

THE AGITATOR
M. H. OOPS, Editor
All Business and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLBOROUGH, PA.
Thursday Morning, May 24, 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.

DANK REACHERS' REPORTS
On a former paper, printed and for sale at this Office, two Reports on a street-strike were given. They can be ordered by mail, or otherwise.

Mr. Jones & Co. Bullard have fitted up the Store just vacated by R. Roy, and established a grocery, Provision and Clothing Store. See advertisement.

Good News!—We are informed that Mr. S. R. Smith, merchant of this village, has purchased a quantity of flour which he proposes to sell at \$10.50 per barrel.

A few Words on a Familiar Subject.
We had intended to say a few words upon a different subject than that which has occupied us for some weeks past; but that intention, whether good or bad, has been frustrated.

Grand Division of T.
A quarterly session of this body was held at Blairsville, Indiana county, in this State, commencing Wednesday, the 25th of April, which was attended by the grand officer from Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and a numerous representation from Indiana, Blair, Huntington, and surrounding counties.

A public procession came off on Thursday, in which the ladies participated, proceeding to the English Lutheran church, where a very interesting and instructive address was delivered by the G. S. Wm. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, and a beautiful piece (to the air of "Old Folks at Home") sung by the ladies, together with other appropriate exercises.

BOLD GROUND.—Orestes A. Brownson, a somewhat noted Roman Catholic writer, recently lectured in New Orleans. The Greeks reported him as follows on the destiny of the Romish Church: "It must become the arbiter between the State and the subject. It must guard the man by intruding its flaming sword as a defence. It must construe constitutions and expound laws, deciding where is the limit of centralized power, and what its absolute duty to perform."

High Price of Wisconsin Wheat.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin reports a crop of 7,000 bushels of Wheat at \$1.75 per bushel, and a resale at \$1.55, a few days afterward. This is probably the highest price ever obtained for such a lot in the West. In 1854 it was sold in small parcels, generally for seed, at \$1.50; and it was then thought that price would never be known again. We live in strange times.

from New Orleans, where he possibly had resided twenty-four hours.
"Show my interview with you, I have seen more than I did during that life, that is so far as the institutions of the country are concerned. The people of the South have been slandered, and their slaves the better fed and clothed and happier than the free blacks of the North. There is more misery in Small street, Philadelphia, than in a whole State at the South, amongst the slaves. There is no aristocracy here." (??)

We cannot stop to defend the North against the general charge of slavery made in the above extract, but pass to a more important consideration. It is alleged that the slave is happier than the free black. To admit this, is to admit one of two things. Either Personal Liberty is productive of misery, or that the slave occupies a level below the brute; and besides a gross libel against human nature, when it is known that hundreds of those very wretched slaves, their lives in escaping from their brutal masters, every year. To admit this is to admit that Slavery is preferable to Freedom; therefore, Freedom is an abate and wrong, and should be suppressed. Then, as the greatest good should be done to the greatest number, nine-tenths of the people should be liberated, (1) to a state of abject servitude, and become the bearded "goods and chattels" of their other tenth, who, of course, would thereby be rendered supremely miserable. This would be a great stride in the race for happiness, since not less than 20,000,000 of unfortunate whites in the United States alone, are at this moment undergoing the "pangs and pains" of personal freedom!

Of course the Sun's correspondent and that ilk, would immediately take refuge within the "institution."
But why is the free black ill-fed and clothed? Because he has not recovered from the abasement of his ancestors; because he is crushed beneath the superincumbent weight of caste; because he is born to the worst of fates, North or South—as the Saxon under Norman rule was born, to be collared like a dog, to be kicked and cuffed like a dog and to be fed and cared for as a dog! The free black is only a nigger!—There you have it.

The growth of the Saxon race after the Norman Conquest was not the progress of a generation, but of centuries. When freed from the Norman yoke the Saxon was little better than the Norman war-horse, socially and intellectually. He was not a whit more intelligent than the slave at the South. Before the Conquest he was a rude, uncollected being, but daring, jealous of encroachment, impatient of restraint, and though by no means far advanced in the arts and sciences, he was neither dull nor stupid. But after his subjugation and enslavement he was remarkable for stupidity and servility. The Norman habitually addressed him as "Dog of a Saxon," and heaped upon him indignities scarcely equalled by those now heaped upon the Negro. What then? Will any one argue that the Saxon as a slave was superior to the Saxon as a freeman, controlling the commerce of the world, and not only the commerce, but the destiny of the nations as he does to-day? We presume not.

The framers of such an argument strive to impeach the wisdom and goodness of the Almighty; he argues that men are endowed with certain rights, the enjoyment of which results in misery. How absurdly ridiculous! Such an assumption is alike insulting to reason and common sense. It is an assumption that degrades the Divine Character to the lowest human level, and then exalts human foresight above Omnipotence.

Again, the existence of misery in our large cities cannot palliate the wrong of Slavery. Is there no misery in the Southern cities? And is misery more Slavery remove misery far from the slave? Rather, is it not one of the most hideous forms of misery? Who that has suffered it will answer—NO!
The assertion that there is no aristocracy at the South, will provoke the contempt of every sensible man. The Slave Power is at once the mightiest aristocracy as well as the most arrogant, in the world. In no country is the barrier of caste more jealously guarded than in the South, and this very characteristic renders emancipation so difficult. Col. Wallace will do well to give his correspondent a little necessary advice at their next meeting, and if opportunity offers, to clip either the wings of his imagination or his ears.

We learn that Mrs. M. C. RUCKMAN has been recently elected R. W. G. S. of the National Grand Lodge of Good Templars, lately held at Cleveland, Ohio. It gives us much pleasure to make this announcement, not only that the lady is truly worthy and deserving of the place, but because it is fresh and encouraging evidence that women are not always to be out of from offices of honor and emolument.

The National Vedette, is the title of a large and well printed paper published at Jersey Shore by J. B. & L. J. Cummings. It is devoted to the advocacy of American principles and exhibits talent and ability in its editorial department. We hope it may prove a thorough temperance and anti-slavery sheet. Go ahead.

The weather is as fickle and unstable as a Miss of fifteen. We are having an epitome of the seasons every twenty-four hours. Nights chill as November on its death-bed, mornings which dawn upon fields hoar with frost, and breathing with blasts from the frozen zone. Noons that rival the fiery furnace seven times heated.—What springs finally, but corn and garden sauce cannot peep above ground with impunity. Peas-along grow in defiance of frost and east winds.

But the bird music is glad and joyous as ever. You must get up before the sun, sluggard, if you would feast your soul with the richest of earthly melody. Then the air vibrates with the swell of a thousand matin-anthems, and your pulses will keep time with the glad measure. Get up early, O sluggard, for one daybreak is lovelier than a thousand noons.

And speaking of birds, a friend has our thanks for a clipping entitled—"Don't kill the Birds," which shall appear next week. It is very appropriate.
The Maine Law is not constitutional; but with-wiping windows stuffed with old hats and rags, delirious frenzies, riots and bloodshed, suppressing children, blotting out the names of wives, parents, children, heavy taxes, insecurity of life and property, temptations to the ruin of the rising generation, and millions of property wasted, are all perfectly constitutional, because essential to the rights of the ruffian. What an unconstitutional place heaven must be where no such things exist!—Middleton (Ct.) News.
We consider the above about as good an argument, negatively put, as often gets adroit in the papers. The constitutional argument put forward by the enemies of the Maine Law, resolves itself into a special plea for exclusive privileges. Did any one ever hear of a ruffian, or his hired attorney advocate liquor selling on the ground that the traffic resulted in general good to society? Probably not. The main argument now being put forward by the Maine Lawists, is that prohibition in New York is, that it will ruin hundreds who have invested their all in the business. Not a word is said of the millions who would be richer and happier under its operation. But the interests of a few thousands of reckless speculators are held paramount. Facts and figures are brushed aside by these men and their

paid ministers of iniquity whatever. Grey-haired judges, the most polished jurists in the Union, have conspired to blot three-fourths of the original case-books before their official eyes, were directly traceable to the use of intoxicating drinks. We gave a statistical table long since, in these columns, showing that of some 30 murders committed in the State of New York in 1854, nearly four-fifths were directly attributable to rum. Still, such evidence as this is ignored by the advocates of Free-trade and rum-seller's rights. It does not even come in for a share of their abuse. They are shy of facts and figures, except those that represent a big profit in their cash books.

There are not a few men who argue that all these evils flow from the abuse of liquor, not from the use. But we stand ready to prove that the abuse is inseparable from the use. It is said that in wine growing countries much less intemperance exists than in this country. Admit it for a moment, and let it be proved that the use of fermented liquors is common in those countries. This will bring the cases within range. But we defy the truth of the premises; that there is less intemperance in those countries than in others. Are the French and German spirits more temperate in their habits than our native population? Who will claim such an absurdity?
The simple truth is, that alcohol was never intended to be taken into the system at all—no more than any other deadly poison. He who has created the supposed necessity for the "nourishment" that is so freely poured down sick folk, in a majority of cases where disease, hereditary or otherwise, exists. It destroys the blood and the delicate tissues of the body and brain. It stimulates the nervous system and wastes its energies in excessive action. It destroys the digestion, poisons the juices and sends them through the minutest ducts into every part of the system, and thus it implants disease and death that may inevitably come upon after generations. And all this is constitutional!

Future Troubles.
The N. Y. Tribune, in an article on the Kansas mischief, thus speculates on the probabilities of the future:

But the mischief that is brewing, is not alone in Kansas. There are deep-laid plots of treason to freedom consummating in Washington. The arch disunionist, Jefferson Davis, who signalized his career in the Senate of the United States by advocating an overthrow of the Government in case all of our California acquisition below 36° 30min was not surrendered to Slavery by special stipulation, aspires to the post of Commander in Chief of the Army. He is Mr. Pierce's Secretary of War, and a leading man in the Cabinet. Should he achieve his object, all that we know of his antecedents leads us to believe that he would not hesitate to use his influence to spread Slavery into the West and North at the point of the bayonet, and if attempts were made to resist it in any effective manner, he would exert all his power to subvert the Government. The Free States are surrounded by plots and toils and complications, in respect to the subjugation of this Government by the slaveholders, of which the people little dream. Next week Col. Kinney's expedition to Central America will sail, in a steamer procured for the purpose, with every arrangement to overrun and subdue the feeble republics of Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. When conquered, their conversion into Slave States will be soon accomplished.
And thus, the President has ordered a fleet to the Gulf of Mexico, to bring on a war with Spain for the possession of Cuba. We are approaching the crisis which will decide whether Slavery or Freedom is to mould the destinies of America.

The Slave power is determined to control the Union and to possess a majority of the States. They aim not at the economical or industrial advancement of the nation. They do not even desire the spread of slavery because of the worth of the institution in their own eyes. On the contrary, it is felt and known to be the great blight and curse upon the national prosperity; but their purpose in spreading it is to secure guards and outposts for the main citadel of slavery in the South. The slaveholders are determined to cripple and circumscribe the growth of the Free States. Their action is based upon deliberate views of what they have brought themselves to believe is the necessity of their situation. They are well fortified at present, or have been by Northern dough-faces. They lean upon Pennsylvania and Illinois, and other Free States, as faithful allies. But they do not know how soon the fires of Northern independence may burn out the roots of their power, and they aim to be secure against the time when that shall happen. Their designs are far reaching and their plots deep. Meanwhile the North—the money-making, busy, outraged North—secure in its own tranquility, and prosperity, after one spasmodic act of condemnation for the atrocity of the Nebraska bill, gives symptoms of relapsing into a more armed neutrality, or what is worse, of expending its zeal, energy and virtuous indignation in disputes and quarrels over the growth of one among fifty religious denominations, and the dangers of an increment, by immigration from foreign States, of our free population.

A Warning to Keep Off.
The Kansas Herald of Freedom puts forth the following warning to all persons who may be disposed to re-enact the scenes at Parkville, which resulted in the destruction of the Luminary press.

It was said by the rioters in Parkville last Saturday, that the destruction of the Luminary office was designed as an example to others, and it is very knowingly hinted that ours will meet with a similar fate. Very well, we have concluded to give any number of persons who wish to perpetrate such an act of folly, a free pass to "kingdom come," and we pledge them every assistance in our power. Probably many of them never took an upward journey, and would like to try the experiment of sailing on a "blaze of glory," such as a couple of kegs of gunpowder, exploded at an opportune occasion, would furnish.
We have not a member in our family, ourselves included, who would deem a transit into the future life with companions de voyage of a goodly number of burning press destroyers, as a favor, variety to be met with. Should the Herald of Freedom office at any time be invaded for the purpose of destruction, we give this timely warning to all, both friend and foe, that unless they wish to "go up" they had better keep clear from its immediate vicinity, for our purposes are fixed, and

the consequences cannot be prevented.
We have prepared a duplicate copy of our subscription book, and subscribers may be able to secure by any company which may arise, we hereby authorize and depute our esteemed friend and general agent, H. A. Billings, Esq., to resume the publication of the Herald of Freedom, should it be suspended by violence, at such point, he may designate, and we further don't to him, our entire efforts in Kansas, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, to prosecute the publication of such paper, with this one condition, that he shall give the advocates of slavery particular "Jesse" during the balance of a life.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Odds and Ends.
My friend, the historian, the spider, has been put in the late pleasant days, "taking notes." He reports an unusual degree of mysterious activity among those detestable insects, and states several facts in support of an opinion he expresses concerning their programme for the season. As his opinion is quite as reliable as that of all others put together, in the department of spider Esoterics, I will not now trouble the reader with the facts. Let him that doubts an opinion hunt up his own facts, if he likes.

My friend says, the spider confesses to each other a presentation of impending tribulation. This is an inference built up another inference, drawn—no matter how—that the spiders as a body, intend to effect a compromise with the bees for an equivoque per capita division of the honors and emoluments at stake. He believes they would not think of doing the like, if they did not feel humbled and discouraged; for, says he, the spiders are wont to be stubborn an self confident, imperious and arbitrary, having seldom made even a show of generosity toward bees, and never without a selfish motive.

It appears that for the purpose of arranging the compromise, the bees will be invited to assemble in a conclave with the spiders in the old spider quarters, and that the whole thing is to be done, as if by spiders, under their ancient forms of proceeding, and in the name of spiderdom so as to show like a generous concession on their part, and secure to spiderdom the whole credit and capital thereby acquired.

Ich, Bins, (the pseudo-nym of my said friend,) ventures several shrewd reflections, some of which are worthy of record and publication at this time.
REFLECTIONS.
"The children of spiders are wiser in their generation than the children of Bees."
"The natural vocation of spiders is circumvention,—the natural infatuation of bees, is to get themselves snared in spider's nets, their wings nibbled off by spiders, and their senses chloroformed with spider breath."

"It were most commendable wisdom for bees to have no avoidable copartnership with spiders—no intercourse beyond mere politeness."
"It is a waste of time for bees and spiders to negotiate; for neither party will keep faith with the other."
"The compromise aforesaid is likely to be made, or seem to be made in some form; but it can't work,—both spider law and bee law are against it, beside the "baby act," which is always good law on one side or the other—often among the bees, because they need it often."

"Judicious bees will eschew compromises—keep out of spider conclaves—out of spider nets, out of the reach of spider chloroform, and do their own work in their own hive—in the open field—in the pure air—in the honest sun-shine. SCIRE FACIAS."
THE VIOLET grows low and covers itself with its own tears, and of all flowers yields the most delicious and fragrant smell. Such is humility.

PRECIPITATION ruins the best laid designs. Whereas, patience ripens the most difficult, and renders the execution of them easy.
X Y Z & Co., Pine Creek.—You have sent us two notices and two dollars. We hold one dollar subject to your order, as we have no real name to send it to. Send, or call for it.

MARRIED.
On the 17th of May, by Elder Theobald Miller Mr. SAMUEL GOODALL of Richmond Township to Miss ELLEN McALIND of Blossburg. In Heclo, Potter Co. Pa., on the 13th inst., by Elder Francis Strang, Mr. ELIAS KLECKLER, of Wayne, Steuben co., N. Y., and Miss LUCY B. SURDAM of the former place.

Let this union be to them the time when they shall choose Christ for their portion, and when they make their solemn vows to one another may they vow to be the Lord's also. May life to them be a season of peace, harmony and loveliness.
"Whom the sunlight clasps the earth,
And the moonbeams kiss the sea,
What are all these kisses worth
If thou kiss not me?"
[We are happy to acknowledge that the printer was not forgotten. zzz]

In this borough on the 17th inst., by MARY J. Calkins, Mr. ANDIE FOLEY and Miss R. C. PRATT, all of this borough.
We are glad to see fresh evidence of the fact that man is a progressive being. Two more are rescued from inevitable death in the wilderness of Single Bluegrass, and gathered into the kingdom of Marimony. We had feared that our friend was proof against the little arrows, but—a well-aimed—blessings never come singly.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.
M. & O. BULLARD, would respectfully inform the people of Tioga county that we have made the beautiful village of Wellbore the home of our choice, have taken the stand recently occupied by R. Roy (opposite R. Roy's new block) and having fitted it up in a neat and convenient style, we are now receiving fresh from the city a choice assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
of every kind such as SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, OILS, FRUITS, NUTS, CONFECTION, ARTICLES, TOBACCO, CIGARS.
Also a large and choice assortment of
Fork, Flour & Fish.
Becky-Made Clothing
suited to the season. HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, WOODENWARE &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or produce.
We do not expect to get rich, but hope by meriting our share of trade with industry and economy to obtain a respectable livelihood.
So ladies and gentlemen, one and all
Before you buy give us a call.
Wellbore May 24, 1855.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Wellbore May 15th 1855.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes Advertiser, Messengers, Editors, Bakers, Miss Ellen, Bagger, publishers of Banner, Editors of News, Mrs. Helen, Creeden, Medical, Duff, James, Egline, John, Fisher, Charles E., Finch, James, Ford, Joseph, Grace, E. G., Goodwill, Gay J., Hough, Miss Clara O., Horton, John W., Keop, John, Leach, Jerome, McCuller, A. B., Mirian John, McGaughran, Pat.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.
A. S. BRWSTER P. M.

Tioga Co. Agricultural Society.
E. SMITH of Tioga, upon the invitation of the Executive Committee will deliver an address before the Society and the public on Tuesday evening the 5th of June next at the Court House. Wellbore May 24, 1855.

SELECT SCHOOL.
Miss H. A. SEARS, will open a select school on MONDAY, the 7th of May, in the building back of R. S. Bailey's Store.
TUITION.
Reading, writing, spelling, and plain Sewing... \$1.50
Common English branches, Embroidery... 2.00
Higher English branches... 3.00
Music, Melodeon... 5.00
Piano... 5.00
Wellbore, April 26, 1855.

LIFE OF W. H. SEWARD.
BY SAM. HOUSTON.
MRS. STONE'S last Work—MAY-FLOWER.
LONGFELLOW'S POEMS.
GOLDEN LEGEND.
GRACE GREENWOOD'S POEMS.
STODDARD'S POEMS.
For sale at BAILEY & FOLEY'S, Wellbore, May 10-55.

List
Of persons assessed as dealers in Goods, Merchandise, Commodities and Effects in the county of Tioga Pa., for the License Year, commencing May 1855.

Table with 4 columns: NAMES, CLASS, LIQUOR, and Amount. Lists various individuals and their assessed amounts across different classes like BLOSS, BROOKFIELD, CHATHAM, CHARLESTON, COVINGTON, COVINGTON BORO., DELMAR, CLYMER, ERLKLAND, ERLKLAND BORO., GAINES, LAWRENCEVILLE, JACKSON, KNOXVILLE, MORRIS, MIDDLEBURY, RICHMOND, SHIPPEN, SULLIVAN.