Harrisburg Union Convention. The following is the plutform adopted by that Convention:

4 4 1 1 1 1 1 XXX 64.2

Whereas, The freemen of Pensylvania. opposed to the National Administration, are divided into political organizations, holding our some questions of governmental policy divers opinions; yet it is believed that a large majority of the freemen of this State are agreed, upon the momentous issues forced upon the country by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; by the undisguised policy of the National Administration to impose by voilence and fraud Slavery upon Kansas, contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the innahitants; and by its unjust, illiberal and Anti-American preference in the appointment of men of foreign birth over those born upon the soil, to offices of trust and honor, as well as in the distribution of, its pat-

ronage;
And Whereas, Agreement in principle is the only bond that can unite effectively honest men in political action: Therefore,

Resolved, That, animated by the spirit of concession, we will cordially unite in the support of the candidates to be nominated by this Convention, upon the basis of those principles upon which we are mutually agreed.

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by the exercise of an unwarrantable influence in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, at the instance of selfish and sectional politicians; by the removal of honest and competent men from offices of honor and trust, in order that their places might be filled by inefficient and corrupt partisans; by refusing to protect the freemen of Kansas in the enjoyment of the rights designed to be secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the limited States-thereby showing itself powerful for muchief, but feeble in maintenance of laws for the protection of the people and the honor of the country-has justly forfeited all claim to the confidence and respect of the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved. That we will use all honorable means to check the 'evils inflicted upon the country by the unjust and sectional measures adopted by the present National Administration, brought about by the exercise of its patronage; that we are utterly opposed to the ndmission into the Confederacy of Slave States formed out of territory once consecrated to Freedom; and also to the extension of Slavery into any territories of the United States now Free.

Resolved, That we cordially disaprove of the interference of foreign influence of every kind in our civil and political affairs; and are caually hostile to the interference of the govcroment or people of the United States in the affairs of other nations, regarding any such interference as unwise and in conflict with the recommendations of Washington's Farewell Address, which inculcates with emphatic earnestness, the propriety of avoiding the adoption of any policy which might involve us in unprofitable and dangerous controversies with foreign nations.

. Resolved, That we regard the pandering of any party to foreign influence as fraught with manifold evils to the country, threatening the stability of our institutions and endangering the morals of the people by a contact with the paupers and felons cast upon our shores from the hospitals and prisons of Europe.

Resolved, That as American liberty depends for its perservation on the intelligence of the people, universal education is the first duty of the State, and that all attempts, by whomsoever made, or from what ever quarter instigated, to destroy such a beneficent system by perventing it to sectarian purposes, or opposing its progress and extension, be any particular religious creed, ought to be resisted as fraught with incalculable mischief

Commonwealth are due to the presedent Chief Magistrate of the State and to the members of his Administration, for the integrity, purity of purpose and sterling patriotism manifested in their official conduct, and we heartily commend them to the support of every citizen who values the honor and interests of the State, and can appreciate the virtues of devoted and faithful public servants. .

Preaching for Pay.

Newspaper editors are said to write to their subscription lists. Undoubtedly, in many cases this is true. Equally true, also, is the fact that preachers are apt to preach to the pows. So it is -the readers write the editorial, and the congregation preaches the sermon. The editor and the minister are but the hired agents of their employers. They simply reflect the views of their respective patrons. But to illustrate how preachers preach the things they are paid for, eschewing all bad-paying exhortations, and rebuking only non-paying sinners, we cite the following passage from a recent speech of John B. Gough's, setting forth a case which fell under his own immediate observation:

"Our moral field of conflict is greater and more honorable than any other that I know of. The demon of darkness stalks through our land, blasting the mightiest intellects of the nation, as well as putting out the heart-hopes and hearth-fires of the loveliest. Why then is not the extension of Temper ance the foremost aim of our teachers, and prenchers. I heard a minister of the Gospel say he was a friend of Temperance : then said I, why don't you preach to your congregation? He replied; Oh, I have my reasons. We passed him to give them. He said: You know Mr. H? Yes. He's the richest man in town-not a member of my church, but he's one of the congregationand pays more to support preaching here the sick and in prison." than everybody else; if I was to say any thing in favor of Temperance, why he wouldn't pay another dollar into the church, and then we shouldn't have any preaching. Now I think preaching is of more consequence here than the success of Temper. ance."-Era True American.

JAMES REDPATH, the Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, has returned home. He says that before he left Kansas. no less than two thousand stand of rifles and twenty breech-loading cannons had been resecretly through Iowa and Nebraska .-Gleveland Leader.

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

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, April 10, 1956.

Republican Nominations. For President in 1856: Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.

For Vice-President:

Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Penn'a. The following named gentlemen are authorized to collect dues and receive subscriptions for the Ag-

ı	WM. GARRETSON	Tioga.
Į	J. B. Porter	Middlebuty Cer
۱	G. W. STANTON	,Lawrenceville.
١	Dr. J. C. WHITTAKER.	Elkland.
ĺ	John Sebring	Liberty,
ł	O. F. TAYLOR	Covington.
ì	VIOTOR CASE	Knoxville.
ì	W.W. McDougall	Shippen.
1	ISAAC PLANK	Brookfield.
I	JNO. JAMES	
i	C. F. CULVER	Osceola.
ı	O. H. BLANCHARD	Nélson.
1	E. A. Fish	Mainsburg.
ł	SAMURL PHILLIPS	
i	WM. M. JOHNSON	Daggett's Mills.
	A. BARKER	
ĺ	O. M. STEBBINS	Crooked Creek.

ISAAC SPENCER Maple Ridge. Republican State Convention.

RCPUDICAN SLALE UONVENTUON.

In fulfillment of the duties imposed upon the upidersigned, as momber of the National Executive Committee for Pennsylvania, (appointed by the Republican Convention held at Pittsburg on the 22d nit.,) and in compliance with the wishes of numerous friends throughout the State, notice is hereby given that a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENCTION. will be held in the City of Philadalphia, on MONDAY, the 16th day of JUNE next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of forming an Electoral ticket and the nomination of a State Ticket, to be supported at the enaiting Presidential and State Elections, and generally for the transaction of all such business as shall come before said Convention.

The undersigned would recommend that the Convention be composed of Delegates, twice in number to that of the Senate and House of Representatives; and that the friends of Preedom in the several counties in the Communwealth meet at the county seat, or other convenient place in their respect-

Freedom in the several counties in the Commonwealth meet at the county seat, or pother convenient place in their respective counties, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of MAY next, (unless some other day will better accommodate), and elect delegates to represent them in said State Convention; and also, at the same time and place, three delegates from the several congressional Didtricts, to represent this State in the National Nominating Convention to be hold on the 17th of June next, at Philadelbhia.

D. WILMOY.

TOWAYDA, Mar. 15, '56. Member of Nat. Ex. Com. for Pa.

"An Eye for an Eye?"

Turning back the leaves of the world's history, the philosophical mind at a glance perceives the nice adaptation of the law to the degrees of moral and intellectual development which has character ized the successive ages. Granting that the laws of the age immediately succeeding the patriarchal were divinely prescribed, or impressed upon the mind of the law-giver by a superior intelligence, it would seem that those laws were slightly rounded up by attrition with human wisdom. The organic law of this Republic would have proved sadly out of place in the Jewish theocracy, while our municipal regulations, appealing as they generally do to the moral sense rather than to the animal fears of the governed, would have proved impotent to restrain the semi-barbarous tribes under the remarkable guardianship of Moses.

The laws of all being-whether conscious or unconscious, are progressive. We should have said that their development and application are progressive; for those laws are co-eval and co-eternal with Deity, and therefore cannot change. But as mind progresses upward from the plane of Metasiality, it discovers in that very progression the truth just stated, viz-that the law which lived yesterday is dead to day, or has lost in virtue in the degree of actual progress. Thus, laws created by the necessities of me age may be rejected by the necessities of an-

Yet the most enlightened nations are slow to recause it is not the instrument of inculcating conservative class which dogmatically asserts that the world is growing worse instead of better-that Man is retrogressing; while there is no better evidence of the contrary fact than that what was con-Resolved, That the respect and confidence sidered good morals but a little way in the past, is of this Convention and the people of this now universally repudiated by enlightened men. In the medieval age human life was little, if any more respected than the lives of our domestic animala now are. The duel was resorted to on every trifling occasion and for the adjudication of little differences now amicably settled in our lesser courts. The formidable instruments of torture so freely employed to coerce Conscience in that age-where are they now?-preserved as relics of a barbarous and cruel era.

These thoughts resulted from the reading of the ecount of the execution of John Fitzergald at Auburn, N. Y., two weeks ago. Fitzergald brutally murdered his parents in the fall of 1855. He was about 21 years of age, and exhibited unusual dopravity in and after the act. On the day of his execution a clergyman called to see him whom he utterly refused to admit, adding—"If he comes in here he'll get my fist—that's all! What good can he do me now?" Sure enough, thought we, what could be done for such an unfortunate at that late hour? The work of reform ahould have begun in his tender youth. To talk of the influence of an hour's contrition on such a nature is extravagant folly. A long life of repentant tears could hardly satsfy such a stultified conscience when once awakened. But suppose that his conversion could have been accomplished, how appropriately he might have turned to that minister and asked:

"Is it true that my great crime is all washed way?"

"Such is the gracious promise to him that repents and forsakes his sine."—the clergyman might reply. And God has fully forgiven my awful transgresson-has accepted the sacrifice as atonement so far as in me lies-and I have paid the penalty he has fixed as satisfaction for that transgression?"

"Yes, if your conversion is real," "How can I evidence that except by these tears

and protestations?" "It is written-'A tree is known by its fruit;" a good tree cannot bear evil fruit." "What can I do?"

"They were accepted who befriended the stranger, fed the hungry, clothed the naked and visited

"Lead me forth into the world I have so wronged. I burn to prove my deathless love for 'even the least of His little ones.' Let me go and befriend my suffering brother. Load me out!"

"But, my dear friend, the laws of this Christian land have closed the gate between you and your brother man forever. Those laws have been violated and the penalty is death. I may not lead you out into that world which, God knows, needs the oil and wine of every loving nature to be poured into its

heart-wounds ere they can heal." "May not lead me out? Did you not fell me that the demands of Divine Justine were paid? that God ceived at Lawrence; they were brought had forgiven me ? that He is satisfied? And 'shall human vengeance outlive Divine forgiveness?"

Viscontess our inshility to extrict our classes friend from the dismina into which the combat between the law of retaliation and the law of low has forced him. The law contemplates the punishment of murderers, and not of Christians. The law is intended to restrain; and when it fails to do that to reform. The public execution of Christians should have saided with the hanging of Quality by jet Puritan fathers. This age with the light Heaven kindly sheds upon it, can afford to practice what has been presched for eighteen hundred years. Yes, God knows it can afford to creep a little nearor divinity and so become tolerably human.

But Fitzergald did not die a Christiani To the

last he remained hardened and indifferent, "Go ahead!" said he. "You can kill me-that's all you can do." The reporter was dreadfully shocked at this reckless speech. ... He speaks of the body being jerked up, a few minutes later, without emo-tion, and very philosophically begins to speculate on the probabilities of the victim's neck having been broken by the operation. Quite modernly philanthropical, or fashionably so.

If man's probation ends with this life, and thou sands believe so, and the advocates of death penalty almost invariably, then would it not be a Christian mercy to extend the period to its utmost? We incline to the opinion that life is never too long to do one's whole duty in.

We question the right of society to deprive one o

its members of anything which it cannot restore. From obvious necessity, men are generally hung on circumstantial evidence. Within the last half year two men have died on the gallows in this country solemnly protesting their innocence to the latest moment. There was no positive evidence against ei. ther of them. On the supposition that they were innocent, what an awful responsibility tests somewhere? Will those executors of a barbarous law sleep as sweetly as if there were no blood upon their hands?

We call attention to the new liquor law, an abstract of which may be found in another column It became a law on the 29th ult., and we dare say that our June Court will be flooded with petitions We care but little for the change in the law, since there is no remedy for intemperance but entire pro hibition or unrestrained traffic. The curse will work its own destruction in some way only give it elbow room. A few common drunkards reeling and cursing in our streets day and night, might possibly stir up the dainty, skin-deep morality of some we wot of. A succession of light winds renders sailors careless and indifferent. So, prosperity sometimes others. There are many men owning property in villages, who, when it becomes apparent that their amusement. property can not increase in value so long as the werage morality of the place continues so low, will take hold and help put down grogselling and gamebling. Instead of sneering at such reformers we feel to thank Heaven that they will even heed the spur of Interest. It would be pleasant to behold all men doing right for the love of right; but it is not so ordered. To do a good deed from a selfish motive is better than not to do it all, since the deed is neither enriched nor impoverished by the motive. It is the heart that suffers or profits by the motive-But when a man suffers interest to stride between him and his duty, let him be execrated-he deserves

The Montrose Democrat thinks that if Judge WILMOT is the only Judge in this Commonwealth who comes within the meaning and intent of Buckalew's gag bill, the worse for Judge W. We can assure the Democrat that David Wilmot does not entow a monoral, in that had been some during the memorable campaign of '53 in Wayne Judicial district, His Honor, Judge Eldred came up from his post as Naval Agent at Philadelphis, and engaged in the disgusting details of party warfare. There was no great humanitary principle at stake in that campaign; it was a strife between the People and the Delaware & Hudson Coal Comvise and amend their penal codes so as to keep pace pany for the control of the Judiciary. Judge E. out other goods, wares and merchandize, to mixtures thereof, contrary to the provisions that no man in the county need be asked for with the better development of the moral faculties was found fighting against the people for family real hotel keepers and to eating house keepers, of this law, shall be taken to be a misde- taxes but once, and know at a giance just sons, we in charity are bound to be heard no orthodox democrat censure film for it. No States, of temperate habits and good moral gag bill crept into the succeeding Legislature. No press pursued him with lies and denunciations. He as much dirty work for a faction as lay clearly outside of the law. If it be objected that he was then off the Bench, we say that his course during that campaign was but a re-enacted part played in the political struggles of that county, only he had nover so soiled his hands be fore. Judge Wilmot is stru ving against a power that threatens to overturn the liberties of a continent. He is battling a great wrong against which it is every man's privilege to speak out. Posterity will revere him for it: and his page of history will be among the most lustrous when the record of his defamers is blotted and deraced by time. Should he ever stoop to work for Self alone-putting Man and man's wrongs behind him, he will have no more respect and reverence from us, nor from any friend of human rights.

everywhere, and great dissatisfaction to the sham democracy. Should the Republican Convention of taxables, by six citizens) setting forth that June endorse those nominations, nothing save a miracle can ward off certain defeat from the hunkers, There is every reason to believe that the June Convention will endorse those nominations, since every man on the ticket is ready to put away minor issues and make the campaign on the common ground of opposition to the present administration.

Some of our friends may wish to know why we do not raise the Union ticket. Simply because we owe and asknowledge no allegiance to any party save the great party of Freedom-the Republican party. Having all the confidence in the men that a general knowledge of their antecedents can inapire, we await the action of the Republican Convention. We cannot forestall the action of that body and obey our convictions of duty. Therefore we shall rest content with expressing a favorable opinion of the "Union," until the proper time for decided conditioned for the faithful observance of all action shall arrive. We publish the platform, of which in general terms it may be said, that it is rant of attorney to confess judgment-which all right on the main question, and pruned of a little "baby-talk," unobjectionable.

the Fillmore and Donelson movement because he vention. He was present at that Convention as a with that movement as we, or any other Republican has, and no more. Those of the Republicans who say anything about it, speak of it as a foolish, im practicable attempt to establish a rotten superstructure on a solid foundation. When the Judge wishes to identify himself with that, or any other political movement, it is presumable that he will do so openly and fearlessly. That is his way of doing business. When it becomes necessary for a political enemy

Eurorn.—The last steamer brings news that the swoodations are ended and that peace is concluded. This, is connection with the recent a drent of a son in the Imperial hopsehold of France, causes great rejoicing in Paris ... The imperial baby's arrival was proclaimed by a salute of 101 guns, probably in momery of the brief reign of Napoleon the Greater. He (the baby,) is not permitted to remain with his mother, but was immediately carried off to his suite of rooms and handed over to the tender mercles of a wet-nurse. " Poor baby ! born to be orphaned and reared like a pig of choice breed, and quite: as probably for the guillotine as for the throne

Who would be the son of that royal thing Proud of his bauble and state-a king !

Republican Declaration of Principles, adopted by the Pittsburg Convention,

k. We demand and shall attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow the introduction of slavery into territories once consecrated to Freedom and will resist by every constitutional means, the existence of Slavery in any of the territories of the

United States.

2. We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas in their manly and constitutional resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless invaders, and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas to the Union as a feet correction inde of Kansas to the Union as a free, sovereign, inde

pendent State.

3. Believing that the present national Administration has shown itself to be weak and faithless. and that its continuance in power is identified with the progress of the slave power to national suprem acy, with the exclusion of Freedom from the terri-tory, and with increasing civil discord, it is a lead-ing purpose of our organization to oppose and over-

The New Liquor Bill.

The following is an abstract of the new iquor law which went into effect on the 29th ult:

SECTION 1. From the passage of this act is made unlawful to keep any room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold or drank, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2 Venders of liquors, with or without merchandizes shall not sell in less quantities than one gallon, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any license for sales in renders men indifferent to the adversity that threats any quantity be granted to the keeper of any beer house, theatre, or other place of

SEC. 3. Breweries and distilleries shall be classed and licensed as before, but shall pay double the present rates, provided it shall not exceed fifty dollars; nor shall they sell in less quantities than five gallons, except malt or brewed liquors, which may be bottled and delivered in quantities not less than one dozen bottles.

SEC. 4. This act not to apply to importers selling imported wines, brandies, liquors, or ardent spirits in the original bale, cask, package or vessel as imported; but the importers shall pay double their present tax.

. SEC. 5. This act shall not extend to druggists and apothecaries who shall sell unmixed alcohol, or compound or sell any admixtures of wine, alcohol, spirituous or brewed liouors in the preparation of medicines, or upon the written prescription of a regular physician: Pronided. No deuggest or apothecary shall sell of keep for sale under any name or protence, any preparation or admixture as aforesaid, that may be used as a beverage. Any violation of this section to be punished as prescribed in the 28th section.

SEC. 6. Licenses to venders of spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, either with or withcharacter.

SEC. 7. Licenses for sale of liquors shall was not even chased by newspaper actibblers. For be granted by the Courts of Quarter Sessions while many thought his zeal indiscreet under the of the proper county, (except Philadelphia circumstances, none questioned his right to do just and Allegheny) at the first or second session in each year, and shall be for one year. The Court to fix a time at which application for said licenses shall be heard, when persons applying and remonstrating shall appear.

SEC. 8. Persons intendime to apply for license shall file with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, at least three weeks before presenting the same in Court, (or to the Board of Licensers in Philadelphia and Allegheny) and pay the Clerk twenty-five cents for publishing notice thereof. The Clerk shall cause to be published three times in two of the newspapers of the city or county, a list of the names of all such applicants, their respective residences and kinds of license .-In the case of hotels, inns, or taverns and THE UNION CONVENTION nominations seem to give eating houses, the petition shall embrace a general satisfaction to the anti-Administration press | certificate signed by at least twelve respectable citizens (or in places of less than fifty the same is necessary to accommodate the public, and that such person is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room, &c.

SEC. 9 No person shall be licensed to keep a hotel, inn or tavern in any city or county town, which has not, for the exclusive use of travelers, four bed-rooms, and eight beds, nor in any other parts of the State, two

bed-rooms and four beds, for such use. SEC. 10. Before a license is granted, the person applying shall give a bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of \$1,000. where the license is above the seventh class, and in \$500 for all in and below that class, the laws relating to the business, and a warbond and warrant shall be approved by the said Court, and be filed in the office of the The hanker press in the north counties of the forseiture or fine shall have been recovered Clerk; and whenever a judgment for any State is endeavoring to identify Judge Wilmor with or conviction had for any violation of this chanced to be present at the Harrishurg Union Con- which said bond shall be conditioned, it shall act, or any other law for the observance of speciator, and only as a speciator. We dare say judgment and institute suit thereon, &c. be the duty of the District Attorney to enter he bond of eating house keepers shall be

Sec. 11. No license shall be issued until the city or county treasurer, that the license fee has been paid.

SEC. 12. Venders of liquors, with or with out merchandize, shall be classified and rated as now, and pay double their present rates, mortal MAN be more just than GOD!" Shall to circulate a palpable falsehood to injure his antag. but no such license for sales in any amount onist, he is most assuredly hard put to it for argu. shall be granted for less than \$50.

ments. No honorable enemy or respectable man SEC. 13. Hotels and tayorus shall be claswill manufacture a the aid dignify it with a place in sified according to the estimated yearly renaphlic journal, and thus insult the public merely tals of the houses and property intended to to gratify his malice.

Where the rental is \$10,000 or more, the license tax-shall be \$1,000. Where the cental is \$8,000 and not over \$10,000, the license tax shall be \$800. Rental \$6,000 and not over \$8,000, licens

2600. Rental \$4,000 and not over \$6,000, license

Rental \$2,000 and not over \$4,000, license **\$**300.

\$150. Rental \$500 and not over \$1000, license

Rental \$800 and not over \$500, license

\$100.

Rental under \$300, license \$25. Provided. That in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, no license granted under the 12th and 13th sections of this act, shall be for less than \$75, nor in other cities, towns or boroughs containing over two hundred taxables,

ess than \$50. SEC. 14. Eating-houses shall be licensed only where necessary for the accommodation of the public and travelers, and shall only authorize the sale of domestic wines, malt and brewed liquors. Persons so licensed shall pay double their present rates; and in Philadelphia and Pittsburg no such license shall be for less than \$50, nor in other parts of the State for less than \$20.

SEC. 15. Provides for assessment and return of licenses, &c.

SECS. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, refer to the details of the board of appraisers, &c., in Philadelphia and Allegheny.

SEC. 22. All persons licensed under this act shall frame their licenses under a glass, and put it in a conspicuous place in their chief places of making sales.

SEC. 23. The Commissioners of the several counties, and Board of Licensers of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall furnish a certified list of all persons so appraised, with the classification made out, and finally determined upon, to the Treasurers of their respective counties or of the city of Philadelphia. who shall, within twenty days thereafter, transmit to the Auditor General a copy of such list, and shall collect the license fees in the manner directed by law.

SEC. 24. The Auditor General shall charge said Treasurer with the amount payable by the persons in said lists, from the payment of any part of which amount said Treasurer shall only be exonerated by producing satisfactory evidence to the Department that the party or parties so returned, failed to obtain

SEC. 25. The Auditor General is to return to the Legislature annually, in January, a tabular statement of the number and classification and license rates of all importers, brewers and distillers, keepers of hotels, eating houses and venders of liquors with or without other merchandize.

SEC. 26. No license is transferable.

SEC. 27. The number of tavern licenses shall not exceed in the cities, one to every 100 taxables, nor in the several counties one to every 150 taxables-the number of said taxables to be taken from the returns of the proceeding year. The number of eating house licenses shall not exceed in any city or county one-fourth of the number of tavern

spiritous, malt or brewed liquors, or any ad should have the collection of all the taxes, meanor, and upon conviction of the offence how much be has to pay for all purposes. in the court of quarter sessions of the peace Much perplexity may be saved to the Directof any city or county, the person so offending shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until the sentence of the court is complied with, not exceeding thirty days; and upon a second or any subsequent conviction the party so offending shall, in addition to the payment of a fine, as afore said, undergo an imprisonment in the county jail of not less than one month nor more than three months; and if licensed, shall forfeit said license and be incapacitated from receiving any license as aforesaid for the period of five years thereafter, and affy keeper of any drug or apothecary store; confectionary or mineral or other fountain, who shall sell anv spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, mixed or pure, to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to conviction and punishment as aforesaid.

SEC. 29. Any person found intoxicated in any street, highway, public house or public place, shall be fined upon the view of, or upon proof made before, any alderman or justice of the peace, not exceeding \$5, to be levied with the proper costs upon the goods and chattels of the defendant.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall-sell intox. icating liquors to any person who shall drink the same on the premises where sold, and become thereby intoxicated, shall, besides his liability in damages under any existing law, be fined \$5 for every such offence-to be recovered in debt before any alderman or justice of the peace by any wife, husband, parent, child, relative or guardian of the person so injured, and levied upon the goods and chattels of the defendant without exemption. Provided, That suits shall not be instituted after twenty days from the commission of the offences in this and the preceding sections.

SEC. 31. The court, mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, before whom any fine or penalty shall be recovered, may award to the informer or prosecutor, or both, a reasonable share thereof, but not exceeding onethird; the residue to go to school purposes. The informer or prosecutor may be a witness in any such case.

SEC. 32. No bottler of cider, ale, &c., and not following in any way the business of hotel and restaurant keeping, shall be required to take out a license under this act. But ness? Working yellow mountains on a pink Sec. 11. No license shall be issued until they shall not sell less than a dozen bottles subsoil—or a blue-tailed dog in sky-colored the applicant shall have filed the certificate of at one time, nor permit any of the liquors to convulsions. What is joy? To count your be drank upon the premises, and any viola- money and find it overrun a hundred dollars. tion of this is punishable under the 28th sec. What is knowledge? To be away from tion. The producers and manufacturers of home when people come to borrow books and domestic wines and cider may sell and deliv- umbrellas. What is contentment? To sit er the same by any measure not less than in the house and see other people stuck in five gallons, and in any quantity not less than the mud. In other words to be better off one dozen bottles, without license therefor, than your neighbor.

SEC. 33. It is made the duty or the constables to make return of retailers of liquors, and under oath or affirmation, whether with. in his knowledge there is any place within his balliwick kept in wolation of this act, &c.

SEC. 84. If any person engaged in the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors as aforesaid, shall employ or permit any intemperate person in any way to assist in such manufactura or sale, is shall be deemed a. misdemeanor, and punishable under the 28th

o impair or alter the provisions of the Sun. Rental \$1,000 and not over \$2,000, license day law, nor the act of May 8, 1854, "10 protect certain domestic and private rights, and prevent abuses in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks." It repeals the act of April 14, 1855, "to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors," and all other laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith; and provides that no license heretofore granted shall be hereby invalidated.

Communications.

For the Agitater. Common Schools.

TIME FOR COMMENCING SCHOOLS.

The schools of this county have usually commenced their summer term on the fine Mondy of May, except in the Boro! district —It is respecifully suggested to the School Directors that this year the rural schools be commenced on the third Monday, via, the 19th day of May. Then the first school month reported by the teachers will be the June month, and will fall within the next legal school year, constituting one of the four months they are obliged to report before drawing their public money. The teachers furthermore will by that time have made up their minds about teaching, so they will have less trouble in procuring teachen. The Superintendant also hopes by that time to have had a better opportunity, after the breaking up of the roads in the spring to give the teachers a chance to qualify themselves

for their business. WAY TO HIRE TEACHERS.

It is further respectfully suggested to School Directors, that at least two weeks notice by given by the Secretary of the board, through the papers, or by written notices put up in several conspicuous places, of a day when the Directors of such township will meet to receive application of, and contract with teachers. Then always hire by the month and never by the week-much misundersland. ing has arised from hiring teachers by the week.

TAXES, ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF. Directors that have not met and laid their assessment for school purposes, should'do so immediately, voting also what proportion of it shall be applied to building and repairing school houses, and what proportion to the payment of teachers. They should decide also how many months of summer, and how months of winter schools they will keen: then, knowing the number of schools they will keep up, they can easily decide what average wages they can pay. Without such deliberate financiering as this, every board must get embarrassed and do much wrong to those who serve them as builders or teachen. When the tax is levied, the duplicate and warrant should be made out immediately, and put into the hands of the collector of state SEC. 28. That any sale made of vinous, and county taxes, who, as a general thing, ors and tax payers if this suggestion is prompt-

SCHOOL DIRECTOR'S CONVENTION.

We have frequently contemplated the tho't of calling a convention of School Directors and the friends of education generally in this county for the purpose of comparing out views on several educational topics of vital importance. When I mention among these subjects deserving much deliberation, these: uniformity of text books, location and atyle of school houses, teacher's associations, inequality of school taxes, school visitation by directors and teachers; it will be seen that there is much need of such a convention. We have therefore fixed upon Wellshoro' as the place, and Friday the 19th day of May next as the time of holding a convention of this kind. We shall be happy to see a liberal delegation of directors from every district of the county, where it is impracticable for all to come. Let us have one good, telling convention of School Directors and other friends of education in Tioga Co. This day will be the closing day of the Teacher's Institute in Wellsboro' and the evening is devoted to a public exhibition and oratorical exercises, by the students of the Wellsboro' Academy and Teacher's Institute.

TEACHER'S ASSOCIATIONS.

Believing that the Directors of the county generally agree with us that much more good is to be accomplished by teacher's drills for mental improvement than by hasty examinations, without any or but little instruction, we have concluded to appoint four such lastitutes this spring, preparatory to an intelligent opening of the summer schools. The places we have selected are Mansfield, Knoxville, Wellsboro' and Tioga. They will commence on Monday the 21st April at Mansfield, Monday 28 April at Knoxville, Monday 5th May at Wellsboro', and Monday the 12th May at Tioga-each one will commence at 1 o'clock of Monday and close on the evening of the following Friday. We hope to meet all the teachers who propose to teach the following summer in this county, and as many others as may please to attend in one of these Insti-J. F. CALKINS,

Co. Sup't. What is fashion? Dinner at midnight, and headache in the morning. What is idle-