#### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. The Liquor Bill. House of Representatives,

March 24, 1858. The House re-assembled at 2 o'clock, P. M. and proceeded to the consideration of H we bill No 405, to regulate the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt and brewed liquors.

The first section was read as follows: Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That applicants for brewery or distillery license shall hereafter pay therefor the several amounts fixed by the third section of an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, approved March 31, 1856: Provided, That the same, shall, in no case, be less than twenty-five dollars, except in the case of persons whose annual sales are less than one thousand dollars, who shall pay fifteen dollars; and the proviso in the section aforesaid, so for as it fixes the minimum rate of license at fifty dollars, is hereby repealed.

Mr Chase moved to amend the section by striking out "twenty-five" dollars as the minimum price of licenses, and insert in lieu' thereof "fifty dollars."

The question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Chase, it was not agreed to, by a vote of 25 to 56.

Mr. Chase said, The object of this law was to increase the sale of liquor, and hence the consumption, and was asked for by the liquor manufacturing interests; that those who advocated this bill would be cut by an axe with a double edge; the friends of temperance would cut them, because they opened wide the flooding gates of intemperance; and the hotel interests would cut them, because they brought along side the hotels competitors in the traffic, that pay less for license, have invested no capital, and will sell more whiskey.

That if this bill was passed, little, low, petty grog shops would spring up all over our State, until they would become as numerous and loathsome as the frogs of Egypt. He deprecated such a result, and hoped the bill might not pass.

Mr. Kincaid said his constituents were inhad listened to the gentleman from Susquehanna (Mr. Chase) attentively, and thought there was much good reason and not a little nonsense in what he said. You cannot corall experience had shown that. The gentle man took three positions; first, that it was wrong to manufacture strong drink; second, that it was wrong to sell it, and third, it was wrong to use it. The gentleman was not a good judge of this liquor question. He didn't use the article, while he (Mr. Kincaid,) did, and was very fond of it, and therefore was a competent judge. He (Mr. Chase,) reminded him of the Jew who didn't eat pork, and thought every body who did was acting damnably. From experience and observation in this as well as in other States, he was satisfied people would drink as long as liquor was manufactured

Mr. Goepp said, The present law is a dead letter. For every one seller of liquor who pays for license there are twenty who pay nothing. It is not diminished sales, but simply diminished licensed sales, and substituted an illegal traffic. The State Treasurer calls upon us to reform this evil. Under the proposed law there will be comparatively few sellers without license, because under it all can obtain license, and men do not violate law from choice when they can enjoy the like privileges under the sanction of law.

Mr. Williston called upon the friends of this bill, if it had any, to explain its provisions. This question was a very important one. The bill demands in the 6th section, that a person to get a license must be of good morals and temperate habits. He objected to this. He thought it bad enough that drunken and immoral men were engaged in whiskey selling, but to compel sober, moral mizens to engage in it was infinitely worse. He hoped when the House came to consider the 6th section, it would amend that part

Mr. Chase moved to strike out the words, "except persons whose annual sales shall exceed one thousand dollars," on which the yeas and nays were taken, and it way lost.

Yeas-36; Nays-49. Mr. Miller moved to strike out fifteen dollars and insert twenty dollars in the ninth line. Lost. The question was then taken on the first

section, and it was adopted. Yeas-60; Nays-28,

Mr. Imbrie moved to amend, by striking

out "fifty dollars" in the eighth line, and insert "five dollars." Not agreed to. The second section was then adopted.

The third section being under consideration. It was moved by Mr. Calhoun to amend. so as to make those selling \$10,000 worth, pay \$500 instead of \$400. It was debated

by Messrs. Calhoun, Yearsley and Rose. Mr. Williston moved to adjourn. The year and nays being called, it was

defeated. Yeas-17; Nays-62.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Calhoun, which was discussed by Messrs. Nill. Ebur and Williston, when the yeas and nays were taken, and the amend-

Yeas-32; Nays-49. Pending the consideration of the section, the subject was laid over on account of the hour for adjournment.

SUMMARY OF CONVERSIONS.—The Examincr of last week says:

"Our revival summary for three weeks past, though imperfect, of necessity, shows a great advance. Over seventeen thousand conversions are therein specified, and the ingathering on probation and otherwise, reported in our Methodist exchanges during the same period, amounts, by our own count, to over twenty thousand more."

The summary specifies the following conversions: Maine, 411; New Hampshire, 82; Vermont, 304; Massachusetts, 2,574; Rhode Island, 387; Connecticut, 795; New York, 2,386; Pennsylvania, 1,746; New Jersey, 697; Delaware, 40; District of Columbia, 21; Maryland, 9; Ohio, 4,148; Indiana, 737; Illinois, 1,146; Michigan, 604; Wisconsin, 465; Iowa, 278; Minnesota. 388: Missouri, 421; Kentucky, 498: Tennessee, 711; Virginia, 295; other States, 177; British Provinces, 287.

## THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor & Publisher.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, April 8, 1858. \* \* All Business, and other Communicationsmus

be addressed to the Editor to insurcattention. We cannot publish anonymous communications.

Hon. G. A. GRow will please accept thanks for ocuments.

Woon has a fine stock of Groceries just from the City. Call and judge for yourself. See his adver-

We are obliged to leave out a column of advertisements this week, in order to make room for important news. Patrons will please excuse.

· Monroe.' Judge Loring was removed because e violated the law of Massachusetts in holding a commission under the General Government and on under the Commonwealth, at the same time.

Mesers. Wilcox & Sears are making a fine imrovement in the building attached to their Store, formerly occupied as a dwelling. When completed it will be occupied as a Grocery and Provision Store, by Bullard Brothers.

We are pleased to learn from the Sycamore (Ill.) Republican, that our old friend, Mr. O. P. BASSETT, has become Publisher of that sterling journal. Our acquaintance with Mr. B. was pleasant and profita ble, and we wish him abundant success.

We publish in another place certain proceedings touching a bill now before our Legislature, which bill proposes a free traffic in Rum. If our trafficking friends will feel any better for it, we will state that it is likely to pass. We are glad to see that Mr. Williston puts himselt right on the record.

We learn that a son of Mr. Thos. MARTIN, living little distance from this borough, had an arm broken in a wrestling match on Friday of last week' If this should serve to teach boys the risk to life and limb which all wrestlers incur, some good may come out of it though dearly purchased.

Brother Jones, what in the name of stationary things do you mean by that leader in the the Veterested in the repeal of the present law. He dette of last week? Have you backslidden, or were you dreaming? We really thought that the day of Fusion had gone by and that the mountain would nevermore go to Mahomet. We know of one small boulder of that mountain which will never accomrect the morals of mankind by legislation; pany the mountain to Mahomet again. "Return ye, return ye," &c.

The Great Revival seems to continue with unabated interest in the large cities. The New York religious papers of last week estimate the conversions for the three preceding weeks at 37,000. Of these 4,553 were in New England; 4,869 in the the people of Kansas upon the Lecompton fraud, Middle States; 2,135 in the Southern, and 7,766 in the Western States. Nine of these conversions occurred in the District of Columbia! Only nins! Well, is anybody disappointed?

GRASSHOPPERS .- Mr. WM. A. Douglas, of Clymer ownship, informs us that grasshoppers, in quite formidable numbers, have made their appearance on the Westfield Flats. They are generally from half to three-fourths of an inch in length and quite vigorous. The query seems to be: "Where from?" Is it a late brood, wintered over? Or are they of the same family of those that ravaged Minnesota last year-coming from nobody-knew-where? We hope they may prove harmless.

Four PLAY.-The body of a new-born infant was discovered in the mill-pond of Mr. Samuel Phillips. in Westfield township, on Wednesday of last week. A gentleman, present at the finding of the body, informs us that there was a wound in the region of the heart having the appearance of a stab from the blade of a knife, or other pointed instrument. A Jury of inquest was empaneled by Justices Phillips and Mallory, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. Our informant could not say that suspicion pointed to any party.

INDEED! the oldest inhabitant cannot remember such a delightful spring in his time! Such jolly, good-humored days; such quiet, delicious evenings; Spring Fever and get as lazy as one can be and yet breathe! Everybody and his dog may indulge this such a wide-spread inclination to succumb to the luzy inclination except the printer. He must sleep with one eye open, or the dragon of Want will sly up and throttle him. Never mind. When we get rich-when-mind that-we have planned a tremendous time. We shall open the ball by burying our goose-quill pen and scissors with military honors. Then we shall kick politics down stairs into the street, lock the world out and take a good, ten-days' snooze. The Vandal that disturbs that nap shall

P. S. Haven't been disturbed by a dog since last Wednesday night.

# Why not tell the Truth about It?

You-Congressmen, State legislators, Committees on Resolutions in mulatto Conventions and editors of pro-slavery newspapers—why do you never open your mouths, or was your pens, but out rolls a monstrous lie about the Lecompton rascality? Were it. not so common it would be passing strange. As it s, we do not wonder. The Kansas policy of the Administration is an outrageous fraud from beginning to end, a solid lie from top to bottom; it is appropriate, therefore, that its props and supports are of the same mendacious order. We do not ask the authors of these petty falsehoods to do so unfilial a thing as to "tell the truth and shame the devil!" but for the sake of their souls, if they have souls, they should begin to speak the truth erelong, lest they "die with a lie on the lips."

When Lecompton triumphed in the Senate two weeks since, the Lecompton press, big and little, assured their readers that the Senate had taken the curse off that bill by stipulating that the people of Kansas should be privileged to alter, amend, or abolish their Constitution whenever they should see fit. Now, the Senate intended to do nothing of the kind, and therefore did no such a thing. We propose to show, from the record, what was the action of the Senate on that occasion, and to show what the Lecomptonites meant by the amendments to the bill as it passed the Senate; but preliminarily and in order to a just understanding of the whole question, we affirm what the friends of Lecompton are trying to conceal, that, the prime ground of opposition to the Lecompton Constitution by Douglas and the Republicans, now, as ever, is, that that instrument was not framed by the PEOPLE of Kansas; but, that it is the work of a law defying faction, and therefore a highhanded outrage upon the rights and immunities of the inhabitants of that Territory as well as a contravention of the plainest precepts of the common Constitution. Now be pleased to bear this in mind while we bring forward the first amendment to the

bill as it passed the Senate: " Whereas, the PEOPLE of the Territory of Kansas, did by a Convention of delegates, called and assembled at Lecompton on the 4th of September '56,

admission of the Territory into the Union as a loose in its midst. We bolt our prayers, our business and our pudding."

State, on equal footing with the original States," &c. It will be seen that the assumptions of this amendment are in the face of the disgraceful fact that the Lecompton Convertion was not, in any sense, a Convention of the people of Kansas. In proof of this we need not summon Republican witnesses Gov. Walker denounces that Constitution as a base fraud. Secretary Stanton so denounces it. Gov. Wise and Col. Forney so denounce it. And these men were never considered other than orthodox democrats until they had denounced that hideous Lecompton farce as an unprecedented outrage. Such, are the initial grounds of opposition to the Lecompton bill, and such is the mendacity of the men who studiously conceal the facts from the people.

This brings us to the amendment by stipulation of which, as some Lecomptonites now say, the peo ple of Kansas are permitted to alter or abolish their Constitution at any time. Let us see if there is not cunning cat concealed under this sprinkling of

the Lecompton grist:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times, to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it is Republican in form" &c., "and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to the Constitu-tion of the people of Kansas," &c., &c.

Now this amendment means just nothing at all of what is claimed for it. In the Constitution of Kansas, proper, we can find no provision for amending or altering it. The right of the people to " to alter, reform or abolish their form of government" is stated in the Bill of Rights; but in these slippery times it would have been safer to have incorporated that in form, among the provisions of the Constitution specifying how the instrument might be amended, altered or abolished; but it is a significant tact, that, the only provision for altering that instrument is found in the ordinance annexed and to which reference is had in the above amendment. And this provision specifies how the Constitution may be amend. ed after the year 1864!

But laying these significant facts on the shelf for season-what does that amendment amount to in its most liberal interpretation? Nothing; for, do you see-the bill, as it passed the Senate, does not annul that section in the schedule which virtually forbids the alteration, reform or abolition of the Lecompton fraud, but only disclaims the right of Congress either to deny or assent to any of the propositions therein contained. Thus, Congress leaves the Constitution and its schedule just where it found hem-disclaiming any authority to interfere with their infamous provisions. Nor do we pause here. There is further and abundant evidence that these amendments meant nothing; for the substitute of Mr. Crittenden, which provided for a direct vote of ay, or no," now; and if "ay," that the President should, by proclamation, declare Kansas a member of the Union-this substitute was voted down by the Lecomptonites in the Senate! showing that the advocates of that measure did not intend to empower the people of that Territory to choose their own do-

mestic institutions. But still further to destroy the varnish so liberally spread upon the above quoted amendments by the sneaking apologists for wickedness in high places, we present the following resolution, offered by Mr. English, as a basis upon which Lecompton and anti.Lecompton democrats could unite, and so prevent a threatened disruption of the party:

Resolved, That the admission of Kansas is upon the fundamental condition that the people now have, and may at all times exercise, the right of altering, amending, or changing their Constitution at pleasure.

The Lecomptonites rejected this resolution with scorn. Yet this was offered in a Committee composed of ten anti-Lecompton and ten Lecompton democrate, constituted for the express purpose of harmonizing the vote of the sadly distracted Democracy. The Lecomptonites voted the proposition down. Further comment is surely unnecessary, so we leave the case with our readors.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE TIOGA R. R.-A sad accident occurred on the Tioga Railroad, Thursday afternoon, 1st inst., near Lindley, by which the Engineer, Mr. JNO. FORBES, was so severely injured spikes, placed upon the outside rail in a sharp curve, by some evil-minded person. The engine capsized, pinioning Mr. F. beneath it in such a manner that he was rousted alive. He was extricated immediately and lived and retained his senses, though suffering excruciating pain, until about 2 o'clock, Friday morning. Mr. J. Dillistin, Depot Agent at Tioga, obligingly writes us touching the matter, as

"Our lamented friend died at the house of Dea. Middlebrook, Lindleytown, Friday morning at two o'clock, aged 31. He was a native of Scotland and had been in the employ of the Tioga R. R. Co., as engineer on the Passenger Train, between five and six years; and by his gentlemanly demeanor had won the respect and esteem of all with whom he was associated. He was a member of the Baptist Church at Corning and gave the most satisfactory evidence of his fitness to meet his God, during eight hours of agony.'

The deceased leaves a family to mourn his loss. The fireman was slightly scalded.

Dr. GLEASON'S Lecture at the Court House last Thursday evening, was exceedingly well attended and listened to with marked attention throughout.

Subject: The Pains and Pleasures of Physical Life The Doctor commenced with the proposition that all our senses are but so many avenues through which, art, science and nature minister to our physical pleasure. All are born with a certain amount of physical capital, consisting of brain and muscle. Some are born poor in the one and rich in the other, or poor, or rich in both. The amount of this capital measures the owner's capacity for enjoyment and suffering. Properly invested, its income is Pleasure, otherwise, Pain accrnes. Thus, our practical wisdom principally comes through experience. We contain within ourselves the sufficient capital to produce just so much pleasure as we have capacity to receive-Man being an epitome of the universe; yet thousands squander their physical capital and reap the bitter fruits of their indiscretion in dyspepsia, debility, delirium tremens, headaches and heart-

He went on to say that there are many grades of capacity for enjoyment, subject to various conditions and accidents. One is born in the mine, a thousand feet from the sunlight-no light but dull, flickering lamplight. Another wakes into conscious life amid the soft splendors of the Palais Royal, surrounded with all that can imbue the young soul with a love of the beautiful. So, between the child of the pit and the child of the palace, there are many degrees of capacity for enjoyment, all outflowing from the laws of Condition. Thus teaching that mortals increase their capacities for physical enjoyment in proportion as they become purified of grossness, in obedience to the beneficent laws of our being. The "hurrying" propensity of the American people was form for themselves a Constitution and State Gov. admirably hit off by the Doctor. "We are," said The other two lernment, which said Convention having asked the he, "like a colony of rats in a garret with a cat let ben Fur. Adv.

We had prepared a more detailed report of this excellent discourse, but have cut it down to this meager notice for want of space. Its suggestions were truly profitable and well puts If the lecture had any fault it was that of ornateness; and that is a fault easily forgiven. The Doctor is a plain, us pretending man, exceedingly agreeable and largely possessed of those powers of adaptation which have helped him to raise the Establishment in his charge to its present high state of popularity and prosperity.

## -JUBILEE-

LECOMPTON DEFEATED: The Administration wiped out!! THE BUCHANEERS SENT UP SALT

RIVER TO NURSE LECOMPTON! We are privileged to record one of the most sig nal victories over a wicked measure and a corrupt Administration, ever won in Congress. The House took up the Senate Bill admitting Kansas with the Lecompton fraud, on Thursday last, and rejected it by 112 to 120 votes! The Anti-Lecompton forces then brought forward the Crittenden Bill as a substitute and passed it by a vote of 112 to 120—being the same as that croshing the Lecompton Senate bill. Rejoice with us-Kansas is saved! The Administration has received a blow from which it cannot recover! It is not possible that the House can recede one step from its present position. Republicans, let us thank God and take courage!

We subjoin the first section of the Anti-Lecompton bill as it passed the House. The Senate has refused to concur. and it is possible that Kansas may not be admitted this session. Better so than with Lecompton.

Excison 1. Be it emacted, de., That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; but inasmuch as it is greatly disputed whether the Constitution framed at Lecunpton on the 7th day of November last, and now pending before Congress, was fairly made, or expressed the will of the people of Kansas, this admission of her into the Union as a State is here declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That the said constitutional instrument shall be first submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters, at an election to be held for that purpose; and as soon as such assent shall be given, and duly made known by a majority of the Commissioners herein appointed to the President of the United States, he shall announce the same by-proclamation, and thereafter, and without any farther proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute. At the said election the voting shall be by bullot, and by findersing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "for the Constitution," or "against the constitution." Should the said Constitution be rejected at the said election by a majority of votes being cast against it, then, and in this execut, the inhabitants of said Territory are hereby authorized and empoweded to form for themselves a Constitution and Satot Government by the iname of the State of Kansas, according to the Federal Constitution, and to that and may elect delegates to a Convention as hereimafter provided. Secrion 1. Be it enacted, de., That the State of Kansas be

### The Defeat of Lecompton.

A correspondent of the Tribune gives the following graphic account of the defeat of Lecompton in the House:

"The Speaker's nerves or his temper were evidently out of order. He rapped with uncommon vehemence, in his efforts to subdue the buzz in the House. "Gentlemen will come to order! Gentlemen will take their seats! Conversation is too loud in the Hall! The Chair will call gentlemen by their names if they do not take their seats!" Still the buzz continued. Groups gathered around Stephens, and around Montgomery, Grow, Gilmer and other leading men. Again the Speaker rapped and chided his unruly flock. Nothing could keep down the excitement, Some ordinary business was hurried over until the hour of 1 arrived, the hour for taking up the Lecompton question. All eyes were turned to the centre of the hall, to the seat of Stephens, who was already on his feet, looking at a distance like one of the pages a little taller than his fellows. He paused a moment as Col. Harris of Illinois, his deathly pale, corpse-like countenance looking still whiter and more ghastly from the blackness of his beard and hair, was brought into the hall and placed reclining in his seat, a striking spectacle of energy and resolution triumphant over disease and suffering.

"Mr. Speaker!" The shrill, familiar tones penetrated at once the remotest corners of the hall, and fell upon thousands of expectant

ears. "The gentleman from Georgia," responded the Speaker. Mr. Stephens proceeded to move that the Senate Kansas bill be taken up. It was accordingly read a first time. The second reading was proposed. Mr. Giddings, in a moment, was on his feet, say

ing, "I object." This fairly opened the ball.
The vote was taken on the question, Shall the Senate bill be rejected? It was decided in the negative by a vote of 95 Yeas to 137 Nays. All the Republicans and three Douglas Democrats (Harris of Illinois, Hickman of Pennsylvania, and one other) voted in the affirmative. The bill was read a second time. Stephens, who had the floor, then said that he understood that the opponents of the bill had a substitute to offer. He had intended to speak, but would give way to allow the substitute to be offered. Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania offered the substitute—the Crittenden amendment with some modifications which had been made at the suggestion of the Republicans. Gen. Quitman of Mississippi then offered as an amendment to the substitute, the original bill, divested of Pugh's amendment. The was voted down-Yeas 72, Nays 160. The question was then taken on Montgomery's motion. It was carried-Yeas 120, Navs 112. The crowded galleries burst into loud applause. Mr. Keitt rose, shaking his head with rage, and moved that the galleries be cleared, but was finally mollified, and the offense was suffered to pass with a rebuke from the Speaker. The bill was put upon its final passage, and passed by the same vote-a majority of eight against Lecompton. The House immediately adjourned. The deseat of the Administration was enough for one day; for the nerves of both friends and foes.

JAIL DELIVERY .- On the evening of Friday last four prisoners, named Thos. Alger, from Jasper, in for assault and battery, James Bowne, from Hornelsville, for attempt to commit a rape, Austin Quick, for forgery, Charles Miller, for horse stealing, made a rush upon the turnkey as he was descending into the prisoner's department to lock them in their cells for the night, knocked him down and effected their escape by passing through the family dining room, out of a side door into the yard east of the jail, and from thence into the street. The alarm was immediately given, and a chase ensued which ended in the capture of Quick and Miller.

# Communications.

For The Agitator. - Examinations will take place as follows.

- TINGINING CI	ons will raise b		,	•
Brookfield.	Plank School	Hous	e, April	13
Clymer,	Sabinsville	66	46	14
Elk, Gaines	Šz	_	-	
Shippen,	Furmantown	"	° 11	15
Chatham,	Treat	"	11.	16
Osceola, ::::		**	. "	17
Farmington,	House	16	. سال	19
	Deane	**	. 44	20
Charleston.	Dartt Settleme	ent :		21
Middlebury,	Potter	66	"	22
Nelson.	Beecher's Isla	and		26
Jackson.	Miller Town	66		27
Rutland,	Roseville	66;	44	28
Bullivan,	Gray's Valley	, 66	46,	29
Ward,	McIntosh	44		80
	Swamp	46	May	1
Liberty,	Blockhouse	68	41	ž
Bloss,				4
Covington,		.		-5
Mansfield,				6
Tioga,	}	- 11		7
Lawrencevill	e. 1	1		8
	- 1	1	-1-11-	_
Lxaminati	ons commence	at €	o'clock.	

Teachers who are tardy will be obliged to meet at some other place for examination.-None admitted after 10 o'clock. The Sup't has not yet failed to meet a single appointment during the year; but it has often required a ride of twenty miles, in the worst traveling, before 9 o'clock in the morning.

Teachers who have only five or six miles to come, give up in despair. Such chickenhearted ones had better not assume the responsibility of managing twenty or thirty wild boys in the school room. There will not be any private examinations. Teachers who refuse to come forward at the advertised time and place, must forego the pleasure of teaching the coming summer. There are some who, conscious of their incompetency, wilfully stay away from examination, but still make application for schools, and I am sorry to say, find Directors foolish enough to employ them. Some townships have miserable schools, and will continue to have, till they abandon the miserable policy of hiring these out cast teachers. Several of these teachers have been obliged to obtain their winter's wages by rate bill, and more will be in the same condition the coming season .--Read No. 356 of the new school law. Teachers will please be prepared with pen, ink and paper, as usual. All persons interested in schools are invited to attend these examina-

Supt. Hickock will visit the county some time in May. As soon as we are advised of the exact date we will fix the time for the County Institute. The report of the visitation of the winter schools is delayed on account of the pressure of other business.

N. L. REYNOLDS, Co. Sup't.

For the Agitator. The annual meeting of the Tioga County Bible Society was held at the Court House on Thursday evening, March 30, pursuant to adjournment. The following report of the doings of the Society for the year ending Dec. 24, 1857, was submitted and ordered to

Dec. 24, 1007, was submitted and	ordered to
be printed:	
Bibles on hand at last anniversary	\$183 13
Sold during the year at depository	36 62
" by colporter	20 94
Given away	4 50
Remaining on hand	121 07
1 1	(
-1	<b>\$1</b> 83 18
Cash Collected.	
By sales at depository	\$36 62
" by colporter	20 94
By donations	6 62
. 1 † -	
	<b>\$74</b> 37
Cash Paid.	
Paid colporter	\$10 44
Incidentals	7 11
Paid to Parent Society	56 82
. ! !	\$74 37
Number of families visited during the	vent 930

Number of families visited during the year,
"destitute of a copy of Bible
or Testament, and supplied by colporter
No. of families having no member able to read No. of families refusing the Bible as a gift Per cent of families destitute of the Bible in every one hundred visited

H. W. WILLIAMS, See'y. The following is the Board of Officers elected for The londwing is the board of Omeers ejected for the current year:

President, W m. Bache; Vice President, Jno. F. Donaldson; Secretary, H. W. Williams; Treasurer, Robt Roy; Executive Com., Rev. A. A. Marple, Rev. J. F. Calkins, John Gray.

# Democracy in Pennsylvania--Du-ty of Republicans,

Whatever may have been the hopes of the professed anti-Lecompton Democrats of this State, however much they may have boasted of their determination to resist the most odious measure of the National Administration, and tenaciously as they have clung to an organization which is now directly opposed to every principle which its name would seem to indicate, they must now either desert their party, its men and its measures, or stand convicted of a servility which would put to the blush the lowest menial that ever fawned to power or bared the back to the tyrant's lash. Democracy is now defined to be Lecomptonism: Lecomptonism is Democracy. Those who support Lecomptonism are Democrats; those who refuse to support Lecomptonism are no Democrats. This is in accordance with the manifesto of James IV, and in conformity to the avowed policy of the party as promulgated by the party masters at the recent Harrisburg Convention.

It is said that James IV, surnamed Buchanan, has assured his southern keepers, that in the event of the dissolution of the Union, Pennsylvania would join a southern confederacy. The spirit of the Harrisburg Platform would indicate that he has correctly calculated on the slavishness, at least, of that portion of the citizens of the old Keystone who cast their votes for him at the last Presidential election. He knows what kind of an estimate to place upon his followers just as well as a cotton planter knows how far he can depend upon the obedience of his human chattels.

The nominee for Supreme Bench, Wm. A. Porter, previous to the Convention, was professedly opposed to the Lecompton swindle. He had to sign away his manhood and pledge his support to that measure of infamy before he could receive a nomination. Wesley admirably hit off by the Doctor. "We are," said The other two have not been caught,—Steu-Frost, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, did not have to make any sacrifices for par-

ty's sake. He was an open, avowed support. er of Lecompton-"sound on the goose" in Border Ruffian parlance. That Porter was made to be "used up" and the Frost melled in the heat of the campaign, or we are no prophet.

We admire the boldness with which Mr. Forney has spoken against Lecomptonism, but while he supports candidates who endorse that wrong we can only regard him as a par. fy to the crime. "Principles, not men," was once the motto of the Democracy; men with. out regard to principles," is the motto of the Forney Democracy. The Harrisburg Her. ald, the organ of Gov. Packer, is professedly anti-Lecompton, but also sustains the nominees. The Brownsville Times repudiates the platform but hoists the ticket promising to take it down in the event that an anti-Lecompton Democratic State Ticket be nominated. The courage of these anti-Lecompton Democrats is fast oozing out at their fin. ger's ends. They profess to abhor the treason while they embrace the traitors who la. bor for its consummation. This is in perfect keeping with the convenient code of morals which obtains with modern sham Democracy, In the war of Independence such men would have professed hatred to the policy of the mother country, but would have deemed it loyal and proper to sustain George III. At least this is the moral of their position. It is hardly worth the effort to show up the absurdity of the position occupied by the Forney Democracy. Col. Forney, and the opponents of Lecomptonism, certainly are aware that every vote given for Porter and Frost is a vote in favor of Lecomptonism, and will be so considered by the Administration and by the entire country. No other construction is tenable. We have placed particular stress upon the

course of the anti-Lecompton Democracy,

for the reason that an attempt is being made by certain high contracting parties to induce Republicans to abandon their organization during the campaign and join in forming an anti-Lecompton Ticket. The men who ask us to do this are not honest in their professions. They hate Republicanism more than they hate Lecomptonism, and for this reason, if no other, we should shun any affiliation or coalition with them. If they would rather endorse what they admit to be a swindling usurpation than act with us in the support of Republican Freedom let them do so, but it is the duty of Republicans to keep their organization pure and free from the contamination of men who hold their prejudices dearer than principles. We must go into the contest relying solely on the integrity of the people, the purity of our principles, and the justice of our cause, and if we are successful there will be no mistake as to the nature of the triumph, or the sentiment of the people, and if defeated we will not have the memory of any doubtful bargains to regret. The coming contest is to decide something more than the Lecompton question—it will, in all probability, decide whether Pennsylvania is to be a Slave State or a Free State, in future. The Republican Party is in its very nature opposed to Lecomptonism. No new party or conglomeration of parties can be more so .-Why then should we be asked to change front, or bargain with men who at the worst are only foes and at best will be secret enemies or cool friends? The time for experimenting and bargaining has gone by. Those who are not for Freedom are against it, and should be forced to declare themselves. If Lecomptonism is too bad for them, let them oppose it manfully. If Republicanism is too good for them, then they must not undertake to dictate the policy of our party or the terms of opposition.—Erie Constitution.

In Congress yesterday, the Senate voted to non-concur in the house amendment to the Kansas bill. Mr. Green made the motion, which was advocated by Mr. Bigler, who had the effrontery to say that a provision by which a Constitution is submitted to the people who are to live under it, is a violation of the principles of popular sovereignty. He was followed by Mr. Douglas, who turned the tables upon the Lecomptonites, urging them to vote for the bill as it came from the House, in order to "put a stop to the Kansas agitation, and give peace to the country."-Mr. Pugh observed that he should vote with his Southern friends, inasmuch as his instructions did not cover this precise case. He added that it was futile to submit the Constitution to the people, because the Free State men, being in the majority would vote it down. The question was then taken and decided in the affirmative, by 32 Yeas to 23 Nays, there being several absentees. The Senate then adjourned to Monday .- N. Y. Tribune, April 3d.

### FRESH ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

WOOD'S GROCERY.

Opposite Roy's Building.

THE Subscriber has just received a new and well assorted stock of Groceries & Particular Subscriber As Particular Subscriber Sub

Groceries & Provisions, Pork, Dried Beef, Sait Fish, Mackerel, Flour, Dried Fruits, Cur-

rants, Prines, Raisins, Dates, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, and Pickles. SUGARS of all grades and prices to suit, Teas, Spices, Tobacco, Snutt, and NUTS of all annos.

Also, New Orleans Molasses and refined Syrups, and all articles usually kept in a country Grocery, as cheap (or cheaper) as can be found in Tioga Co.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing ciscwhere.

Well-back April 8 1852 H WOOD. Spices, Tobacco, Snuff, and NUTS of all kinds.

#### Wellsboro, April 8, 1858. Wellsboro Select School. Wellshoro, Tioga County, Pa.

The Term will commence Monday, April 19th, and will continue twelve weeks. Arrangements at being made to have the school in the Academy building.

## RATES OF TUITION.

Philosophy,...
Algobra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Latin and Greek...

The design of the school is to furnish facilities for those desiring it, to continue their Academic course of study. No exertion will be spared to render the exercises interesting and instructive. The mathematical classes will be subjected to a complete drill. A Surveying class will be formed, and field exerci-ses will be taken daily with the compass, therefore those wishing to pursue a mathematical course can be accommodated. Board can be procured at pre-

vate houses at reasonable rates. Wellsboro, April 8, 1858.