BATTLE AT EUPATORIA.

Octibe 17th, of rebrufty, the Russista Wag.

under Gea. Liprand, had been for some time collection around Eularotte, all eked he Turks, with a strong force. One; Pasha, who had arrived by see from Yorns a few days before took the command of the Turks. in person.

took the command of the Tucks, in Present and, after four hours, fighting, the Russians draw off to a distance of four offer have deliance of the meanting the four offer are the distance to Prance and England land:

The Lindon Daily: News aven the first to announce the intelligence as follows:

uBbohinest, Feb. 23. A messenger who left Eupatoria on the 17th Februry, and performed the journey from Varna to Bucharest in wenty six hours, brings the following dispatch from your correspondent of Burntonard Feb. 17 The Russians attacked Enpatoria this morning. They were commanded by Liprandi; and their numbers were 20,000 in fantty and 6,000 cavalry. They commenced the attack as hour before daybreak; and had with them seven y guns. The conflict thated the hours! The usanult was signally re! pulsed. The steamers threw shelfs among the assailants. The Russians have 500 men hors de combat, the Turks 150. Omer Pas sha commanded in person. Selim Pasha, the Egyptian, was killed. Vast masses of call niry and artillery are now assembled round Edpatoria."

BEFORE SEVASTOPOL.

Admiral Brunt 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 Quar-

The Cunard steamer Arabia, at Malia in 63 hours from Constantinople, reports, of the 14th, that some thousand Russians, who accompanied the Archduke Michael to Sevastopol, had been frozen to death. [This report per Cunard is palpably a canard.

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 | The great mass of men may object to it, though we was still scarce, indeed almost wanting. kind of low fever was rather prevalent in both camps. The Provost-Marshal had all his energies at work seeking out a gang of and we may add, in civilized States only. In patrimarauders, who had murdered and robbed an officer's servant. Continual skirmishes took place between the French and Russians. The doctrine. Russians, in sinking a countermine, had come into the gallery of a French mine and blown it up, killing the French officer of engineers and some of his men. Next day the French took their revenge by opening a masked hattery of grape upon a Russian sortie party, killing and wounding 200 to 300. The Railway "navies" (laborers) are busy breaking ground. Russian deserters report that there is abundance of provisions and ammunition in Sevas opol, but the troops were in want of "raki." During the night of February the 8th, a tremendous cannonade was made along the whole of the Russian lines, but no attack. Pebuary 10th, (latest advices by letter) noth ing worth reporting. On that day—the 10th -Lord Ragian telegraphs that large convoys, apparently of sick men, were moving out of Sevastopol, and equally large convoys of supplies were moving in. The Russians within the city appeared to be breaking up hulks in

attempt could be made on Sevastopol for a month to come: On the same date Menchikoff telegraphed to St. Petersburg the explosion of the Prench mine, as above mentioned; and adds:

"At night detacments of voluntéers continually harrass 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 no assault is to be made on Sevasiopol.

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 I received half an hour since from Her Mujesty's Minister at the Hague, that the Emperor Nucholus died this morning at one o'clock of pulmonary appoplexy, after an attack of influenza. I have also received a dispatch overstocked markets, some one objects. Let us see 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 Borlin, stating that the Emperor was on the point of death, and had already taken leave of his family . Although this event occurred so short a time ago, as betweely twelve and one o'clock this morning; there can be no doubt, under these circumstan-

ces, of its authenticity." In the House of Commons Lord Palmer ston 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 excilement.

THE man who chalenged Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, to a duel in Arkansas, some month ago, and whom the poet so nolly appear this been indicted by a grand jury of Linde Rock; for giving the challonge. 3 tax 4. 413

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

THE AGE TOR M. H. OD BH, E B TO R.

• All Business, and other Coddingnications
be addressed to the Editor, to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA REDUCTION IN TERMS!!!! respectantly inform the Citizins New suppose the nett accome of that \$35,000 amounts from the Citizins of Tiora County that they will open to \$7000, that it \$25,000 amounts from the paper herealter to would go to K, and \$1000 each to B; C, and D. The difference between this and G per cent profits, wance, at ONE POLIAR.

Dr. Wagner lectures to night on the Origin of Life and the Secreta and Mysterick of Ganala. tion. This lecture embodies a wast amount of hith! orto interdicted knowledge. Gontlemenimly will be could keed and the country is equal plant

Phikagonoly The series of Lectures on this sei? ente by Dr. William, to the Court House, they been philiamly inforcing, as intracting additioness overy evening abundantly chore! "The Doctor is perfectly." at home in his vocation, and possessed two most est sential requisites to a successful Legistet. Life shid System. He has politid of anecdote, and what is very necessary, a capital way of telling distory so that it illustrates his meaning better than a dry fact. We have guined an available fund of practical knowledge from these lectures that we would not willing ly dispense withe His examinations, so far as a limited acquaintance, with most of the subjects fits us to judge, are strikingly correct as a men in the

Last ovening he gave a private lecture to gentle: en\_only, on "Masqulinity;" and will give another: tonight. Every man in this village should not fuil to attend this locture, It, on it is beligged, nine-tenths of the crime, disease and death are the fruit of ignotance of physical laws, it is time that the stain of culpability should be wined away. . Let every parent make use of his available means, for gaining a knowledge of those laws, without which health and virtuo in his family are but accidents. We detest that squeamistiness that cries "unclean," when some man above vulgar notions attempts to explain the laws of reproduction. The world has a right to all the truth connected with it, and he who denies it denies the wisdom and goodness of the Almighty.

## Labor is Capital.

The broker, stock gambler and capitalists generally will turn up, their poses at the above proposition. al caption. Still, Labon is Capital, and to the unprejudiced mind a little reflection will demonstrate it. can hardly see how. The objection will arise sim ply because the contrary doctrine has been promulguted, with few exceptions, in every civilized State; archal communities, where mind has not been corrupted, Labor is the only capital. This is the true

But is there no other capital than Labor? Justly, no. Money is a kind of fictitious capital, fictitions because it is really the creature of Labor yet so times is used to represent it. It may be considered a manifestation of Labor. Mines and lands are not capital, for Labor is neccessary to develop their worth. Money, mines and lands are then Capital conditionally.

Let as see : Here is an 'individual who works' farm for \$18 per month. This, in a year, amounts to 8216. Now this amount as really the interest on his capital invested - the income of his Liber Another with a money capital of \$3600 loans it a 6 per cent. At the end of twelve months he fe ceives \$316; or just what the first individual realized from his year's labor. The capital employed by the two, then, is equal; that is, it produces the same income, but with this difference . He with the money finds his capital just'as good at the end of the year so fortunate, owing to over exertion and exposure. The disperity is measurably increased when the the arcenal, and using the materials for plat- law of the land determines that a certain value shall forms and chevaux.dc-frise at the battery always be collectable on money lent, unless the lend-"du Mat." The British were proceeding with er chooses to waive it, and this too without reference he armament of their works; the health of to the real value of money. But the laborer's capithe army was better; forage was the chief tal is protected by no such restriction. The price of Labor fluctuates according to the fictitious value On the 12th, Gen. Pelissier (is reported to of money, and not according to its own intrinsic have felegraphed to Paris that no successful value. So it fulls out that the workingman creates a power, which, under fostering statutes, at last tyrannizes over him with a rod of iron.
Will any reasonable man contend that this is

right-equitable and just? We presume not. It s unnatural that the creature should enslave and oppress the creator. Force only, can project the stream higher than the fountain. In the case referretl'to, a combination of circumstances has render ed the producer a slave to the produced for life time bóing.

A man has \$3600 in Boney which he hyests in trade. He employs an agent to conduct his business through whose agency a nett income of 50 pericont is reaped from the capital invested. This gives the employer an income of \$1800. Now, as before shown, the agent has a capital equal to his employ! er's, averaging labor at \$18 per month, which is a fair average in Pennsylvania, and valuing its income at the legal rate of money of per cent. The employer allows him this per cent on his labor capital, or \$316 per year. Now just look at the disparity! The employer sits in his casy chair and receives 50 per cent income on \$3600, while the laborer gets 6 per cent. on an equal capital ! There's a scraw loose somewhere.

But the vicissitudes, the risks of manufacture and trade, render it essentially necessary that the holder of money capital should not invest without a large percentage thereon, to cover losses and wait upon about that: The laborer's capital, ability to labor, is also extremely liable not only to partial, but to to al loss. At the end of six months, by continuous application, he may become disabled from labor for the rest of the year. His capital is thus dwindled down to one half, from the income of which he has to clothe and feed himself, and at last finds a long doctor's bill staring him in the face which he cannot meet. Thus it appears that his cipital is tapes.

od to greaterizisha than his employeds, and the How can this be remedied ? ... We answer, by increasing the compensation of Labor, so that it shall ear the same value and produce the same income that money does, considered as capital, and by repealing all laws by the operation of which money is better protected than labor. This proposes a division of profits between the employer and the employed or rather, an equitable division, of profits on the joint capital invested. Strictly speaking, there can be no employee other than capital. Profit: from capital may be rightly accumulated when no one is oppress. ed thereby; but one man's capital cannot justly be employed to the depreciation of another's, By so doing a distinction between forms of capital is set up, which is factitious and therefore mischievous. The inequality adverted to arises from the fact that

such a distinction does exist. Suppose A., with a cash capital of \$20,000, purchases a lot and creets a manufactory thereon. Ho employs B. C. and D., to perform all the lubor neces-

entitled to but four sevenths of the profits arising from this accumulated capital, for that is his propor-

losses, and rent, and 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.

is 8700 ench. to B. C. and D. and as much beongs to them as the like difference of \$2,800, on A's

capile, before to him. Why may a cape on a sample, before to him. Why may a capile, before to him. Why may a capile, the national make all the national make capile, without which B.C., and D., could not laye invested her, labor capital, at et us see. If B. C. and D., had not no labor to invest how could A. have invested his \$20,000. It seems that the profits on the investment dependent equally upon both Cranfores Blackers Maileo lo amol

The interests of the employer and the employed are, wife the the complete weby that the of things, must be identical. Capital is noither indicator less whether in this forth or that a There in no good recision why Ard, mbney should be held ut a greater value than R's., beath and muscle of The distinction exists, but contrary to the place of Componsation. It is a false, a mischievous distinction, and the sooner it is broken down the better it will be for the world,

"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 radically defeative therefore let it be cut off root and branch, We cannot venerate anv law solely because it is old; and no wan 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 argu-

ment. Lubor is Capital: therefore, it is entitled to equal profits with Money.

Hon. G. A. GROW.—It gives us 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 & bribe is the necessary act of an honest and an incorruptible man. But every man does not scorn a bribe. On the Collins Contract, the Texas Debt bill, the Colt-Patent Extension Bill-every measure conceived in the hotbeds of political corruption, he stood opposed. His constituents will thank him for it.

IF We give a synopsis of the debate on the bill o 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 Scarch 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 not do. We want a genuine prohibitory law, one that cannot be dedged. We are glad to find Mr. Balowin voting against this bill and its proposed amendments.

THE TRUE SELECT .- We find in the Tribune the outling; 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 fearless. ress that gave immortal vigor to the speeches of '76, and will be read with hearts thrilling with like emotions. The North wants more such fearless, carnest men, a great many more; then the work o emancipating not only the three millions of miseraas at the beginning, while the laborer is not always ble beings at the South from a bondage worse than death, but the entire North from the shackles of a ca can be really and truly free;

"Sir," said he, "I am not ashamed to avow my self a believer in the higher law. I hold myself amenable to that law, and avow my allegiance to the Suprema Power that enacted it. I would not save for the weightiest reasons, declare my intention to disregard any human enactment; but, Mr. Speaker, I tell you, and I tell this House, that I can-not and will not obey the requisition of the Fugitive Slave bill! I will brave your penalties if it need be I will meet fines and imprisonment; and if the same grace shall help me that satisfied my murdered brother, 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 fainting land. Eighty years; agd, the herois termination lof that speech should here, runging echoes on every lip in that assembly. But it only rung on their hearts, their lips were unturied to after such bold thoughts and noble. That they felt a kindred spirit burning doep down in their hearts, was syident in the aplause that literally rained thown from the galleries. A wealthy old Kentuckian asked of a bystander, with voice trembling with emotion "Is that Abolitionism?" "Yes." "Then," replied the old gentle-man, "I have been an abolitionist for twenty years, and didn't know it?" This was the spontaneous outburst of an honest heart. There are thousands that hate Slavery as bitterly, but how few comparatively, have the boldness to avow it.

Tr'Copt: Wat Monnett, the London Sailor, lec. tured 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 short sny one hour and a half, each. Long sermons and long lectures never were and never will be popular or useful.

IT We have a word to say to the boys who frequent public, meetings, and, carry tin whistles, or whistle through their fingers to testify their approval of the proceedings, This is a very popular practice with a class of city boys, commonly known an rowdies, but, we never, lingy, any other boys, or men to do so, except in the country, by Yery good and elever boys sometimes indulge in such impreprieties in country towns, because they are not aware how disagrecable it is to the quiet people who go there to hear.

There is a remor current about town that the venerable borough fathers are laboring in Council to bless this maddy village with Plank Walks. We trust there is a foundation for this rumor-one that will not prove as treacherous as out walks do after a slight sprinkle. Let us have plank walks by all means, the state of the said

CONTEMPTIBLE. In the last number of the Montrose Democrat we notice the following contemptible

fling at Judge Wilmot's character:
"If we mistake not there are a few chapters in his (Wilmot's) life 'yet' unwritten, that would soil out pages if suffered to appear in them." Let her slide, Ezra; "your pages" are past slidwing any common stain.

sary to prosecute the business successfully. Those The weather is very coquettish, just now.

THE TLOGA GOUNTK AGITATORS.

[three time estimate that labor capital ach at \$5,00 at 15,00 at The mestion has been asked why it is considered impeliate for gentlemen to go into the presence of Pladies, in the phirt sleeves, when it is considered in a first phirt sleeves, when it is considered in a first phirt sleeves, when it is considered in a first phirt sleeves, when it is considered in a first phirt sleeves, when it is considered in a first phirt sleeves, when it is considered in a first phirt phirt sleeves, when it is considered in a first phirt phirt sleeves, when it is considered in a first phirt phirt sleeves, when it is considered in a first phirt phirt sleeves, when it is considered in a first phirt phirt sleeves, when it is considered in a first phirt phirt sleeves, when it is considered in a first phirt sleeves a f sleeves at all !"—Re.

tion of the investment—petther more nor less. B. trains modesty stricken at beholding a Bloomer. The year and nays were called on the country that the country were called on the country that th appear in company with their dresses just about air inches below the point of decency in the peek, and making it entirely of a prohibitory character. inches below the point of decency in the neck, and making it entirely of a prohibitory character. He hoped the vote would be taken as a dest received a romark—except from sensible persons. It has a objectionable on account of there is any difference between shirt steeres and vote. It was objectionable on account of a right of search clause. baro syms, it is all in fayor of the stirt sleeves, jak a right of search clause.

Ing into consideration the fact that not one woman Mr. Dummings hoped the bill would pass.

in ten thinks her arms bandsome enough to exhibit. But a shirt sleeve may hide a "game" arm, as any hopy can see. What is there about a shirt sleege. to righten one's modesty lateral arm of or your

Mr. Enward & Work of this borough is about to Mr. Enward E. Wolf of this bordugh is about to remove to Stroudsburgs to enter upon the publication of the Mouros, Dougorat, which necess in his new interprise. Hopesale Democrat.

So do wa. And we do hope that the will just give that big being of Benevicket that the will just give that big being of Benevicket that those but on his new that fifth of the white he will not a few that big being of Benevicket that those but on his new that fifth withing the will be will not be the world of the west of the will be will not be the will not be wil

poblicity Baldistory! Don't forgot to exclining, friend. P. S. Suppose you go in for the Maine Law, ch?

Peterson's Magazing for April is siready on our table in advance of Goney. "Moses Smiting the Rock," is an excellent orgraving, and the Fashion Plate is very practive. There are several short stories of excellent long, and the patterns are quite useful. La redulada in a la capación de la constante de

Nionolas is dead. Not only the Autocrat of all the Russian, but the master spirit of Europe has fall. en. With all his tyranny and despotic ambition, he was still the most progressive monarch, in his own dominions, in all Europe. The government, it is presumed, descends to his son Alexander.

The Beauties of Simon Cameron The following letter is remarkably loaded down with the beauties of the Democratic character of Simon Cameron. Rend it.

HARRISBURG Feb. 26, 1855. Hon. H. N. Wickersham. DEAR SIR :- I received yours of this

date, and, although I am much engaged, I

will prompily answer your interrogatories. I was a delegate, from the North-ward of this borough, to the democratic county convention, which assembled in the Court-house; on the 2d Sept. last and passed the series of Resolutions to which you refer, and was present during the entire sitting. Simon Cameron was also present—he was a substitute for a delegate, who had been elected to represent

Upper Swatara township.
To your 1st Interrogatory—"Were those resolutions prepared by Simon Cameron?"-I answer, I do not know; but their existence was first publicly made known to the convenvention by Simon Cameron announcing that there was a gentleman present who had resolutions prepared, and therefore it would neither he necessary to appoint a committee on resolutions, nor for the convention to meet in the afternoon, as they could be immediately

2d Question,-"Were they unanimously passed?" I answer, they were. It is proper to say here that after Simon Cameron made the annunciation that a gentleman present had resolutions prepared, and was again seated, some minutes passed without any motion being made. I then stated that I had resolutions, which I begged leave to offer whereupon the chair, at the instance of Simon Cameron, ruled that I had not the floor first, consequently those which I drafted, were not presented, but inasmuch as they embody my views on some of the questions them, that I may be correctly understood.

4th Interrogatory,-"Was Simon Cameron active in that convention?" I answer, he was as active as if his future political success, measurably, depended on the decision and action of that body. One of the resolutions, subsequently offered by the gentleman who Simon Cameron announced had them in his possession, recommended Simon Cameron for the office of United States Senator, but on my stating that I would offer a substitute for the resolution last named, it was withdrawn, at the suggestion of Simon Cameron. When the resolutions (as you will find them published with our proceeds ings) ;were adopted; he made a short appeal and gave his word and honor, that he would not be a candidate for U.S. Senator, unless nominated by the democratic caucus, which was loudly applauded by his select friends. who were present on the occasion.

These facts are within the recollection of Yours, most respectfully, HAMILTON! ALRICKS.

## AN ACT,

To change the time of holding the several courts in the fourth judicial district. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Com-

monwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That hereafter the regular terms of the courts in the fourth judicial district, shall 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 on week. In the county of M'Kean 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. LAUBA was disconsolate. Henry had long flirted, but never put the question. Henry soon went his way. Laura's aunt, for con-solation, 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."

many will make a cat fish?

The amendment was rejected by 55 to 25. The first section of the bill was agreed to. The second section was then considered. Mr. MaCalmont popsed 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 cural districts.

Mg. Thorn, said it had been said that the cople had voted against the principle of prohibition: but who are the people?. They are the governed, not merely the voters, but the whole people, of whom but one-sixth had decided against prohibition. Had the remaining five sixths been priviliged to vote, at least our sixths would have been in favor of prohibition. The whole people had not been consulted; and meagre as the majority was it was only against a prohibitory bill with the objectionable features said to have been engrafted 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. Chamberlin 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 opera-

tion 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 dis. ) the sacredness of the sanctuary. cowardly acquiesence, will be comparatively easy. at issue in the late contest, I herewith trans. tricts, and you claim the right of a law upon a spirit akin to that manifested in the brief extract mit a copy of two of the most prominent of that issue, take it to your own districts if you fixed his penetrating gaze full upon the face tricts, and you claim the right of a law upon

> want it the same privilege, Mr. Edinger hoped the new section would be adopted. His constituents did not desire not proceeded far with his remarks, before this law, nor did the constituents of other members who had claimed exemption from its operation. In New York the Legislature | again resumed his subject. Not content with gave each township the privilege of voting for or against the license system. He hoped the counties named would be excepted.

prevail, as requested by members representing constituencies which had cast a majority of votes against prohibition. He represented a dounty which had given a majority of nearly 8,000 against prohibition; and he was opposed to having a law fustened upon his constituency, to which they had expressed deci-

ded hostility.
Mr. Donaldson said, that since the bill had been introduced, he had been frequently at the entrance. Pausing for a moment there, home; and found the uniform sentiment to he turned his eyes upon his audience, and in be against it.

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

Mr. Dunning acted on this bill, independently 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 bill. The vote of last fall had no reference to a bill like this, and it would have no bearing on his conduct. But he was bound to support the section. He did not believe the bill would tend to suppress the evils of intemperance-but, on the other hand, would open the flood-gates to the vice which is fearfully bearing down upon the people;

Mr. Orr said, that at the late election for representatives in Franklin county, no questions were asked by the temperance men of the candidates, the understanding being, that the vote of the people would be carried out. That county had given a majority of seven hundred and sixty against a prohibitory law. But aside from that, every temperance man with whom he had conversed on this bill, since its introduction had expressed a decided disapproval of it. He hoped the section would be adopted, and Franklin county exempted from its operation, in view of the recent vote. As to the bill, he felt comparatively indiffer-

Before the question was taken on the final passage the house adjourned.

Mr. Edinger: offered a resolution, that the Committee, on Education be requested to bring in a bill to abolish the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, as early as practicable. After some discussion, Mr. Is five and a half yards make a perch, how Christ, moved to postpone the resolution for the present which was agreed to.

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

Sec. F. Be it enacted &c. That from and after the first day of April next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, trade or barlor in any spiritious or mali highers, wine or pider on the highday of the week, commonly called Sunday, or for the keeper or keepers of any hotel, inn, tavera, 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 drank on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keeper or 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 balf of which shall be prid to the prosequior, 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 Guardians of the Poor (or 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 prosecutors 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 neg. lect to 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 preceeding 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 Assulting 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-authoritive tone, "Why don't preachers do such things now a days?" In an instant, every eve in the house was turned upon the individual who had the effrontery thus to evade

want it; but give those districts who don't of the questioner. There was an interval of intense silence, broken at last by the speaker in resuming his subject. He had he was again interrupted by the same impertinent inquiry. Again he paused for a time, a silent rebuke, our redoubtable questioner demanded again, "Why don't the preachers do such things now-a-days?" and curling Mr. Christ thought the section ought to 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 new, where the intercogntor ent, and fastening one hand firmly upon the collar of his coat, and the other on the waisthand of his "unmentionables," lifted him square out of the seat and bore him down the aisle to 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 east 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 .-Binghampton (N. Y.) Standard, March 7

## AN ACT.

To consolidate and amend the road laws of the counties of Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Elk.

## ooncluded.

by them to the amount of such duplicate, deducting therefrom such amount as will in the iudgement 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