Publication of State Laws.

Senator Killenger, of Lebanon, has in troduced a bill to provide for the publication of the acts passed by the Legislature, in the newspapers of each county. We agree with the Harrisburg Herald, that "the actual ne cessity of this plan to make the people of the State fully acquainted with the laws, should long since have urged its adoption. "Ignorance of the law" is no excuse in a Court of Justice. While we agree that "ignorance of the law should never be received as an excuse for its violation, yet we ask every candid, intelligent man, how a knowledge of the law is to be obtained under the present pamphlet system? 'True, a "favored few" receive copies after many months delay in issuing them from the press, yet the masses of the people, who are as deeply interested as lawyers and county officers, are denied the privilege of learning the acts of the Legislature. No people can be law abiding if a knowledge of the law is concealed from them. How common is it to find yourself or neighbors the victims of a law, whose existence on the statute book was unknown. Yet the stern rule (granted above) is applied to you, and the nenalty must be borne. Our Legislature spends every year four months in making laws, yet only a very few acts are brought to the notice of the people. Others which may concern them more deeply, are enacted, and their existence only known by an innocent violation. The objections to this enlightened policy, is the expense attendant upon said publication. The very same gentlemen who vote against this act of justice to the people, on the score of too much expense, are found recklessly giving away thousands in useless public improvements, raising the salaries of officers (themselves included) and in keeping up the corrupt horde on the State Works .-It is a striking instance of "penny wise and pound foolish policy," so common in the history of modern legislation. A few thousunds added to the expense of the present pamphlet system would spread before the people of the State every law in their county papers. There is not a taxpayer in the Commonwealth who would not approve of the expense, as he would be so amply benefitted by it. We hope to see the press of the State speak out on this question, and call upon the Legislature to pass it at once. So far, we are sorry it has met with little encouragement in the Senate, but let Mr. KILLINGER throw the weight of his influence and energy in its favor, and if he fails, he will still receive the thanks of his fellow citizens, and will hasten the day when this simple act of justice will be accorded by a unanimous vote."

Cincinnattl Election.

The election of municipal officers came of in the Queen City the fourth inst., and resulted in the election of James D. Miller, the American and reform candidate. The election was attended with riots and bloodshed. The statements in relation to the causes which led to such disgraceful seenes are contradictory. But it is evident that the Catholics and old line democrats, as the hunkers call themselves, were determined to carry the election by fraud and lorce, and the reform party were equally determined that equal rights should be maintained and illegal voting should be suppressed. The foreigners had the entire control of several Wards and kept the Americity, forced a passage to the polls, and thus the ruin of their authors. cured by force, not legal, the right of sufinto their midst. The boxes were taken possession by the Americans in two Wards, and the ballots destroyed after it was ascertained that they outnumbered the voters in the Wards, an unjustifiable though summary way of suppressing illegal votes.

The government of Cincinati the past year has been without an exception in the hands of foreigners and catholics. A citizen of the city informed us that every member of the police force was of foreign birtin-many of them Italians, whose physiognomy and general deportment plainly show that their occupation in the mountain gorges of their native land was not the arrest of offenders. With such a police force it is not surprising that knockdowns and robberies are of nightly occurrence in the streets of Cincinatti, and almost any means to secure a reform may be justifiable .- Keene (N. H.) News.

Gov. REEDER, OF KANSAS.—In relation to the remarks of The Banner of yesterday morning on the conduct of "the Governor of Kansas," we remark that the Proclamation of Reeder for an election in that State was issued on the 26th, February, and the election was held on the 30th, of March. There was therefore, more than "sixteen days" notice of it; there was thirty-two days' notice. We were informed by Gen. Whitfield, the Delegate from Kansas when he was in this city a week or two ago that the President directed the Governor of Kansas to hold the election in March, at the request of himself (Gen. W.) The citizens of Kansas wished the election to be held before the spring emigration of the Abolition Emigration Society arrived. We have before us a copy of Gov. Reeder's proclamation preering the election. In relation to the qualification of voters, he only recites the law. We have been disposed to regard Gov. Reeder's conduct with suspicion. But the evidence in our possession entirely disap-The Banner .- Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

A BRAUTIFUL mulatto girl was hanged in Eutaw, last Friday, for murdering a childthe circumstances as follows: Her master was a young man and overseer; he seduced the girl, and then bought her. When her child was three years old, he married a young lady of small fortune and bought a plantation for himself. The lady soon ascertained that her husban was the father of the curly head,

THE AGITATOR

M. H. COBB, EDITOR. * All Business, and other Communications mus be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thusday Morning, April 19, 1855.

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.

AT See Corn Planter advertisement and C. Os. nun's advertisement on 3d page.

Honabe Greeler has gone to Europe. Louis Na. poleon has gone to England.

The present is a busy season for lumbermen, nd a good portion of our citizens are "gone down the river." Pine Creek is rejoicing in a bosom full of its namesake, and is likely to have so long as the woods are full of snow.

Mrs. W. F. Wilcox has just commenced the third term of her Writing School in this village. We hope she will be as liberally patronized as she has been heretofore.

We have examined the writing of some of her pupils with whose previous style we were familiar, and most cheerfully testify to a decided improvement therein.

"It Does Move. Though!"

So said Gallileo Gallilei after recanting his dan gerous heresy of the earth's sphericity and diurnal motion, at Rome, where he had been summoned to answer for promulgating such a monstrous doctrine. The Papal See did not wish to depart from the strictly orthodox dogma, which set forth that the world was flat, like a pancake, supported by a rock which rested upon that indiscribable something called "Nothing." Rome was right, if to look out for No. I, under all circumstances, is right. She stopped Gallileo out of her abundant zoal for her cherished dogmas. Interest bade her pronounce Anathenia Mar anatha and she obeyed. For the supremacy of Rome depended upon keeping the outside world at a stand-still. Progress to her was, and still is, heresy. She started with the assumption that the few should think for the many, and proceeded to the legitimate conclusion that the many should succumb to the will of the few. Therefore, when she decided that the earth was a disk instead of a sphere, and had the sun, moon and stars continually circling around her like a bevy of fine ladies and gentlemen attending upon a mortal queen, she commanded Gallileo to recant his heresy, which degraded the earth into a simple member of a planetary family. She wrung a lip-denial from him, but the truth remained unkempt of the Holy See. Earth still swept on in its mighty orbit undisturbed by Rome's feeble wrath Territory, and to the prejudice of its interests! then While she impeded the rapid diffusion of Truth she could not affect its imperishability.

We have been glancing at the course of the Temperanco movement: and when we observe how steadily it has advanced from its birth up to its gloriously triumphant Present, in the face of the stormiest opposition, we feel hopeful and glad. It has had a worse than Rome to contend against, and has climbed over the hills of Difficulty that have been heaped in its way, without ever once looking back. Rum has exceeded in acts of intoleracco all the pontiffs that ever sat in Rome, and its priests have fought with a desperate bloodthirstiness for its interest; still, its triumphs resemble in a temarkable degree that of the Church over Guillico. For when bad cans from the polls by force. These pro- men legislated against the movement the check was ceedings arroused the American spirit, and only apparent-never real. It is so ordered that the large parties from different parts of the reckless deeds of the bad shall recoil upon and work

NEAL Dow, the founder of frage to American citizens. In the general the proudest fame that ever fell to the lot of mortal. two establishments on Main street, in this borough, melee pistols were discharged and missiles His memory will be fresh, and his name will be spowere showered upon both parties. A cannon ken with a feeling akin to reverence when those of belonging to the State was captured from the his haters and traducers have rotted. He conceived in these places in a high state of perfection. Every Germans by the Americans, and was turned the plan which will at no distant day work itself out | day we hear that a set of half fuddled men are conupon the crowd of foreigners and discharged in the entire emancipation of Man from the sway of gregated at one or both of these places, undergoing the cruelest of tyrants. For Prohibition does move, notwithstanding the loud denials of the Rum interest. It is rapidly extending its beneficent influence into every part of this Rum-ridden land, and "the gates of Rumdom shall not prevail against it."

> New York has at last adopted this policy, and if the temperance men of that State continue as wakeful as they have been in time past the curse of the domestic circle will be removed from its people.

"It won't do, you can't make Prohibition work here?"-says the trafficker. And in proof of this we are pointed to Maine-the cradle of the movement. Well, let us look at Maine. Prohibition has been her policy for several years; and so immensely unpopular has it become there, that it has never been repealed! On the contrary, her Legislature has increased its stringency every year. Neal Dow was beaten for Mayor in '52 by Parris. This was heralded by the Rumocracy as a triumph over Frohibition. A few days since Dow was elected Mayor of Portland by 67 majority. It must be remembered that Portland is the stronghold of Rum in Maine. To he consistent, the trade, with John Neal at their head should march in procession with craped banners, in token of defeat,

It is alleged by the opposition that more rum is sold in Maine under the law than before its enactment. We take this to be an outrageous falsehood -equal to any ever concocted by the enemies of Temperance and good order. Reliable men say that sermon on consistency two weeks since. If it it is not so; and as the trade is peculiarly interested in the issue, their evidence cannot be admitted. It | and forever !" "Oh, what a rest that will be, my is strange that the trafficker should denounce and so countrymen!" We can imagine how the Colonel's desperately oppose a law, which, admitting his own evidence, so admirably subserves his interests! Is it not passing strange! Why, if the traffic in rum is a good thing, and if the Maine Law increases the facilities for selling, the trade should not oppose Prohibition, but advocate it. Gentlemen should not be ruinously blind to their own interests. It is outrageous!-About as contemptible a dodge as the fraternity ever got up, gentlemen.

Not long ago we happened to hear an intelligent looking stranger conversing about the Maine Law. He talked very flippantly and worse still, ignorantly, proves the charges repeated against him by For instance, he asserted that the original law permitted private residences to be searched the same as and had the least quantity sold been fixed at 40 galstores, grocerios, &c., on suspicion. Now, anybody his. He made several other statements about Prohibition equally false and absurd. We make mention of this case because it is one of almost daly re-

currence, here and everywhere. . Now the truth is that the Maine Law required positive proof that a sale of liquor had been made in a private house, within a month, before a warrant could issue. We speak from the record, to which and at once became indignant towards it, and skeptics are referred. It was no more obnoxious in at the slightest offence would cruelly abuse the respect than the common law of search; indeed the child. The mother bore it with patience it is less objectionable if we are rightly posted. We Messrs. Partridge & Brittan, 300 Broadway, N. Y. ger, whose non arrival at that port with a for a while, but seeing her mistress got no have known a search warrant to be taken out in this. These gentlemen publish all the standard works rebetter, she knocked her child's brains out with State by virtue of which more than fifty private res. an axe, and went to the Court House, told the idences were searched, when not more than two or typography and binding. Those who wish to get however, the editor announces the safety of

afterward, that certain men denounced the right of [search as niffust and anti-democratic. We observed further, that these very men proved to be the owners of premises upon which were found certain articles | duty of every farmer to make two hills of corn for missed by other people very mysteriously. Of course people were at liberty to draw their

own conclusions, and we were forcibly reminded of he old couplet-"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,

With good opinion of the law."

Amid all this shower of Buncombe indignation about 'every man's house being turned topsy-turvy," by "rascally temperance fanatics," one great fact stands prominently revealed: No true friend of Temperanco raises objections to the right of search clause. No honest man will bar his doors against a search warrant civilly executed. Thieves and rob-

bers, only, are afraid of the operation of defensive laws. So men who meditate a breach of the lawwithin the sanctuary of their dwellings, will not be backward in denouncing the Matne Law. No honest man can object to submitting his house to be searched by the proper officer under existing lawthen why under the more moderate provisions of the Maine Law?

"What has the measure gained for Temperance?" asks one. Look back and see. Before its adoption in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, the prison rolls in those States were much more fully. written out than at present. Crime is decreasing wherever the law has had time to act. In Connecticut the change for the better is strikingly marked. In Massachusetts the law as first passed was not effective. In the large towns it opposed little or nothing to the prosecution of the traffic. But the law was fortified by a new and more stringent provision last winter and will probably do its work better. Trial has proved that it is a great moral and reformatory agent, and that wherever it is set at work the Temperance car "DOES MOVE."

THE STRUGGLE IN KANSAS .- We hope the aiders, abettors and apologizers of and for the Nebraska-Kansas infamy will read the account of the late Kansas election, and either acknowledge themselves traitors to Freedom and Right, or shortsighted demagogues and unworthy of public confidence. The right of suffrage there, is conferred at the point of the bowie knife and the muzzle of the revolver.

The disgraceful scenes of last fall have again been enacted, and freedom in Kansas no longer exists even in name-it has died the death. When the ballot-box becomes a plaything in the hands of desperadues and made the justrument of throttling liberty instead of perpetuating and extending it, and all this under the unreproving eye of the General Government, it is time for the true men of the North to stand up and demand restitution of those insulted privileges. What with the treason of Northern men and the cowardly subservience of the Administration, it would be no strange thing if the just indignation of the true friends of liberty should burst out in open rebellion. Think of it! Several hundred tools of Donglas and Atchinson cross over from Mis. souri to Kansas and control the elections in that return to their homes in Missouri, with bands playing and banners flying, boasting of their triumph over law and good order! This, gentlemen dough-faces, is Southern chivalry! This is the lofty sense of honor about which your Southern compatriots boast, and which you are forever ascribing to the trafficker in immortal souls! Such are the men that Northern Union-worshippers dread to part company with !- perjured desperadoes, who would what their knives on the marble statue of Liberty to cut the throat of every friend of Human Rights! If the Administration is too weak to redress such grievances, let it retire and give place to one that shall be both free and fearless. There is more executive ability and decision in nine-tenths of the Tioga backwoodsmen than the present National Executive ever did or ever will exhibit, should he sit till dooms

We call attention to the fact that there called groceries, but which are nuisances in the fullest sense of the word. Cider guzzling is carried on a metamorphosis from the human to the beastly. We have seen some evidence of these things several times, and intended to call attention to the fact some time ago.

There are two Lodges of Good Templars and a Division of Sons in working order, right here in the borough. What are they doing? One of these nuisances reeks into publicity within a stone's cast of the room where these organizations meet weekly. Gentlemen, this does not look well. A great deal has been said about the uselessnoss of these organizations that could not have been justly said had they employed their influence aright. A well disciplined army is formidable only when led against the enemy Let us hope that these Orders will turn their attention to these matters soon.

We are not naturally quarrelsome; but if these dealers in whiskied cider have no consciences of their own, the law may be brought in as a creative agent. These establishments must be attended to immediately, either by the borough authorities or by private individuals. New which shall do it?

We must beg of our neighbor not to wind up his thunder with quotations from the dead languages. We have searched grammar and phrase book for dear life, and yet we have not been able to discover the relationship between-"we rest for the present." and "ad infinitum"-with which he wound up his means anything, it reads - we rest for the present, quill danced to the tune of-

"I'll 'ang my 'arp on a villow tree." -when he came to that sublime "wind up." Hope you'll have a good time of it, neighbor.

THE NEW LIQUOR BILL. - This bill, which has received the Governor's signature and is now a law of this Commonwealth, will be found in another column. While we are not suited with it, we consider it a great deal better than none. Of its kind it is stringent, but not stringent enough. Had it fixed the lowest rate of license at \$100 instead of \$30, and the bonds at \$10,000 instead of \$1000lons-it would have done its work better. Under competent to talk about the law knows better than eatinghouse or other house of entertainment can be licensed to sell any vinous, distilled, or brewed liquors after the 1st of October. Sie kann nicht mehr lager Bier xil kaufen, meines Freunden!

Those interested in the subject of Spiritual. ism, or wishing to investigate the Spiritualistic doctrines and their claims to public credence, can produce any of the several works that have been published on the subject, by sending their orders to These gentlemen publish all the standard works relating to Modern Spiritualism, in the best style of much uneasiness. In another paragraph, circumstances, gave herself up, and was come three of them were even suspected of containing works of this description may be sure of fair and the steamer, which had been heard from at mitted to prison.—Miss. Daily Times. stoley property. We observed on that occasion and honorable dealing with Messrs. Partridge & Brittan. the mouth of the Mantee river,

Living .- In these times of scarcity and high prices there is need of more than usual providence in the planting and sowing of the farmer. It is the every one planted last year. The crop of cereals must at least be doubled, or next winter will go hard with the poor. That just past has thinned the ranks of poverty frightfully, and it is the duty of every producer to guard against a recurrence of the catastrophe.' The farmer may depend upon a ready market for every bushel he can spare and at prices that

cannot but prove remunerative. Breadstuffs are ruinously high and the opening of navigation will not, it is believed, result in a material reduction of prices. The middle of May is the earliest time that a general resumption of navigation can be depended upon. This delay, with the growing demand for grains will keep down any surplus from which a reduction in price might be looked for. We trust that this will not be overlooked by the far ming community here, or anywhere.

RUNAWAY.-A team, of horses attached to a load of grain, got loose near the post-office last Friday afternoon, and after dumping their load in the much ran down the side-walk at a break-neck speed to the material injury of sundry shade trees and store steps. They brought up against a tree in front of Judge White's residence and were secured. Luckily no children were in the way.

P. S. Same team ran away next day.

New Books in Press-T. B. Peterson 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has in press, and will publish on the 5th of May, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southwort's celebrated work, "The Missing Bride." This work is pronounced by all that have read it superior to anything this talented lady has ever written. The scenes are all founded upon facts, and under the weird spell of Mrs. Southwort's genius glow with a facinating beauty. Mrs, S., is the most talented writer of romance in America. Her characters are always well sustained and in this work are f possible, more than usually vivid and marked.

H. Long & Brother, 121, Nassau street New York. have just published the last production of the late WM. NORTH, author of Anti-Coningsby, and various other novels which reached great popularity in both hemispheres. The book just published is called-"The Slave of the Lamp." It is pronounced by the best critics to be a work of unusual interest, and of superior literary excellence. One critic writes-"For earnestness and intensity, I, have met no novel that equals this. There is a charm in it like that said to be possessed by the rattlesnake; you wish to lay it aside, but you cannot—it overpowers you."

Messrs. Bailey & Foley have shown us a spec imen of Gold Ink for writing tender epistles to the fair. All the young gentleman in our office have tried it with distinguished successi

The Kansas Swindle.

The Missouri compatriots in Kansas of Douglas and Atchison thus telegraph to The St. Louis Republican the results of their abors:

"INDEPENDENCE, (Mo.) March 31, 9 P. M -Several hundred returning emigrants from Kansas have just entered our city. They were preceded by the Westport and Independ ence Brass Bands. They came in at the west side of the public square, and proceeded entirely around it, the bands cheering us with fine music, and the emigrants with good news. Immediately following the band were about two hundred horsemen, in regular order; following these were one hundred and fifty wagons, carriages, &c. They gave repeated cheers for Kansas and Missouri.— I'hey report that not an Anti-Slavery man will be in the Legislature of Kansas. We have made a clean sweep."

The election in Kansas took place on the 30th, and on the 31st "several hundred returning emigrants from Kansas" marched frontier city of ence, and similar cohorts, of course, into other Missouri towns on the Kansas frontier. They were "returning emigrants," you see, on the 31st of March—just the season when most emigrants are hastening to their future homes: but these were then returning from their pretended homes in Kansas to their real homes in Missouri. And the following dispatch gives the fruits of their labors at the ballot-boxes of a part of the new Terri-

"KANSAS, March 31, 9 P. M .-- Pro-Slavery ticket triumphant as far as heard from .--Total vote: Lawrence, 778 to 255; Tecumseh, 266 to 34; Douglas, 330 to 6; Doniphan, 320 to 25; Shawnee Mission, 40 to 16; Leavenworth, 899 to 90; Hickory Point, 233 to 6. Election passed off quietly, and with very little disturbance."

Here are 3,212 votes polled at only seven precincts-more than there were legal voters in the entire Territory, as ascertained by an official census four weeks previous. And the "voters" parade Missouri openly next morning in triumphal procession, with bands of music, banners and cheering on their return to their homes in that Slave State.

What say the abettors of the giant fraud and crime whereby Kansas was opened to Slavery? What think The Union, The Pennsylvanian, Albany Argus, Boston Post, Detroit Free Press. Ohio Plaindealer, &c. of this exhibition of 'Popular Sovereignty?' What says Douglas? Has Gen. Cass an eleven-column speech to utter on the subject? Is this indeed the entertainment to which they all invited us? They were voluble enough in telling us what the effect of the Nebraska bill would be; now let them tell us what they think of what it (thus far) has been. They cannot now elude observation by silence and secresy, for the People are sternly regarding them. Messrs. Northern Servitors of Atchison & Co. in the matter of the organization of Kansas! Fifteen Millions of betrayed freemen are waiting for your views of the validity of this Kansas Election, and the degree of respect to be accorded it by Congress and the country—dare you speak out?—Tribune.

EARTHQUAKE AT TAMPA, FLORIDA,-The report and shock of an earthquake, or some other unusual convulsion of nature, was very sensibly felt and heard by many of the inhabitants of Tampa, Florida, about five o'olock on Tuesday, the 27th ult. The air was felt to vibrate and the houses shook with such violence as to inspire many of the citizens with terror. The Peninsular says some ap prehension was felt by the citizens of Tampa that the shock was occasioned by the explosion of the United States steamer Texas RanTHE NEW LIQUOR BILL. AN ACT.

To Restrain the Sale of Intoxicating Li

quors.
Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of October next, t shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof are sold and drank, except as hereinaster provided; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec 2. That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth shall keep for sale, and sell, or in connection with any other business or profitable employment give, receiving therefor any price, profit or advantage, by any measure whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place, or any other convenience or inducement by which the same may be used as a beverage, any vinous, spiritous, malt or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof; he, she or they, and any one aiding, abetting or assisting therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one month, and for a second or any subsequent offence, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SEC. 3. That if any two or more persons conspire, or act together, by which one may sell, and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, each one so offending, upon conviction, shall be punished as reinstate him, but failed by a small majority. provided in the second section of this act.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep for sale any vinous, spiritous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, in case not hereinbefore prohibited, in a less quantity than one quart, nor without license granted by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, on petition presented for that purpose, to be advertised according to the first section of the act of the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses; but no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good repute for honesty: Provided. That no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to: Provided, That no license for the sale of liquors as aforesaid, shall be granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating-house, oyster-house or cellar, theatre or other places of entertainment, amusement, or refreshment.

Sec. 5. That the said court, by their rules, shall fix a time at which applications for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons' making objections shall be heard.

SEC. 6. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the bond hereinaster required, and the certificate of the city receiver, or county treasurer, that the license fee has been paid to

SEC. 7. That the appraisers of licenses under this act shall be appointed as provided by existing laws, except in the city of Philadelphia, where on the passage of this act, and thereafter at the beginning of every year, three reputable and temperate persons shall be appointed by the court of quarter sessions to appraise dealers in spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors aforesaid, and of distillers and brewers, and to do and perform all duties now enjoined by law not inconsistent herewith; and said appraisers shall be citizens of the United States, in no manner connected with, or interested in the liquor business, and shall be compensated as now provided by law.

SEC. 8. That no license shall be granted without the payment to the receiver of taxes of the city of Philadelphia, or to the treasurers of the other counties of the State for the use of the Commonwealth, three times the amount now fixed by law to be paid by venders of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or brewers and distillers: Provided, That no license shall be granted for a less sum

then thirty dollars.

Sec. 9. That the bond required to be taken of all persons who shall receive a license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed livending such liquors, with two sufficient one of the judges of the court of quarter sesbeen recovered against the principal therein. it shall be lawful for the district attorney. of the proper county, to enter judgment against | the obligors in the said hond, and proceed to collect the same of the said principal or sure.

SEC. 10. That every person licensed to sell spiritous, vinous or malt liquors as aforesaid, shall frame his license under glass, and and no license shall authorize sales by any

this act, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offence in the court | dering all communication with Santa Fe, imof quarter sessions of the proper county, shall practicable from the circumstances. The be punished in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act.

Sec. 12 That the provisions of this act, of said liquors in the original case or pack- ous." ages as imported, nor to duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue or outcry, nor to brewars or distillars selling in quantiiguora as medicines.

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of every constable of every town, borough, town- tion. Much the larger portion of the land in ship or ward within this Commonwealth, at 'Pimeria' is public domain."

every term of the court of quarter sessions of each respective county, to make return on oath or affirmation, whether within his knowledge there is any place within his bailiwick. kept and maintained in violation of this act; and it shall be the especial duty of the judges of the said courts to see that this return is faithfully made; and if any person shall make known to such constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof on oath or affirmation to the court, and upon his wilful failure so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemennor. and upon indictment and conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the fail of the county for a period not less than one, nor more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 14. That this act shall not interfere with any persons holding a license heretofore granted, until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired; nor shall any license which may be granted before the first day of July next, authorize the sale of said liquors or admixtures thereof after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of the act.

A Mirror which Shows the Fu.

Neal Dow, author of the original "Maine Law," was chosen Mayor of Portland, Me, a little before said law was enacted. Of course, he distinguished himself by his efforts to up. hold and enforce it, and the Rum influence made a desperate rally next spring and ousted him. Last spring, the Prohibition is tried to This spring, they have tried again, and succeeded. See the vote in the first and last of these three trials:

1852. Dow. Parris. 1855. Dow. McCobb Total----1,496 1,900 1,896 1829 Maj. against Dow 404 Maj, for Dow...67.

This, you will perceive, is the vote of a city only, and a city which has done a large business in Rumselling. In the former instance, the Portlanders had just tried a stringent enforcement of the Prohibitory Law. and decided to relax; now they have tried out the free-and-easy policy, and decided to return to Neal Dowism. Will those who are so stoutly predicting the speedy repeal of our Maine Law just consider these facts? Rely on it, they mean something.

MAINE pioneered the way to Legal Prohibition, and Maine has just stiffened her Law by a vote of 90 to 29 in the House and all to nothing in the Senate. MASSACHUSETTS SOON followed, but not stringently enough to cut off the tap in some of the larger cities, especially Boston: so Massachusetts has just driven the hoops on her Law by the strong vote of 258 to 45—Boston, for the first time, giving a majority for prohibition. Rhode Island like. wise prohibited; her Judges broke down the Law; but the People remodeled and reinacted it. Connecticut failed twice in her efforts for such a Law-the first time by means of a Veto-but the People rallied again, carried the Maine Law last year, and have just sustained it. New Hampshire has just decided for it, for the first time. Vermont has it without further dispute. New Jersey has just lost it, by one majority in the Senate, after carry. ing it in the House. Delaware has just carried it. Ohio adopted a modification of it last year, which is popular and working well. Michigan passed it two years ago, but four (half) of her Supreme Judges held it invatid cause it was submitted to her new Legislature has just passed it again without submission. Indiana, Illinois and lowa have each enacted Prohibition, and lowa, it is reported, has ratified hers by a popular vote. And Wisconsin has twice passed such an act, but lost it through the Governor's Veto, for which the People will veto him.

N. Y. Tribune.

A New Territory.

A letter from New Mexico to the New Orleans Picayune states that it is proposed that the Territorial Legislature shall memorialize Congress to erect a New Territory out of the southern portion of New Mexico. The writer savs:

"The name suggested and recommended in the memorial is Pimeria, which was originally the name of the region now proposed to be erected into a new Territory. The name is, I think, euphonious, and would sound well as the name of a Teritory or a State.

quors, or any admixtures thereof, shall be The present Territory is about eight hunin one thousand dollars, conditioned for the | dred miles long by six hundred and fifty broad, faithful observance of all the laws of this with a superficial area of 520,000 square Commonwealth relating to the business or miles, inhabited by about 100,000 people. It is settled principally in its central portion sureties, and warrant of attorney to confess from the north to the south line, and has, bejudgment; which bond shall be approved by side, a large population in the territory lately acquired from Mexico, extended from the sions of the peace of the proper county, and Rio Grand to near the California Gulf. Withto be filed in said court; and whenever a in this newly-acquired territory there are sevjudgment for any forfeiture or fine shall have eral towns formerly in the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora. That portion now proposed to be erected into a new Territorial organization is far removed from Santa Fe. the seat of government. The Jornado del Muerto intervenes. There is much difficulty in extending and executing the laws over that region of country on account of its distance from Santa Fe, and the officers. The road is dangerous and difficult to travel. For inplace the same so that it may at all times be stance, Las Cruces, the county seat of Dona couspicuous in his chief place of making sale; Ana county, is three hundred and fifty miles from the seat of government, and over the person who shall neglect this requirement, | Jornado del Muerto, (Dead Man's Jouney.) nor shall any license authorize the sale of any The nearest town in the new territorial acquispiritous, vinous or malt liquors on Sunday. sition in new Mexico, and which would fall in SEC. 11. That any sale made of any the new Territory, is about six hundred miles, spirituous, vinous or mait liquor contrary to and the most remote about eight hundred miles, and over routes almost completely ren-Territory proposed is said to possess vast agricultural and mineral resources and to be capable of supporting a large population, and as to appraisement and license, shall not ex. is claimed to be the finest pastoral country in tend to importers who shall vend or dispose the world. The climate is mild and salubri-

The proposed boundaries are then stated, and the letter concludes:

"If Congress should endorse this measure ites not less than five gallons, nor shall any. and create the Territory as prayed for, it will thing herein contained, prohibit the sale by contain a larger population at the time of its druggists of any admixtures of intoxicating erection into a tetritory than either Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, Kansas, or Nebraska Territories had at the time of their crea-