common enemy, fall to quarrelling among themselves.

The mass of mind is never idle, and in the absence of real causes for contention, sets itself about inventing imaginary ones.

The present indicates itself to be the commencement of a period in the history of this land, not only similar to those of which we have just spoken in the direction of public sentiment, but of greater import and fraught with the most important consequences to America.

The country seems emerging from a long night of dreamless sleep, or, if not dreamless, lulled by idle visions profiting nothing to the dreamer, but prophesying much of the future.

It was a deceitful calm—a silent passage at arms of the political elements preparatory to a sterner strife.

The great, controlling parties were split into a multitude of factions, each eager for the spoils, which had become attainable only by multiplying issues.

As the ice-bound river breaks its fetters and bears them broken and crushed on its troubled tide down to that sea in which they disappear forever, so a people are emancipated from party rule by essentially the same process, and the fragments are borne down on the current of public opinion and lost forever in some all-engrossing question.

True, the next political winter will fetter the stream again, and Party will again hold sway until it gets rotten and corrupt, when the same phenomenon will again occur in its liberation; and so this process of binding and loosing will go on while there is a wrong to right or an error to root out.

Gray-haired men who are familiar with the history of this country from its political birth, tell us that they never before saw the fetters of party fit so loosely upon the masses.

This is doubtless true. Evidently, an important crisis is approaching, in which the question of our political existence must be decided.

How it will be decided, is a secret that the future must disclose; for the age of prophecy men ays, is separated from this by a great gulch of centuries.

Yet some hopeful spirits have prophesied great good for America—a time when her ideal shall be her Real, and every species of tyranny by which the rights of one become the sport of another's caprice, shall be destroyed.

We believe that there are prophets even in these days, and that America, exalted as she may be, is knocking at the door of a sublimer Manhood.

It is hardly necessary to say what the great question is, which is concentrating the moral energies of the people to-day. The Slavery question has been gaining importance so rapidly, and the inconsistency exhibited in its growth in the very heart and under the patronage of a Republic, has become so painfully apparent, that even moderate thinkers need no prompting to observe it.

While the Whig and Democratic parties were National, they stood sponsors for the institution. The latter, assuming the name most expressive of equality, has long been the chief support of the system as applied to the black man, but from inherent rottenness has gone down in the dust of defeat.

True to the principle of its organization it died "game," insisting that the institution of Slavery was necessary to the peace of the Union. The former was more conservative in policy, but still pro-slavery in principle.

Its weapons were compromise; or, in other words, its policy was to kill the system with kindness, thereby just as effectually aiding the South as in a frank espousal of its cause. It fed on the energies of a Clay and a Webster and expired with them, its end hastened by an over dose of Southern pap, known as the Compromise measures.

Millard Fillmore officiated as nurse, and let his patient die remarkably easy. Arnold Douglas performed the same kind office for the Democratic party, and with Mr. Fillmore, is entitled to the gratitude of every friend of emancipation for doing his duty so effectually.

Both parties are dead, and what demagogues lost, the country has gained. Laboring to resuscitate labor in vain. They are dead past recall and the stem issues over which they fought, perished, along with them. Peace to their ashes!

In their places, two new parties have sprung up—the Republican, in opposition to Southern insolence and aggression, and the American, in opposition to Catholicism and foreign influence.

From the secrecy of its operations thousands were attracted to its standard who never gave a thought to its tendency. Hatred to Catholicism influenced the masses, love of power its leaders. The former were honest, the latter politer. Some joined it through fear, others from desire of place, and others still, from curiosity.

It swept election after election before men paused to consider its bearings upon the great question of human freedom. Now it seemed the champion of Temperance and Freedom, and now of their opposites.

It did not seem probable that any political organization could long preserve neutrality upon the great issue between the North and South.

And now that the noise and smoke of battle has passed away, it becomes the duty of every freeman to pause and consider the relations the American party holds to the question of Slavery.

The best interests of this land and of its humanitarian measures require that the cause of Slavery should be so circumscribed that eventually it shall no more overshadow the cause of Freedom. Then it is time to consider the position of the American party in regard to Slavery. It is fair to judge by the past; and casting behind us, we may observe that all parties that have become National, have invariably been supporters of, and apologists for Slavery. It must

be with the American party if it ever becomes a National party, and its organs sustaining it, never to render aid. Such as have watched the rising and falling of the tide, know how homogeneity the South has opposed it. But what all is changed. The Slave power has suddenly discovered in an ally, through which it hopes to re-organize, and establish itself upon a more enduring basis. The Slave power grows eloquent in the praise of this new "Pro-Abolitionist." The American Organ, published at Washington, in addition to what we extracted from its columns a few weeks since, says, "We would let Slavery alone and the South alone in reference to Slavery." Now in what differs this language from that of Slavery propagandists everywhere? "Noli me tangere"—is the motto of all tyrants, and Slavery has grown fat and insolent under it. If you wait error to thrive, let it alone. If you want crime to flourish, let it alone. Just so with Slavery: let it alone, and color alone will not long bound its curse, but a world would at last toil and sweat in the bonds of Greed and Avarice.

In a former article we gave copious extracts of a nature similar to the above; we are not yet done, but shall help keep the matter before the people. It should be remembered that not one of the professed organs of the party offers anything more liberal in regard to the question of Slavery than such statements as we give above. These are the facts, gentlemen—make the most of them.

We shall continue this subject next week, and endeavor to show the inconsistency of the American leaders in ignoring the Slavery question.

The Legislature.—In the House, Mr. Ball read a bill on the 3d inst., entitled "An Act to reduce the expenses, and secure the faithful payment of taxes." The main features of this bill are excellent, and if it becomes a law, will simplify and render more certain the collection of taxes—a very desirable thing, especially. It provides for the repeal of the present inefficient law relating thereto, and enacts instead, that when appeals shall have been held by the Commissioners they shall make out duplicates for each township and borough and place them in the hands of the County Treasurer for collection.

Then the Treasurer is required annually to fix a time and place for each borough and township when and where he will attend to receive payment of all taxes of said borough or township—none of these appointments to be later than the 15th of July of each year, and to be advertised in all the newspapers in the County, at least two weeks previous. And all persons or corporations paying their taxes on or before the 15th of July, shall be entitled to a deduction of 5 per cent thereon. Then, immediately after the 1st of September of each year, the Treasurer is required to make out a duplicate of all unpaid taxes in each township with a warrant annexed and directed to the constable, who shall proceed to collect it according to law.

By this law, the Treasurer would collect all taxes and instead of the 5 per cent now allowed to a multitude of collectors, he would receive but 2 per cent on the whole amount collected. This is an important item, and perfectly just to payer and collector; for the first pays less than under the old law, while the latter is far better compensated at 2 per cent on the whole, than any collector under the present law is at 5 per cent—or would be at 10 per cent. Under this law the Treasurer would be required to pay over to the respective townships their quota of road, school, and Poor moneys as they shall come to hand. Let us have the law by all means.

The Lectures.—The 8th Lecture before the Institute was delivered by Mrs. E. O. Saxe, instead of Jona G. Saxe, as advertised—the latter being delayed by "a train of circumstances, or the circumstances of a train"—as he facetiously stated in apology the evening. Mrs. Saxe, very opportunely, was "in town," and treated the assembled audience to a lecture on Cleopatra and the Egyptians—abounding in beauty, as everything from the pen of that gifted lady does. Mrs. M. C. Ruckman presided, and officiated gracefully and well.

On Saturday evening, Saxe read his inimitable poem—"Yankee Land," to a well filled house, and benefited dyspeptics, probably, more than all the quack medicines and drugs that were ever invented.

On Sunday evening, Mrs. Smith preached in the Presbyterian Church to a large audience. Her text was—"Every wise woman buildeth herself a house." We have heard the discourse spoken of as a production of rare literary merit, and as containing a great deal of sterling truth.

On Monday evening, Mr. Saxe lectured on Poets and Poetry, at the close of which he read his best satirical and humorous poem—"The Money King," which contains some of the happiest hits at the vices and follies of the age that were ever written or said. The audience was not so large as it should have been under the circumstances, owing to an impression that he would give a free lecture on Tuesday evening. We can only offer our condolences to those who lost one of the richest treats that was ever offered to this, or any other public, by trying to save two shillings—on uncertainties.

The 10th and 11th lectures before the Institute, will be by Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, on Thursday and Friday evenings, Jan. 25th and 26th. Miss Brown is the most accomplished female orator of the day, and her discourses are masterly blendings of strength and beauty. She is what Mrs. Smith would call a "manly woman" or a true woman.

We have been shown a machine for washing manufactured and sold by Messrs. Strurook, Landis & Fureyth of this village, which for simplicity of construction, economy of space and effective operation is not surpassed by any machine for like purpose, yet invented. It consists of a water-tight box two feet long, about the same in height and a foot wide. In this box are put a quantity of wooden balls about two inches in diameter. A lever with a sash depending from the under side, having a contrivance for holding the clothes, works on a fulcrum at the backside of the box. Water enough to float the balls being poured in, a pair of sheets, for instance, are placed in the jaws of the sash, and are let down into the water. The lever, (which a child of ten years can easily work) is then worked, and the balls rolling over the clothes soon render them clean and white. Being twice passed through this process, the clothes need no boiling. We are convinced that one of these machines will pay for itself twice, in a year, in labor and wear and tear of clothes avoided.

This machine is set on wheels, thus rendering it easily moved about to suit the convenience of the user. It is patented, and the abovementioned gentlemen have the sole right for a large portion of this county. They are furnished at the low price of \$6 each.

Hallo! there, Messrs. of the Wellsborough Agitator, would it be any more wrong for the Associate Judges of your County to grant the petition for Tavern Licenses than it is for you to publish their petitions?—Conductors Journal.

Well, says, Messrs. of the JOURNAL, we rather think it would be more wrong. We consider it a much greater wrong to connivance at great license to individuals, than to publish their petitions. The law commanding their publication is a good one. We suppose it was intended to prevent the granting of licenses without affording an opportunity for remonstrance; if so, it is very necessary to publish

the petitions. Otherwise, your remonstrance might be dark, presenting its petition to Gov. and license where you get your eyes open. Now, you get a public notice, don't you? His Agitator will you?

For the Agitator.

Common Schools.—Notice to Directors.—Send on your Certificates and affidavits from the President of the Board, that the Department may know, through the County Superintendent, if your schools have been kept open four months since the first Monday of June, 1854. Only nine districts have as yet lodged proper certificates and affidavits with me, and these have all been sent to Harrisburg, and their Treasurers, I suppose, have received their warrants for the public money. All other Presidents of Boards of Directors have blanks for this certificate, provided for in section 36 of the School Law, or if they have them not they will be supplied on applying to the County Superintendent. Most, if not all the schools that the Directors have thought necessary to establish in their several districts, have now been kept open four months, and the money due them is generally needed to pay the teachers, who, as we have previously remarked, should be paid when they present each monthly report, and continued or discharged as they succeed or fail as teachers. As we have already explained many of the certificates that have been forwarded from different parts of the county, came before the first of October, and consequently before it was possible that the schools could have been kept open four months subsequent to the first Monday of June, 1854. On account of this misapprehension of the 36th section of the law, seventeen Certificates now lie before us that are useless, and, as we have tried to explain orally to the directors in different parts of the county, will have to be supplied by new ones, before such districts can receive the public money. It is believed that nearly or quite all these districts have now complied with the law that requires them to keep their schools open four months and could receive their amount appropriation from the department, if the Presidents of the Board of Directors would promptly send in their certificates and affidavits. It is necessary also to remark that in several cases the President of Directors having properly filled out the blank, and signed the certificate, fails to sign the affidavit, for which oversight a certificate has just been sent back to us from Harrisburg. Of the seventeen affidavits now in our hands would be protested at Harrisburg on this account if for no other. Have patience, Directors, and we'll get things right after we learn the way. Allow me to call your attention further to the closing of a circular issued by the department on this subject. The first part of the circular relates to the very subject which has been explained in this article, and previously also to the Directors in person, in different parts of the county. The following part of the circular will help the Directors in a difficulty of conscience, and also explain the propriety of requiring this certificate before the order is issued for the annual appropriation.

"A difficulty is in some instances raised as to what is meant by "the Schools"—that is, whether the affidavit can be properly made, unless a School has been opened and kept in operation four months in every part of the district where one may be deemed advisable. The law will be fulfilled, and hence the affidavit may be properly made, whenever every pupil of the district has had a reasonable opportunity of obtaining four months schooling.

Under the law of 1849, the districts were entitled to a warrant for their pro rata share of the State Appropriation, whenever they made report of their operations under the law the previous year, and certified that they had levied tax sufficient to put and keep their schools in operation three months for the year to which the appropriation applied. Under this provision, gross frauds were committed by making false reports, when no Schools had been in operation—issuing duplicates and never collecting them, or any part of them—not keeping the Schools in operation as the law required—incompetent and immoral teachers—and not requiring proper branches to be taught, &c., and in some instances expending the State Appropriation for making roads and other illegitimate purposes. Hence the provision in the present law, that the Schools must be kept open four months in the manner required in the several provisions of the act of 8th May, 1854, before the appropriation will be paid. When the reasons for its adoption are understood, the provision will no doubt be approved by every honest man, and particularly by the friends of Education by Common Schools.

As extensive misapprehension prevails on this subject, it is suggested that it would be well for you to make a full explanation of it through your county papers.

Very Respectfully, Yours, &c., HY. L. DIEFFENBACH, Dep. Supt. Common Schools."

If any President of Directors in the county has not a blank form from the County Superintendent, and prefers not to wait till one could be forwarded, at his request through the P. O., they can find a form in School Law, page 44. If such a manuscript should come from any district that was not correct, a blank form would be immediately sent back.

Allow us to say in conclusion, that our short experience of the difficulty in securing prompt and efficient attention to these annual reports and certificates, as well as to the local interests of the schools, by a board of six directors, who divide the duties too much among themselves, has forced upon us the conviction, of which we have spoken in a previous article, and also suggested, as it is our duty in the law, to the department in our annexed report, that our school system would be better administered by having a town superintendent to co-operate with the county Superintendent in organizing and teaching these schools. This town officer, calling in his aid one director from each district to watch over local interests, and himself paid by, and amenable to the township for the prompt discharge of his duty, it seems to us would be a great benefit to our excellent school system.

J. F. CALKINS, Co. Supt.

Abstract of Gov. Niles's Message.

The operations of the Treasury of the last year will be presented to you in detail, by the head of that department. The results are highly satisfactory, showing a steadily increasing revenue from nearly all the ordinary sources.

The aggregate receipts of the fiscal year of 1854, including loans and the balance in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1853, amounted to the sum of \$6,665,912 01.—The gross payments for the same period, to the sum of \$5,424,988 29; leaving a balance on the 30th of November, of \$1,240,923 72.

The extraordinary payments consisted of the following items, to wit: loans repaid, \$235,888 40; to the North Branch canal, \$206,532 76; to the construction of the new railroad over the Allegheny mountains, \$461,921 03; to the payment of debts on the public works, \$389,946 39. Of the balance remaining in the Treasury, a portion is applicable to the payment of the State debt, and the remainder to current demands.

The simple, or ordinary operations of the Treasury for the same period, were as follows, to wit: the receipts, exclusive of loans and the balance in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1853, realized from permanent sources, amounted to the sum of \$5,216,090 00. The ordinary expenditures, including the interest on the State debt and all the payments on the finished lines of the public works, excluding the payments on new works and loans, amounted to \$4,116,744 84; being \$1,101,401 15 less than the receipts.

No more reliable estimate of the operations of the Treasury for 1855 can be made, than is furnished in the results for 1854. The ordinary receipts may be safely estimated at a million of dollars above the unavoidable expenditures. A portion of this excess will be required to complete the new Portage railroad, and the North Branch canal; and the remainder should be faithfully applied toward the payment of the State debt.

The aggregate receipts on the public works for the past year, as reported by the Canal Commissioners, amounted to the sum of \$1,876,978 88; and the expenditures to the sum of \$1,101,570 54; leaving a balance of \$774,508 34, from which, however, should be deducted the sum of \$37,000, properly chargeable to the year, for new locomotives and other unavoidable expenditures—thus reducing the net profits to \$736,608 34. If we add to this, \$131,000 received from the Pennsylvania railroad company for the three mill tax, which is claimed by some as a part of the income from the public works, we find a net revenue of \$867,000; a sum equal to the interest on seventeen millions of the five per cent, debt of the State. The aggregate receipts were \$57,121 less than for the year 1853, and the reduction in expenditures amounted to over \$159,287,000. The withdrawal of the business of the Pennsylvania railroad from the Portage road, readily accounts for this difference.

The Delaware division makes a most gratifying exhibit. The gross receipts counted \$365,927 07, and the expenditures \$59,738 67, showing a net profit of \$306,188 40; a sum equal to the interest on six millions of the public debt, and to 20 per cent, on the original cost of the work, including the expenditures for new locks.

As made my duty by an act of the Legislature, approved the 27th of April last, providing for the sale of the main line of the public works, sealed proposals for its purchase were invited, up to the first Monday of July last. No offers were made under this invitation; and public notice was again given, on the 14th of November last, in accordance with the 29th section of the act, for proposals, to be submitted to the General Assembly; but none have been received. This improvement is, therefore, still the property of the State, subject to such disposition as the Legislature may deem necessary.

The real value of the public works, is a proposition full of difficulty; and I doubt not the General Assembly will approach the inquiry, duly impressed with its importance. Ten millions of dollars was fixed by the law of last session, as the price for the main line. This minimum is said by some to be too high, and the failure to sell regarded as the consequence. Others attribute the absence of bidders, to the condition of the money market—the stringent restrictions imposed upon the law; and to the efforts that had been previously made to disparage the value of the line. But it is obvious that more than one of these causes may have operated; and a greater than all may have been, the hope of getting this property on better terms at a future time. I feel very confident that the latter consideration was not without its influence. But, be this as it may, it is certainly wiser to fail to sell from any one of these causes, than to hazard the works in the market, without any restriction or limitation as to price or conditions. A bad sale would assuredly be a greater misfortune than no sale at all.

The administration of Gov. Shunk commenced the cancellation of the relief issues; and that of my immediate predecessor arrested the process, leaving \$650,163 of this unsightly currency in circulation. In the spring of 1853, the policy of cancellation was again resumed; and up to this date, \$465,384 88 had been received into the sinking fund, applicable to that purpose, leaving the meagre sum of \$184,778 75, to provide for. The gratifying fact is apparent, therefore, that, without any further legislation on this subject, the entire outstanding balance of relief notes can be withdrawn from circulation and destroyed during the current year. It is true that these issues have not come into the Treasury as rapidly as the funds for their cancellation have accumulated, and that, consequently, a portion of the receipts have not been invested; but this difficulty will be obviated in June next, when the law will go into operation which forbids the banks and receiving officers of the Commonwealth to pay out these issues, and requires them to be presented at the Treasury for cancellation.—We shall, therefore, soon see the last of a currency which has polluted the channels of circulation for thirteen years past; and I trust that the lesson thus taught has been quite sufficient to warn us against similar errors for all time to come.

A new feature in the system, adopted in the law of last session, creating the office of

County Superintendent has not, as yet, been fully tested; and there evidently exists some diversity of opinion as to the wisdom of the provision. It is already very obvious, at least, that its beneficial workings must depend mainly upon the character of the agents selected to carry it into operation. Competent and faithful Superintendents may produce the happiest results; whilst the agency of the ignorant or inefficient will be attended by the reverse consequences. In order to give this new feature of the law a fair trial, it will be necessary, therefore, for the directors, in the respective counties, to select Superintendents with sole reference to their adaptation to the duties of the station.

We have before us the plain-written compact of our fathers, to which they reflectively consented and subscribed, and so bound us who have succeeded them. Its blessings and its benefits have been felt throughout long years of unexampled prosperity. If we would change any of its provisions, let us, with at least common honesty and manliness, pursue the mode of amendment which is pointed out with admirable precision, in the noble instrument itself. But until this is done, none amongst us, who, from whatever motive, or under whatever pretext either openly repudiate any of its plain provisions, or covertly retreating under the cloak of a secret organization, seek to violate its spirit, or avoid compliance with its clear behests, dishonor the faith of their fathers, and deny their own palpable and solemn obligations. Entertaining these views, how can any American patriot regard, with the least degree of complacency, the continued and embittered excitement of one section of the country against the domestic institutions of another; or the more recent organization of secret societies throughout the Union, based upon doctrines of exclusion and proscription, utterly at war with our National and State constitutions, and obnoxious to the liberal spirit of American republicanism? What admirer of the venerated father of his country, but must now feel, with resistless force, his solemn warnings against secret societies for political ends, as placing a powerful engine in the hands of the selfish and designing, and enabling them not only to acquire power unworthily, but also to sap and destroy the most sacred principles of our government!

Arrest of Seven Persons Charged with Robbing the Mail.

On the evening of the 29th of Dec., the regular mail messenger on the route between the Elmira Post Office and the depot being sick, one of the office clerks was dispatched with the mails to the depot. On the arrival of the train from the West, having taken the mails for the office on board the wagon used to convey the mail to and from the depot, he found on arriving at the office, that one of the bags was missing, and immediately reported the fact to our worthy Postmaster. Mr. Stevens, who, having instituted a search, thinking that the bag might have dropped from the wagon on the route, coincided with the clerk in the opinion that the bag had been stolen.

John Stevens, son of the Postmaster and clerk in the office, who, after this event, had in charge the conveyance of the mails to and from the depot, observed that several young men followed the wagon from the depot, becoming so daring at last as to escort it rather slyly even to the Post Office. The facts were imparted to the police, and Officer Kelly was stationed at the depot to keep watch and ward for the gentry. Various decoys were used, in the hope of taking them in the commission of the robbery. From the way in which the first bag was lost and the suspicious event of the wagon, it was supposed that the robbers managed in the dark to slip the bag from it and remove it to a "convenient retreat." No attempt at theft was made, however, by which the persons could be arrested, but they were recognized and "spotted" for future reference.

On the morning of the 5th inst., occurred the mail robbery of Binghamton, the particulars of which have already been made public. The same boys, (young men, rather) who had been observed following the wagon from the depot, were reported to have been seen in Binghamton the evening previous to the robbery. Deputy Marshal Palmer immediately proceeded to Binghamton, and obtained description of the money contained in the mail. Soon after, a fifty dollar bill was passed by George Jonson, at a clothing store in town, which was identified as one of the bills contained in the Binghamton mail. Johnson had been seen, also, following the mail from the depot here. He was immediately arrested. On going for his trunk, \$80 were found concealed between the ceiling and the clapboards of his room. He was committed.

Yesterday morning, five other young men—Addison Wheeler, Alexander Powell and his younger brother, Charles Timbrook and —Storrs—were arrested on suspicion, they being Johnson's confederates, and some or all of them having been seen following the mail wagon. At the time of their arrest, they were found together in a grocery playing cards! The arrest was made by Officers Kelly Crane, Brown and Prescott, and the young men committed to jail. During the afternoon of yesterday, Vincent Odell, a confederate of Johnson, was arrested by Officer Crane as a participant criminis, and lodged in jail. The younger Powell and Charles Timbrook were discharged from custody, their only fault appearing to have been the association in which they were found.

The remaining prisoners, accompanied by officers and witnesses proceeded to Troy this morning, where the arrested will undergo an examination before the U. S. Commissioner at that place.—Elmira Republican.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

The intelligence from Washington is, that the private protest of many Democrats from the South, as well as the North, has made a halt in the meditated assault upon the Tariff imperative necessary. There are even some of the Virginia delegation, it is said, who remonstrate with plaintive earnestness against being delivered into the hands of the Whigs and Know Nothings, as a sacrifice to the vagaries of a few theoretical free-traders. The latter gentlemen are also inexpressibly disgusted with the forty per cent, schedule, or sumptuary list, of the Secretary of the Treasury, and do not scruple to avow to all comers that they regard it as a surrender, at discretion, to

From the Portland Advertiser.

Destiny, Quincy, Esq.

To every well wisher to the cause of freedom in this country, who has watched the progress of the slave power during the present century till the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, and the subsequent crowning act of this present year, the Nebraska and Kansas bill; the public expression of sentiment on the subject by such a man as the Hon. Josiah Quincy, is truly refreshing. The following graphic epistle from that gentleman was received some months since, in reply to a letter from an individual of kindred feeling in this city, on the subject of Slavery, and his then recent address at Faneuil Hall. Believing that the publication of right sentiments from such a quarter would strengthen the cause of freedom in what we term the free States, and believing, also, that what Mr. Quincy has written on political subjects in the closet, he would not be unwilling, if occasion should require, to have proclaimed on the house top, and that, though he does not seek publicity, he would not shun it, I hand you his letter for publication.

Sir: I find on the file of my letters one from you of the 18th of August, which I fear may have escaped my acknowledgment as I do not find on it my usual indorsement as to those which have received from me that attention. I prefer to risk giving you the trouble of a second letter rather than leave my own mind in the uncertainty of having been negligent in a cause where every circumstance was of a character to induce punctuality.

I presume that I transmitted to you, at that time, a copy of the exertion which was the occasion of your correspondence; or I would transmit you another; for I printed enough to satisfy every congenial appetite.

I have not belief that this, or any other exertion of more powerful minds, can be effectual to rouse the free States to a sense of their duty to their country and to the cause of humanity. The slaveholder commands the press of the nation and has, what is of greater influence, the distribution of power, and place, and promotion. The needy, the avaricious, the vain, the ambitious, and the unprincipled are always in the public market. The temptation to which Webster, with all his unquestionable intellectual greatness, could not resist, must be overwhelming to the multitude of inferior minds, who know little of the past, care nothing for the future, and regard only the present. The timidity incident to the spirit of commerce in the North is the ally and constitutes the strength of the institutions of the South. Trembling as the slaveholders do at the idea of disunion, they have had the address to make the North believe they are ready and desirous of it, at the same time that every intelligent owner of a slave knows, in his soul, that the arm of the Union withdrawn will be the signal for the final destruction of "the peculiar institution."

But I am entering upon discussion when I only intended an acknowledgment of your politeness, and to assure you how truly and respectfully I am your obliged servant, JOSIAH QUINCY.

From the Conductors Journal.

The Rights of Jurors.

The glory of the common law is its universal Trial by Jury. In fact, no man's liberty is worth a fig, when the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury are not within the reach of every person. Hence all oppressors, and all apologists for oppression are constantly making efforts to destroy or fritter away the influence of Jurors. Hence the denial of this great safeguard of liberty in the Fugitive Slave Bill. The slaveholder knew perfectly well that he could always purchase a ten dollar Commissioner who would do his bidding. But to submit his claim to the bones and sinews of a man, to the decision of twelve independent citizens of a free State, was not to be thought of, because these would scrutinize the evidence, and if there were any doubts in the case, would decide in favor of liberty.

Yes the trial by Jury is the only barrier between the oppressor and the oppressed.—Destroy that, and the people of the United States would soon be no better off than the people of Russia.

Whoever ridicules or endeavors to hold up to public contempt an honest jurymen, who feels compelled by the law as laid down by the Judge, and the evidence as detailed by the witnesses, to dissent from the other Jurors, does what he can to destroy the trial by Jury. Such a man is not worthy of the rights of an American citizen.

It is the duty of every Jurymen to decide the issue in question, according to his own best judgment, and whoever goes over to the side of the majority without being first convinced that the majority are right, is a perjured man!

And a Jurymen who does conscientiously discharge his duty, in an independent, unbiased manner, has a right to be exempt from a public discussion of his conduct, even though he should, on his bonded knees in the Jury box, address the Judge of all causes, asking for light to come to a correct understanding of the duty before him. To attack such a Jurymen in a public print, we call an outrage, no greater it is true than to attack one of the Judges some time before for bailing the Defendant in the same case, but having more at stake in the independence of the Jury, we cannot let this late attack pass without rebuking the impudent author of it, who does not deserve so much attention, except that his weekly falsehoods may, by and by, be believed by a few innocents.

QUICK DIGESTION—HEALTHY FOOD.

Of all articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it contains eight tenths nutritious matter, it is a valuable substance for diet. Tripe and pigs feet are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, if sweet and ripe, are next in order. Venison is digested almost as soon as apples. Roasted potatoes, are digested in half the time required when boiled, requiring 3 1/2 hours—more than beef or mutton. Bread occupies 3 1/2 hours. Stewed oysters and boiled eggs in 3 1/2 hours; 1 hour more is required when raw, turkey and goose are cooked in 2 1/2 hours, 1 1/2 hours sooner than chickens; roasted veal, pork, and salted beef occupies at least 5 1/2 hours the longest of all articles of food.—Scientific American.