## From the Blair County Whig. Wilmot's Endorsement in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

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We have shown that when Mr. Wilmot introduced his frmous Proviso into Congress in 1846, his democratic colleagues in the House stood by him, and when he renewed, in 1847, the motion to attach the Proviso to the three million bill, it had not become undemocratic to vote in favor of the prhibition of Slavery. it was only after Buchanan, in his struggle after the Presidential nomination then approaching had led the way against the Wilmot Proviso, that Mr. Wilmot began to stand alone among the Democratic Representatives from Pennsylvania, upon the old Jeffersonian platform of Slavery restriction.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, which was chosen at the general election in 1846, and which met in 1847, took early action upon this question, and it is gratifying to turn back to the records of that body, and see how emphatically it sustained Mr. Wilmot. There are Whigs and Democrats in those . days and their party, fights were as bitter as any that have happened since : but upon this Aquestion they were united. Nearly every Democratic member of both houses recorded his vote in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Piolett a democratic member of the House from Bradford county introduced into that body the following preamble and resolutions :

"Whereas, The existing war with Mexico may result in the acquirement of new Territory; and Whereas, Measures are now pending in

Congress having in view the appropriation of money, and the conferring of authority upon the treaty-power to this end, therefore

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representative be requested to vote against any measures whatever by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless, as a part of the fundamental law upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based, Slavery or any involuntary servitude shall be forever prohibited. except for crime,"

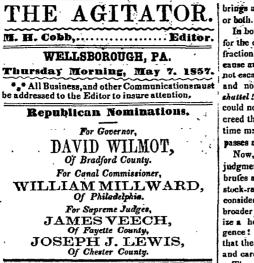
On the 26th January this preamble and resolution were called up and passed unanimously, by the following vote :

YEAS .- Messrs, Allison, Anderson, Benis, Bingham, Black, Blair, Boughner, Bowman, Briedenthal, Bull, Burns, Bush, Bushnell, Clarke, Colvin, Connor, Daly, Dickenson, Dickson, Donaldson, Edie, Evans, Fasset, Fausold, Fernon, Fenstermacher, Forsyth, Fox, Gehley, Gould, Graef, Gratts, Haly, Marris, Hasson, Haymaker, Hunter, Hilands. Ices, Jacoby, Jackson, Kaufman, Keatly, Kerr, Kinear, Kline, Klingensmith, Knox, Krick, Ladley, Laughlin, Levan, Leyburn, Lockhart, Long, Mackay, Mather, Matthias, Montelius, Morrison, Myers, McAbee, Mc-Callister, McCurdy, McCurley, McKnight, McKinn, Noble, Patterson, Pauling, Pearce, Perry, Piolett, Phillips, Pomeroy of Mercer, Pomeroy of Franklin, Reynolds, Ross, Rupert, Sanborn, Sharp, Shelly, Sipes, Souder, Thomas, Thompson, Trego, Vliet, Warner, Weller, Wertsner and Cooper, Speaker-95.

NAVS-None. Democrats in italic.

Every Democrat present voted aye, and every democratic member of the House was present but one. The resolutions were sent to the Senate

and called up in that body on the 27th. At the late Harrisburg Convention, Mr. Gibbons stated that he was Speaker of the Senate at that session : that Mr. Bigler then Senator from Clearfield, afterwards Governor and now U. S. Senator, came to him on the morning of the 27th, and asked as a particular favor that the Speaker would award the floor to him that morning to enable him to call up the House resolution. The Speaker did so; Mr. Bigler accordingly called the resolution, made a speech in its favor, urging,



The Tioga County Bank Bill passed finally on the 28th ult., and now awaits the Governor's signature.

The new firm of Bowrn & BULLARDS have just replenished the Empire Store with a fine stock of New Goods, comprising a full assortment of Dry Goods, Shelf Hardware and Groceries, which they are selling at their usual reasonable prices. Their advertisement was handed in too late for insertion this week, but their goods recommend themselves.

As will be seen by advertisement, ROE has progressed up-townward with his Dry Goods and Groceries. We always knew that he was progressive In his tendencies. He has piled his new Store in Roy's Building full of New Goods-so full that we haven't room for half of his advertisements this week. However, if you want anything he has it.

We take pleasure in saving to our readers that Mr. H P. ERWIN has just opened several cases of Ready-Made Clothing, unquestionably the finest and best assorted lot ever offered in this village. The garments are out of the best and most durable fabrics, and custom made. The lot comprises light goods for Sammer wear as well as the heavier styles --all firmly put together, and all of the latest cut. Those wishing to examine something a little out of the ordinary course in the Clothing line-something a little tip-top-had better call on friend ERWIN.

PERSONAL.-J. B. HALL, Esq., of the Schoharie Republican, has favored our sanctum with his genial presence during the week. He endures the de. privations and hardships of an editor's life remarka bly well, but he has not come off scatheless in the three years' battle with fortune since we saw him last. We suppose his philosophy has thwarted the sinister designs which Fate is supposed to have upon the peace and potatoes of the craft. Be that as it may, friend Hall is a jolly good fellow, A. 1., on a good story, and barrin' his "pollytix," a first rate Black Republican. May he always have paste in his pot, marrow-bone in his soup and a dime in his pocket.

There is a rafting flood in Pine Creek at last, and the aspiring young men of this place have entered as apprentices to the dangerous and difficult trade of inland navigation. It is desirable that they should have the largest kind of experience in " double tripping," as such exercise is capital for young men about town.

Apropos of the "Fresh,"-it was rumored about town a few days ago, that the Academy enterprise must come to a stand for the want of a Spring flood. Providence has removed that difficulty, and the people are looking confidently for prompt exec. utive action on the part of the Trustees. For the blessed sake of education and for the sake of the good name of our town, let the enterprise be vigorously carried forward

Rev. N. L. REYNOLDS was duly elected County Superintendent of Common Schools for the ensuing term, on Monday. Mr. Reynolds takes the field with a large experience to aid and direct his efforts. We predict for him a merited popularity in the discharge of the somewhat delicate duties of the office.

The retiring Superintendent may have failed to remove the prejudice existing in the minds of the people against the office; but he has most assuredly exerted himself to promote the interests of Common Schools in this county, and to the utmost of his strength. He has encountered difficulties of which those most disposed to censure, perhaps and probably have but a faint idea. That he has labored be yond his material remoneration we think no candid person will deny. We commend the liberality of the Directors who have raised the salary of his suc cessor to a remunerative sum.

brings an action against A. or gets him indicted, In both cases A., is very properly held responsible for the damages, and in one he is indicted for an in-fraction of the law. The cow violated no law, because an irresponsible creature; but her owner did not escape payment of damages on that account; and nobody thought of punishing the cow, A's. shattel !- Certainly the cose was blameless, for she could not take care of herself, and so the law decreed that cows should be chattels and at the same due the fire, but the devouring element pre-

passes and sins. / This was wise. Now if oxen and borses possessed reason and judgment; could plan and execute; in short, were brutes a little more human, who, of our farmers and stock-raisers, would not treat them with a little more consideration ? . Who would not concede to them

broader liberty of action ? Why, men almost idolize a horse, or dog of more than ordinary intelli-They even become affectionately solicitons gence ! that the favorite dog or horse shall be well treated and cared for. And this is right.

The negro slave, in the eye of the law, is nothing more than a dog, or a horse. They are bred with an eye to stock, the same as horses and oxen. They are bought, sold and speculated in the same. They are fed, clothed and worked the same, and when they die tliey are comfortably buried-as a man of ordinary feelings might bury his favorite horse. They are human in nothing as viewed by the law; and if one be tortured out of existence by a cruel master, the law virtually leaves the slave remediless, because no slave is competent to testify in any case wherein a white man is defendant. This is a step below our laws for the prevention of crucity to animals

Here, then, we behold the slave through the spectacles of the Law, in a nominally Christian land. He is placed on the level of the unreasoning brute. but unlike the brute the law does not consider him irresponsible. It holds him to a strict accountability tor his acts, even as it does the free and sentient ges of our Institution, therefore, subject, while it declares that he is entitled to neither the rights nor privileges accorded to these subjects. Suppose the slave commit larceny-who is held responsible? Not the master, truly. The slave, the unreasoning chattel, is held responsible. If a horse dash out the brains of his master the majesty of the law is not thought to have suffered insult; but if the human chattel, stung by unbearable injustice, turn upon his master and strike the tymonstrous?

To hide this glaring injustice men will say that the slave knows better than to kill, burn and de- \$2385,00 pledged. stroy. Granted. We believe him to be a sentient being, and far more amiable than the knaves who traduce and villify him. And believing him to be a man, degraded from his proper estate by the avarice of the few, we say that no other man can huy, sell or own him. No man can show his title deed to his ownership of any other man. Primarily, man owes deference to his God, alone, thence to the highest and best interests of humanity, and thence to himselt, or the nobler aspirations of his nature-The moment he defers to man as a master, he puts off the robes of manhood and sits down upon the brute plane. Man does not voluntarily do this indignity to his Self.hood. Force must ever be the agent of such degradation, and slavery was the firstborn child of Force and Greed-fit offspring of such

an infernal union ! Slavery renders man morally irresponsible. When you do this you leave him at the mercy of unbridled passions. You make him a reckless desperado when the occasion presents itself. Put shackles upon a freeman's wrists and crack the whip ever his head, and you may as well watch him thereafter. By every righteous law he is justified in gaining his freedom at any cost to his master. He will surely strike for liberty, and wo to that neck which receives the blow. Heaven nerves the arm that strikes for Freedom and the sacred rights of Man.

We have heard men laud the noble Rienzi for his dauntless energy in behalf of enslaved Rome. Rienzi ! There are thousands of Rienzis on Southern plantations. Thousands with as high resolves hurning in their hearts as fell from the tribune's lins to electrify slavish Rome. Heroism is as glorious and as laudable to day as it was two thausand years age. It disdains distinctions of color, race, position an

For The Agitator. The Mansfield Classical Seminary

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

in Ashes. The Mansfield Classical Seminary was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of Wednesday the 22d inst. The copola was found to be in flames about 10 o'clock, A. M. The most desperate efforts were made to subtime made their owners responsible for their tres- vailed, and in a few momen's extended over the entire roof. The efforts to save, the building being entirely hopeless, almost superhuman energy was exhibited in removing the doors, windows and furniture. The colossal edifice was estimated at \$25,000, and insured for \$12,000. The furniture was valued at about \$5,000, with no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

> MEETING OF THE CITIZENS .- On the eveing of the same day the fire occurred, a large concourse of people met at the M.E. Church, to take measures in reference to the calamity.

On motion of Rev. J. R. Jaques, J. S. Hoard, Esq., was called to the chair, and S. B. Elliott Esq., was appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. R. Jaques, a committee f three was appointed to express the feelings of the meeting in regard to the burning of he Seminary. The Committe consisted of Rev. J. R. Jaques, J. P. Morris Esq., and Rev. A. Sherwood. The Committee in due time made the following report, which was unanimously adopted :

Whereas, the Mansfield Classical Seminary edifice has just been destroyed by fire, and, whereas, a large patronizing community are anxiously desirous to enjoy the advanta-

Resolved, that we cordially approve of the plun proposed by the Teachers, to continue the classes through the present term, and that we will do all in our power to sustain the school.

Resolved. that we hereby pledge ourselves o use every possible effort to assist in the immediate rebuilding of the Seminary edifice. On motion of Wm. Hollands, A. M. Traugh rant down, the stake is forthwith driven and the Esq., was appointed to receive such property fagot piled. Now is this just, or is it infernal and as may have been found by citizens to-day about the Seminary premises.

Subscriptions were then circulated, and The following voluntary agents offered

their services in visiting the surrounding country to solicit subscriptions: Henry Al len Esq., A. Gaylord, Rev. J. R. Jaques, S. Hoard, Rev. T. B. Barker, A. M. Pitts, J. E. Faulkner, M. A. Corydon, Wm. Hol-lands, A. Ingalls, C. W. Bailey, E. A. Johnson, P. M. Clark, Geo. M. De Pui and J. N Bixby.

On motion of B. M. Bailey, it was resolved hat the proceedings of this meeting be pubished in the papers of the county. On motion of R. P. Buttles, the meeting

ndjourned till Saturday evening, the 25th inst. J. S. HOARD, Chairman, inst. S. B. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

For The Agitator. Election of Co. Superintendent.

WELLSBORG, May 4th, 1857. WELLSBORG, May 4th, 1857. The School Directors of the several districts in the County mat in Communication of the Overt House in Wellsborg, in pursuance of Law, and proceeded to organize by choosing E. T. Bentley of Tioga, Presi-dent, and J. I. Jackson of Delmar and N. L. Rey-nolds of Osceola as Secretaries. A communication from the State Superintendent

was presented by Mr. Calkins and read by the Sec retary. On motion of J. I. Jackson the Convention roceeded to nominate and elect a County Superin

endent. Mr. Tubbs nominated N. L. Reynolds.

Mr. Tubbs nominated N. L. Reynolds. Mr. Marple nominated J. F. Calkins. Mr. Hill nominated Samuel B. Price. A vote was taken, whereupon N. L. REYNOLDS having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared to be duly elected County Superintendent at \$1000 per annum. The yeas and nays being called for, a vote was taken when the motion was lest

in our labors. For the three or four hundred teachers that remain in the profession of all we have examined, we shall ever retain many kind remembrances, and now bid one more God-speed to them all in their most

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noble, benevolent and beneficent vocation. And what shall we say to the more than six thou-sand children with whom we have been so inlimate. ly connected for three years-perhaps nothing here, because but few of you will ever see, or hear read what we now write. But to our friend and succes. sor we delegate this one commission. To say to you in our behalf—Love your books, love your plays, love your teachers, love your parents, and above all love God. Yours truly, J. F. CALKINS.

## FROM HARRISBURG. Special Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Ing

HARRISBURG, April 28, 1857. The bill for the consolidation of the Lebanon Valley Road with the Philadelphia and Reading, came up this morning. The House Committee reported it with the amendment, the effect of which would have been to com-

pel Mr. Culver, the present President of the Reading Road, to resign his office. Upon this a warm debate sprung up. Mr. Getz took the floor, calling Mr. Smith, of

Cambria, to the Chair, and made a strong appeal to the House to strike out this proviso Mr. Thorne made an able reply, taking the ground that it was contrary to the policy of Pennsylvania to permit those who are not

citizens to hold office and control Railroad Corporations. It was especially improper to permit a man who was not a citizen, to control the destinies of a Corporation worth upwards of \$20,000,000, however pure that man might be in character and conduct.

Mr. Foster replied, and Mr. Morehead responded.

Mr. Calhoun followed, and made some allusion to the grips, signs, and pass-words of the American party, declaring that he knew nothing of them, but wished information from the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. Morehead replied that if the gentleman from Armstrong wanted any information in regard to these signs or passwords, he should apply to Gen. Foster !

This retort provoked a good deal of laughter. The hint at the General's acquaintance with Sam was rich and racy, although I believe it consisted only in intention, and not in actual affiliation with him.

The General during a very able speech in favor of the striking out of the proviso, al-luded to Frederick Douglas. This brought Williston, of Tioga, to his feet ; and he made a speech in which there was a wide play of irony and sarcasm. He run a parallel be-tween the black Douglas and Stephen a Douglas much to the disadvantage of the latter. The difference between Frederick Douglas as a chattel, at the South, and a freeman in the North, we happily hit off. He declared that Douglas had been unlike the present Democratic President. Douglas had turned his face to the North, and his back to the glorious South, as the gentleman from Montgomery county, (Mr. Longaker) would turn it; but Mr. Buchanan had turned his face to the South, and his back to the North The whole speech was e fine specimen of po titical irony, and excited much merriment both upon the floor of the House, and in the lobbies.

The proviso was finally stricken out by a arge majority.

The Senate has been engaged all morning upon private bills. Its proceedings have presented no points of interest. SUSQUEHANNA.

Two questions to the slavery agitators. who are so horrified at the late decision of the Supreme Court, are well put by a correspondent of the Providence Post, as follows :---

1. Are the blacks enrolled in our militia if not, why?

2. Are the blacks excluded from our jury

box ? and if so, why ?

County as have sympathized and cooperated with us Mr. Wilmot's Letter of Acceptance. TOWANDA, April 22, 1857.

> GENTLEMEN: On my return home, after an absence of two weeks, I found your com. munication informing me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor, by a Convention of the Freemen of Pennsylva. nia, opposed to the leading measures of the late and present National Administrations, which assembled at the State Capitol on the 25th ultimo, together with a copy of the dec. laration of principles promulgated by that Convention. 1 accept the position to which am called by the unsolicited suffrage of the body whose organ you are ; profoundly grate. ful for so distinguished a mark of the confidence of fellow-citizens, yet painfully sensible of my inability properly to meet us responsible obligations.

The approaching election is some of no or.

dinary interest. Important questions of State policy, affecting the public welfare and prosperity, are not alone involved in the issues presented. As one of the largest and most powerful of the sovereign States of our confederate Republic, the honor and interests of Pennsylvania are deeply concerned in the principles that animate our National Government. She cannot, with safety to our inde. pendence and the liberties of our people, be ndifferent to the momentous questions of na. tional import in progress of settlement-ques-tions touching constitutional powers of the Federal Government, and vitally affecting the dignity and rights of free labor. Nor can she without dishonor withhold her protest against the wrongs inflicted upon her sons in a distant Territory, under the license of Fede. ral authority. The dearest rights of freemen, secured by plain constitutional guarantees, are ruthlessly violated on the soil of our na. tional domain. American citizens are made the victims of a tyranny unknown in the des. notism of the Old World. The annals of civilized and Christian nations furnish no example of cruelty and outrage on the part of a Government toward its people, such as has been endured by the people of Kansas; un. less they be found in persecutions of the Hu-guenots under Louis XIV., of France, and of the Protestants of the Netherlands, by the Duke of Alva, under Phillip II., King of Spain. Indeed, the barbarities to which the people of Kansas have beeen exposed, were of a character so inhuman as to provoke incredulity in the minds of a large portion of our citizens. Thousands have been deceived into the belief that, for partisan purposes, fictions were substituted for facts; although no events in American history are better au. thenticated than are the murders, robberies, arsons and lawless rapacity inflicted upon the free settlers of Kansas. These outrages had for their object the subjugation of that Territory to the curse of Slavery. We speak of quiet being restored to Kansas, because armed bodies of lawless men do not to day infest her highways and plunder her people-be. cause her towns are not sacked, and the cabins of her settlers in flames. This peace is deceptive and insecure. It will be broken the moment that the people of Kansas make vigorous effort to recover their rights, of which they have been fraudulently and violently deprived. The purpose of her enslave. ment is inexorably pushed forward. A sys. tem of ingeniously devised fraud, kindred to that employed in the usurpation under which she now groans, is being carried out for the consummation of this great wrong. To this end also the power of the Federal Govern. ment is basely prostituted. We are given words of fairness, but persistence in support of the wrong. Every appointee of the President in Kansas is an active co-worker in the scheme for her enslavement.

Principles of eternal truth and justice, which lie at the foundation of a Christian divilization, and upon which repose the rights of humanity, are defiantly assailed by the power that controls in our National Government. Those truths, declaratory of the natural and inalienable rights of man, contained in the Great Charter of our liberties, are condemned by our highest judicial authority as unmeaning and false. The sanctuary of our Courts of Justice is closed against an entire race of men. The poor and downtrodden are not allowed to petition for a redress of their wrongs, in those tribunals of human Government that should most nearly represent the beneficent attributes of the Creator and final Judge of all men. In view of these incontestible facts-of the wrongs perpetrated against the rights of American citizenship, and the dangers to which our liberties are exposed-thus presented in its true aspect-the contest before us assumes a dignity rarely given to human affairs, and imposes duties npon our citizens as high and solemn as ever appealed to the hearts and consciences of men. The question is before us-from its demands there is no escape. Decide we must, either for the right or for the wrong. Sooner or later the verdict of this great Commonwealth must be pronounced on the issues forced upon the country by the advocates of human bondage. History will record that verdict to her enduring honor, or to her everlasting shame. The repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and the attempt to force slavery upon Kansas by fraud and violence, precipitated upon the country a conflict between the antagonistic systems of free and servile labor. In the issue of this conflict is involved the democratic character of our institutions of government, and the independence, dignity and rights of the free white laboring man and his posterity. Slavery is the deadly enemy of free labor. The two cannot co-exist on the same field of enterprise. Either labor will vindicate its right to freedom, or it will sink into dependence and dishonor. Free labor is clothed with intelligence and power. It stands erect in the dignity of a true manhood. It sustains by its energies all the noble institutions of a refined and perfectly developed social life. It is the source of our prosperity and national greatness. Slavery is labor in ignorance and chains-a brutalized humanity, stimulated to industry by the lash of a master. It makes the laborer an article of merchandize, without aim and without hope. In the place of an intelligent citizen, ready to defend with his life the honor and interests of his country, slavery gives to the State an ignorant savage to be held in subjection. It endangers the social fabric by converting its

Communications,

its immediate passage, and moved to suspend the rules to put it on its final passage; and the yeas and nays having been called, the resolution passed by the following vote:

YEAS- Messrs. Bigler, Boas, Carson, Cornman, Crabb, Darragh, Darsie, Gillis, Harris, Hill, Hoover, Johnson, Jordan, Levis, Ma-son, Morrison, Rich, Richards, Ross, Sanderson, Smith, Smyser, Williamson, and Gibbons, Speaker-27.

NAVS-Messrs. Anderson, Black, and Potteiger-3.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Wilmot received the strongest possible endorsement of his course from the democrats of Pennsylvanin, every democratic member in both Houses of the Logislature, excepting three, having voted to sustain him.

It is worthy of note, also, that the Legis. lature that win'er was Whig in both branches; yet this resolution was introduced in one branch by a democrat and urged through in the other by another.

David Wilmot, true to his democracy, has occupied the same ground ever since; but the party which then endorsed him has falsely deserted the noble stand it had took, apostatized from the faith of sits founders, and shamefully renounced all the good which it did in its better days.

How SCROGGS COOLED DOWN .- A proslavery individual by the name of Scroggs, got excited a few days since and marched about the streets with a loaded double-barrelled shot gun, swearing that he would exterminate the whole race of d-----d Abolitionists. Mr. Haller, a glorious young Buckeye, took a revolver, and catching old Scraggs by the collar, ordered him about his business. Scroggs didn't like the looks of either Mr. Haller or his revolver, and promised to be very good and quiet if his life was spared. In factathe fire-eaters are modifying their tone amazingly, and quite a number of the former pro-slavery men are becoming in favor of making Kansas a free State. They see that the best interests of the Territory can only be subserved in this way. Never was the Free-State party stronger or in better spirits than at present.-Chicago Tribune.

This Scroggs is the father of the belle of Leavenworth-the young lady who offered her hand as a prize to the man who would bring her the scalp of an Abolition woman, Scroggs owns the dilapidated saw mill at the lower end of the levee-the only saw mill in Leavenworth, and was one of the criers at the land sale last fall .- Pittsburg Gazette.

Stringfellow has left the Squatter Sovereign. He says it did not pay expenses.

## Property.

If rational creatures may sink into the condition of mere chattels, retaining none of the rights and privileges of man's estate, may they not reasonably ask to be relieved from all the responsibilities under which rational beings are supposed to lie, and thus dwell upon the plane of the brute creation-without topes or aspirations, to eat, work and die, as the cattle to whose level they are degraded ? We think they may.

The advocator of norro slavery contend that the negro is incapable of taking care of himself, and therefore that to enslave him is a work of philanthropy and humanity. They thus do virtually deny his responsibility, moral and civil, because in denying his capacity to govern himself and to provide for himself, they place him on a level of the insane and the idiotic. These last named unfortunates are absolved from all moral and legal responsibility the moment they pass into the charge of their conservators. Therefere, when an insane person commits a mur der, criminal law does not take hold of that person, and because the law had previously declared him or her irresponsible-incapable of self-government.

Now, is not this the exact status of the negro slave in the eve of the law? Our democratic press and stumpers insist that the negro is better off under a master than as a freeman; and this declaration certainly carries with it the idea of incapacity and irresponsibility on the negro's part. Thus he is really, in a slove State, by the laws of that State, put down in the class of insane and idiotic persons, as a being, while as a chattel he is ranked with the horse and the ox.

Now it follows sequentially that, as the madman and the idiot may kill, burn and destroy without incurring the penalties of the law "in such cases made and provided."-as the form-loving lawyers delight to have it,-why, in the name of common sense and common justice, should the slave perish at the stake or on the gallows for the same crimes, more properly speaking, terrible occidents? We apprehend that the responsibility is the same in both cases.

Suppose, for example, that Mr. A's cow breaks into Mr. B's cornfield and destroys the crop utterly, -how does the law indemnify Mr. B. for his loss ? Mr. B. is directed by the statute to bring a suit against the owner of the unruly cow, should he refuse to make his neighbor whole. That is his privilcge.

But suppose that A., himself, should enter B's., garden and destroy it,-what remedy has B.? Ho

circumstances. The slave who hazards life to gain his liberty is a hero-worthier and infinitely nobler than he who risks the peace of a nation for the perishable fame of an earthly triumph.

The Wayne County Herald is severely exercised in regard to the "Freedom shrieking Fremont papers,' which have presumed to venture opinions adverse to those of the Border-Ruffian sheets relative to the propriety of Free State men voting at the approaching election in Kansas. The Herald wo'd amazingly like to have the Free State men of Kansas acknowledge the validity of the bogus laws of the usurping Legislature of Kansas. It is happily decided that the freemen of Kansas will not accomodate our amiable friend Beardslee by going to th polls on that day of darkness to Freedom. We re. gret exceedingly that our esteemed friend, together with his estcemed friend, Mr. Buchonan, must be disappointed in this matter ; but so it is. We trust they will call up their philosophy for the occasion Suppose. Mr. Herald, that the Republicans of Pennsylvania had power to make and should make a law, requiring a census of voters in every town of this Commonwealth to be completed by the first day of June; and should decree that no man whose name could not be found enrolled upon the list, should be permitted to vote at the October election ; and further suppose that when the census of Houesdale should be completed and published, you, should discover that your name and the names of nearly all known and prominent democrats in the borough were not on the list : what would you think and say and do, with that fact staring you in the face ? That is the way your ruffian friends are serving the Free

State men of Kansas. And suppose again, that in fixing upon places for

the holding of elections, no provision should be made for the strongest democratic town in your countywhat would you conclude upon learning that? That is the way your Border Rufflan friends have dealt with the Frec State town of Lawrence, Mr. Herald.

Our readers will not neglect to read Judge WiLwor's Letter of Acceptance published in another place. The curious and skeptical may find time to contrast this manly document with the Inaugural of the demigod, Buchanan, and thus see the difference there is between the speech of a man who calls no man master and one who eagerly barters his individuality and independence for place. The letter is a measure of the man; and were this his first ap. pearance before the public, it would stamp him as a nan of mind and heart

We have received a number of the Corning Demperat, published at Corning, N. Y., by C. M. HUSTON -in whom we seem to recognize the editor of the Athenian that was, not many years since. The Democrat is a very neatly got up paper and starts off with a good show of local patronage. We extend the IT courteous to our friend Huston, wish. ing him plenty of jobbing and advertising, and any amount of political success-over the left.

Mr. Marple moved that the salary be \$900. Mr. Hildreth moved to amend by substituting \$800. Mr. Warriner moved to amend the amendment by substituting \$600. After much discussion the amendments were withdrawn and the original motion was adopted, with the understanding 7 that the Superintendent devote all his time to the work on an average of five days each week. Mr. Hildreth offered the following:

Resolved, That the County Superintendent be re-quested to examine no teachers except in the presence of the several Boards of Directors, unless under peculiar circumstances he may deemait necessary which on motion of Mr. Jackson was dnanimously

adopted. On motion of Mr. Marple it was

Resolved, that in separating from J. F. Calkins as County Superintendent, in order to secure the undivided services of a Superintendent, we express our sense of the energy and ability with which he filled a new and untried office and sought to com-mend it to the approbation of the people. On motion, the Secretary was directed to cause, the proceedings of the Convention to be printed in the Convention to be printed in

After some eloquent and feeling remarks by Mr. Calkins, in the course of which he strongly com-plained of the inequality of School taxes in different parts of the State, and recommended an equalized taxation throughout the Commonwealth, from the avails of which all School expenses should be paid, and in which he also warned his successor of some of the quicksands and shoals to be encountered in carrying out the system which it had been his own province to inaugurate in our County—the Conven-tion adjourned, sine die. E. T. BENTLEY, J. I. JACKSON, Secretary. President.

> For the Agitator Common Schools.

The Superintendent would respectfully rean nounce the following appointment for the inspection of teachers. Farmin Chatha Osceola

Knoxy Brookf Westfie Clymer Ter

ngton,	House	School	House,	Tuesday	May	12,	9	A. 1	м.
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r, '	Stebbi	us "		Friday	"	15,	ğ	Â.	М.
achers will please present their old certificates.									

We have the pleasure of announcing that our successor, the Superintendant elect of this Coanty, Rev. N. L. REYNOLDS, has consented to meet these ap pointments, as our deputy for the present, until the first of June. Any business he shall deem proper to do for the benefit of Schools, until that time, we shall have no besitation in approving ; and we take this occasion to commend him to the cordial cooperation of the directors, teachers and scholars of Aloga County. We know that you will all find in him a zealous friend of education, and an indefatigable la-tion county of Common Schools. Without borer in the cause of Common Schools. Without this cooperation he must find his task, in many cases, a cheericss one, and comparatively thwarted. With it, there are but few stations of greater usefulness or enjoyment for a good man. In taking our leave, (only officially,) from the Common School system, we are very much cheered by the conviction that the work has fallen into the hands of one who is not on-

ly every way competent, but heartily disposed to do all he can to elevate our Common Schools, and july

ors and other friends of education throughout the

To which we would add. That if negroes are "citizens" why are they not allowed to vote when they arrive at the age of 21 years We find the above in a slavery-shrieking

news-paper published in a neighboring county and beg leave to answer its questions, Yankee fashion, by asking a few more ? 1. Are white women enrolled in our mili-

tia? if not, why?

2. Are white women excluded from our iury box ? and if so, why ?

3. Are white women allowed to vote when arrived at the age of 31 years ? and if not, why?

4. Are native born white women "citizens" capable of sueing in the U.'S. Courts, or are they also "possessed of no rights which white men are bound to respect ?"-Montrose Republican.

THE NEW CENT .- We are informed by Col. Snowden, Director of the U. S. Mint, that in about three weeks' time this much desired coin will be distributed to the public .-About a million are already completed, and two millions more will be finished before the mint commences paying them out. It is then to be hoped that the present cumbrous copper coin will disappear. Col. S. informs us that since the establishment of the U.S. Mint, no less than 1800 tons of copper cents have been coined, making of distinct pieces one hundred and fifty millions. Of these a large number have been lost, converted into "washers" for machinery, or otherwise taken out of circulation. We had supposed that the Spanish money had all either found Its way to the mint or been returned to Cuba and the ports on the Spanish Main. Col. S., how ever, informs us that he estimates the quantity still in the country at no less than two and a half millions of dollars.-North American.

THE Issue .- The evening Post says the following are the issues; presented by the ruling party, through the President's Inaugural and the Supreme Court Decision. They will be pronounced upon by the people, partly through their Legislatures and State elections, and finally disposed of one way or the other by the Presidential Election in 1860:

Shall Slavery or Freedom be the future national policy of the country ?

Has a negro a soul to be saved and rights be protected, or is he a beast of burden ? Has or has not an independent State of this confederacy a right to say that there shall be no Slaves brought within its borders!

Has or has not the General Government the power to prohibit the extension of the magnify his office and make it bonorable. We have many thanks to extend to all such direct. present unjust and inequitable system of Slave representation in Congress ?