

THE AGITATOR

M. H. O'BRIEN, EDITOR. All Business and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor, to insure attention.

WELLBROUGHT, PA. Thursday, May 13, 1858.

REDUCTION IN TERMS!!! The Publishers of the AGITATOR respectfully inform the Citizens of Tioga County that they will furnish the paper hereafter to those who pay ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE at ONE DOLLAR.

Dr. Wagner lectures on the Origin of Life and the Secrets and Mysteries of Geology. The lecturer is a student of the Faculty of the University of Bonn. He is a highly distinguished scholar, and his lectures are highly interesting and instructive.

BEFORE SEVASTOPOL. Admiral Bruat telegraphed, under date Feb. 13th, that the works of the besiegers go on slowly, in consequence of the bad weather. The Russians were fortifying their right, and getting new guns into position on the Quarantine side.

Correspondence from the camp, of Feb. 6 and 7, states that the snow had almost disappeared, for the time, and the thermometer, about noon, reached 52°. Fuel for cooking was still scarce, indeed almost wanting.

On the 12th, Gen. Pelissier (is reported to have) telegraphed to Paris that no successful attempt could be made on Sevastopol for a month to come. On the same date Menchikov telegraphed to St. Petersburg the explosion of the French mine, as above mentioned, and adds:

At night detachments of volunteers continually harass the enemy in their trenches, and by obliging them to beat to arms, compel them to suspend their works.

Orders have reached Constantinople to prepare hospital beds immediately for 5,000 men, from which it is inferred that an assault is to be made on Sevastopol.

The British infantry only are withdrawn from the siege lines. The artillery and sailors remain in charge of their batteries.

MOST IMPORTANT-LATEST. SUDDEN DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. London, Friday night, March 2, 1855. This evening, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon rose and said: "I think it my duty to communicate to your lordships the contents of a telegraphic dispatch which I received half an hour since from Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, that the Emperor Nicholas died this morning at one o'clock of pulmonary apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. I have also received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia died at 12 o'clock this morning. An hour before this dispatch arrived I received accounts from Lord John Russell, at Berlin, stating that the Emperor was on the point of death, and had already taken leave of his family."

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston made a similar statement. It was surmised that the Emperor died by the hand of the assassin, but the cause assigned above was generally credited. The effect of this startling announcement in political and monetary matters has not been developed, and it is impossible to say what it may produce. It created great excitement.

The man who changed Pretence, of the Louisville Journal, to a duel in Arkansas, some months ago, and whom the poet so nobly eulogized, has been indicted by a grand jury of Little Rock, for giving the challenge.

There are 750 paper mills in actual operation in the United States.

three estimate the labor capital each, at \$5000 at 10 per cent, would be \$500. Together, these employees in 1850, who joined to increase the four-week to \$25,000. Justly, as entitled to, but four-sevenths of the profits arising from this accumulated capital, that is, in proportion of the investment—either more or less. D. C. and D., in the case of the capital, the laborer, and must receive a like proportion of the profits. This would be just and equitable to all, and would give to labor the same income as to money.

Now suppose the net income of that \$25,000 amount to \$7000, that is, 28 per cent. \$4000 of this would go to A, and \$1000 each to B, C, and D. The difference between this and 6 per cent profit, is \$700 each, to B, C, and D, and \$3000 for each, to A. This is the like difference of \$2,500 on A's capital being to him. Why not?

The interests of the employer and the employed are, in fact, the same. The employer's interest is to get the most for his money, and the employee's interest is to get the most for his labor. The employer's interest is to get the most for his money, and the employee's interest is to get the most for his labor.

But, my dear sir, says one, this strikes at the root of the present Laws of Property. Does it, indeed? Very well, let it strike. The present Law of Property is, in fact, defective, therefore, let it be out of the way, and let us have a new one. We cannot generate any law solely because it is old, and no man should ask of a law, "How old is it?" but rather, "Is it just, and equitable, and does it provide equal protection to the poor with the rich?" This is the question to urge when the propriety of a law is the subject of popular inquiry.

This is certainly a matter for thought and argument. Labor is Capital; therefore, it is entitled to equal profits with Money.

How, G. A. Gadsden, it gives pleasure to find the vote of this gentleman on the several great bribery measures of the last days of the last Congress, on the right side. To scorn a bribe is the necessary act of an honest and an incorruptible man. But every man does not scorn a bribe.

Let us give a synopsis of the debate on the bill to repeal the license laws of this Commonwealth, which occurred on the 9th inst. The enemies of Prohibition in the House, are, on duty, and seem determined to kill off the measure with substitutions. The most cunning of them only attack the Search and Destruction feature of the Maine Law, going in for Prohibition without adequate means to enforce it.

Amending the bill for the repeal of the present license laws so that it shall lean toward Prohibition will do no good. We want a genuine prohibitory law, one that cannot be dodged. We are glad to find Mr. Baldwin voting against this bill and its proposed amendments.

The True Spirit.—We find in the Tribune the outline of a speech in the Illinois Legislature, by Owen Lovejoy, brother of the martyr, who was barbarously murdered by a pro-slavery mob a few years since. This speech partakes of the fairness that gave immense vigor to the speeches of '76, and will be read with hearts throbbing with like emotions. The North wants more such fairness, earnestness, and manly man; then the work of emancipating not only the three millions of miserable beings of the South from a bondage worse than death, but the entire North from the shackles of a cowardly acquiescence, will be comparatively easy.

A spirit akin to that manifested in the brief extract given here, must animate the masses before America can be really and truly free.

Sir, said he, "I am not ashamed to avow myself a believer in the higher law. I hold myself amenable to that law, and avow my allegiance to the Supreme Power that enacted it. I would not save for the weightiest reasons, declare my intention to disregard any human enactment; but Mr. Speaker, if I tell you, and I tell the House, that I cannot and will not obey the requisition of the Fugitive Slave bill! I will brave your penalties if it need be. I will meet, face and imprisonment; and if the same grace shall help me, I will meet death itself rather than aid in the execution of that infamous enactment!"

Brave words, backed by a brave spirit. Let such spirits multiply and replenish this fading land. Eighty years ago, the basis termination of that speech would have rung its echoes on every lip in that assembly. But it only rang on their hearts, and their lips were untied to utter harsh bold thoughts and noble. They felt a kindred spirit burning deep down in their hearts, was evident in the applause that literally rained down from the galleries. A wealthy old Kentuckian, asked of a bystander, with voice trembling with emotion, "Is that Abolitionism?" "Yes," Then, replied the old gentleman, "I have been an abolitionist for twenty years, and didn't know it!" This was the spontaneous outbreak of an honest heart. There are thousands that hate slavery as bitterly, but how few comparatively, have the boldness to avow it.

Capt. Wm. Monro, the London Sailor, lectured as per notice on Temperance, Monday evening at the Court House. He had a very good audience, but the Captain would make more converts and more coppers if he cut his speeches shorter, say one hour and a half, each. Long sermons and long lectures never were and never will be popular or useful.

We have a word to say to the boys who frequent public meetings, and carry tip whistles, or whistle through their fingers to testify their approval of the proceedings. This is a very popular practice, but, my dear sir, any other boys, except us, do so, except in the country. Very good, and clever boys sometimes indulge in such improprieties in country towns, because they are not aware how disagreeable it is to the quiet people who go there to hear.

There is a rumor current about town that the venerable borough fathers are laboring in Council to bless this maddening village with Plank Walks. We trust there is no foundation for this rumor: one that will not prove as treacherous as our walks do after a slight sprikle. Let us have plank walks by all means.

CONTEMPTRIOUS.—In the last number of the Monroe Democrat we notice the following contemptible fling at Judge Wilcox's character: "If we mistake not, there are a few chapters in his (Wilcox's) life, and a few chapters that would fill out pages if sufficient to expose to them." Let her slide, expose "your pages" are past showing any common sense.

The weather is very equivoical, just now.

FRIDAY, March 9, 1855. The passage of public bills was taken up, and the first in order was the act to repeal the several license laws of the Commonwealth.

The yeas and nays were called on the adoption of the first section of the bill. Mr. Thorn moved to amend the section by making it entirely of a prohibitory character. He hoped the vote would be taken as a test vote. It was objectionable on account of a right of search clause.

The amendment was rejected by 55 to 25. The first section of the bill was agreed to. The second section was then considered. Mr. McDonald opposed the bill because it removed all restrictions, and enforced no punishment for the sale of liquors except when consumed on the premises. He thought the bill in its present shape would cause great evil in the rural districts.

Mr. Thorn said it had been said that the people had voted against the principle of prohibition; but, he said, the people had not voted against the principle of prohibition, but against the bill which was only against a prohibitory bill with the objectionable features said to have been engraved on the bill of last winter, by which means the fictitious majority had been obtained against the measure.

Mr. Carlisle explained his position. He felt himself bound by the recent vote of the people of the State, not his county, for obedience to that would involve special legislation to which he was opposed. The amendment pending would make the bill strictly prohibitory in its character. This he believed the majority of the people did not desire, and he could not support.

Mr. Chamberlain said the bill did not go as far as he was ready to go; but its passage would be a step in the right direction, and he would support it, hoping for the speedy arrival of the time when more radical measures could be adopted.

Mr. Thorn said if the amendment was voted down, he hoped no more propositions of the kind would be offered. He came here, pledged to vote prohibition, and he thought he was redeeming this pledge by voting for this amendment. He believed no other opportunity would be offered for a direct vote on the principle of prohibition.

Mr. Johnson doubted whether this bill would pass; and believed the outside pressure would effect its defeat, after it had progressed further. Our criminal laws should be made as definite as possible; and he thought the words "profit and advantage" should be struck out as too indefinite.

A motion was made to add a new section exempting several counties from the operation of the law.

Mr. Fry said, in offering to exempt Montgomery county from the provisions of this bill, he, as well as others asking the same favor, felt they had a right in behalf of their constituents to claim this much for them. The Legislature last winter notified the people, they should decide at the next election whether they wanted a prohibitory liquor law. The people acted, and their verdict is before us. They rejected the proposition.—The Maine law men now claim to have a majority of districts, and the consequent right to act. Now, sir, if you have a majority of districts, you claim the right of a law upon that issue, take it to your own districts if you want it; but give those districts who don't want it the same privilege.

Mr. Edinger hoped the new section would be adopted. His constituents did not desire this law, nor did the constituents of other members who had claimed exemption from its operation. In New York the Legislature gave each township the privilege of voting for or against the license system. He hoped the counties named would be exempted.

Mr. Christ thought the section ought to prevail, as requested by members representing constituencies which had cast a majority of votes against prohibition. He represented a county which had given a majority of nearly 8,000 against prohibition; and he was opposed to having a law fastened upon his constituency, to which they had expressed decided hostility.

Mr. Donaldson said, that since the bill had been introduced, he had been frequently at home; and found the uniform sentiment to be against it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said, he hoped the section would be voted down. It was an arduous effort to defeat the bill; and the bill would then contain special legislation, which would receive the executive veto.

Mr. Dunning acted on his bill, independent of any vote of the people. He was opposed to forcing this bill on counties which were opposed to it. And unless this section was adopted, he would be compelled to oppose the regular terms of the courts in the fourth judicial district, such commence as follows, to wit. In the county of Tioga on the first Monday of February, June September and December, to continue two weeks. In the county of Potter on the third Monday of February, June September and December to continue one week. In the county of McKean on the fourth Monday of February, June September and December, to continue one week. And in the county of Elk on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of February, June September and December to continue one week and so much of the eighth section of the act of fifth April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two as is altered by this act is hereby repealed.

[This bill has passed both Houses.]

You gain knowledge by reading, but you must separate the wheat from the chaff by thinking.

LAURA was disconsolate. Henry had long flirted, but never put the question. Henry soon went his way. Laura's aunt, for consolation, bought her a love of a spaniel-pup. "My dear," says the aunt, "the puppy can do everything but speak." "Why will you agonize me?" says Laura, "that's the only fault I found with the other."

If five and a half yards make a perch, how many will make a cat fish?

The New Sunday Liquor Law. The following sections of the new Sunday Liquor Law, which goes into effect the 1st of April, we publish, that all may be apprized of its stringent provisions in due time.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, that from and after the first day of April next, it shall be lawful for any person or persons to sell, trade or barter in any spirituous or malt liquor, wine or cider, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or for the keeper or keepers of any hotel, inn, tavern, ale-house, beer house or other public house or place, knowingly to allow or permit any spirituous or malt liquor, wine or cider to be drunk on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keeper of keepers, his her or their agents or servants, on the said first day of the week.

Sec. 2. That any person or persons violating the provisions of the foregoing section shall, for each and every offense, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars; one half of which shall be paid to the prosecutor, and the other half to the Guardians of the Poor of the city and county in which suit is brought, or in counties having no Guardians of the Poor, then to the overseers of the Poor of the township, ward, or borough in which the offense is committed; to be recovered before any Mayor, Alderman; or Justice of the Peace, as debts of like amount are now recoverable, in any action of debt brought in the name of the Commonwealth, as well as for the Overseers of the Poor of the township, ward or borough, as the case may be) as for the person suing: Provided, That when any prosecutor himself a witness on any trial under the provisions of this section, then the whole penalty or forfeiture shall be paid to the Guardians or Overseers of the Poor, as aforesaid; And provided, further, that it shall be a misdemeanor in office for any such Mayor, Alderman, or Justice of the Peace to neglect or render to the said Guardians of the Poor and prosecutor the amount of such penalty, within ten days from the payment of the same.

Sec. 3. That in addition to the penalties imposed by the last preceding section for a violation of the provisions of the first section of this act every person who shall violate the provisions of that section shall be taken and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in any criminal court in this Commonwealth, be fined in a sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than ten days nor more than sixty days, at the discretion of the court.

Casting a "Devil" out of Church. A Methodist Minister arrested for Assaulting a Distiller.—We are indebted to our friend, J. M. Eells, of Marietta, Ohio, for the following graphic sketch. We are assured that the facts transpired substantially as narrated:

"A Methodist clergyman, who has been laboring in this vicinity, was, not long since preaching to his people on the miraculous power of the Apostles over the demoniac spirits of their day. As he was pursuing his theme, the audience were suddenly startled by a voice from some one in the congregation, demanding, in a half-querulous, half-authoritative tone, "Why don't preachers do such things now a days?" In an instant, every eye in the house was turned upon the individual who had the effrontery thus to evade the sacredness of the sanctuary.

The speaker paused for a moment, and fixed his penetrating gaze full upon the face of the questioner. There was an interval of intense silence, broken at last by the speaker in resuming his subject. He had not proceeded far with his remarks, before he was again interrupted by the same impatient inquiry. Again he paused for a time, again resumed his subject. Not content with a silent rebuke, our redoubtable questioner demanded again, "Why don't the preachers do such things now-a-days?" and curling his lips with a sneer of self-complacency, drew himself up pompously in his seat.

"Our reverend friend, (who, by the way, is a young man of great muscular power,) calmly left the desk, and walked deliberately to the pew, where the interrogator sat, and fastening one hand firmly upon the collar of his coat, and the other on the waistband of his "unmentionables," lifted him square out of the seat and bore him down the aisle to the entrance. Pausing for a moment there, he turned his eyes upon his audience, and in a clear, full voice, said, "and they cast out the devil in the form of a distiller," and suiting the action to the word, out went the knight of the mash-tub, a la leap frog fashion, into the street.

"The good pastor quietly returned to his desk, and completed his discourse. After closing the services, as he was passing out of the church the out cast distiller with an officer of the law, escorted our clerical friend to the office of a magistrate, to answer for an assault upon the person of said distiller.—After hearing the case the magistrate dismissed the clergyman, and after roundly reprimanding the complaint, fined him for molesting the services of the sanctuary.

"Since that day we believe he has never for a moment doubted the power of the Methodist preachers, to cast out devils, at least within the limits of the Ohio Conference.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Standard, March 7

AN ACT. To consolidate and amend the road laws of the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean and Elk.

[CONCLUDED.] by them to the amount of such duplicate, deducting therefrom such amount as will in the judgment of the county Commissioners, be sufficient to pay the commission of the county Treasurer and cover such exonerations and abatements as will be likely to be made; which duplicate when so filled shall be collected by the county Treasurer as is provided by law for the collection of other taxes on unseated lands, and the tax so collected shall be paid out on the said orders drawn by the county Commissioners.

Sec. 9. That the additional or increased tax when collected shall be applied by the township Treasurer first, to the payment of the claim or claims of the person or persons upon whose application it was ordered, and