

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1860.

THE SCHEMES FOR PLUNDER.

The honest and confident masses of our people rarely anticipate outrages upon their rights...

Under the circumstances, therefore, we deem it our duty to direct attention to propositions which these mammoth corporations contemplate...

First—The repeal of the Tonnage Tax which the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company is engaged to pay. This tax, as just in itself as an obligation imposed upon any of the people...

With a knowledge of these facts, any interference with this sort of revenue can only be regarded as a most infamous and barefaced outrage upon the rights of the people.

The attention of our readers is directed to an article in another column which we clip from the Lewisburg Star and Chronicle, in relation to two giant schemes for plunder...

Second—The release (by granting a prior mortgage or some other scheme), of the \$3,500,000 mortgage held by the State against the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company.

Let the people and the Press, by a united expression of sentiment, by petitions, letters, remonstrances and public meetings put down these twin iniquities. We append a short form of petition, which we recommend for general circulation.

Let us see what else the Union has paid to this seceding State. There are, as may be seen by reference to the records at Washington, seven hundred officers of the Federal Government...

Our Macmannis, who hails from the village of Bellefonte, Pa., offers the services of one thousand young men to Virginia, to help her resist any attack that may be made by a force from the North.

A prominent Democrat of Kentucky said the other day: "If we of the South were to read Henry Clay's last speech at Lexington, without knowing the author, it would be very generally ascribed to Seward or Wilson."

We have had a project among some Union men, to buy "Wheatland" from Mr. Buchanan, and ask as a special favor that he never return to their country again.

The Jersey shore Vedette, of the 6th December, says a cow of Mr. Frederick Dewey of that town gave birth recently to a calf, which was split open to within a few inches of the shoulder, the hinder part forming two distinct calves, having four hind legs, whilst it had but one head, &c.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Summary of the News of the Week. (Specially prepared for The Agitator.) SENATOR WADE'S GREAT SPEECH.

Wigfall, Iverson, and other secessionists had been telling the Senate and the country what the South were going to do, and had been offering apologies, or excuses for such action.

Benj. Wade is a small sized man, with black eyes sunk deep into his head. His face is exceedingly expressive of resolution, energy and firmness.

I have seen the report of the speech in the New York dailies, but none of them do it justice. We hope to be able to present it to the readers of the AGITATOR at an early day, entire, as the best exposition of the doctrine of the Republican party in the present crisis.

The South, he said, had control of the Government for many years, and why should they now complain of a government which they have had so long, and still have under their control? With the verdict of the people in their pockets, said Mr. Wade, the Republicans have no compromises to offer or make—the day of compromises ceased when the Missouri Compromise bill was repealed.

Although this was the line of argument, we can give no idea of the power of the speech. Many of the ablest men in the nation, of all parties, Senators, representatives and others, from the North and South, who listened to Senator Wade, agree that as a whole his speech was eminently conservative, strictly within the constitution, and exactly such a speech as the times demands.

The question now presents itself, What will be the effect of this upon the country? Will it be disastrous or otherwise? We have shown in former issues of this paper that the most prominent statesmen of the country of all parties deny the right of secession, and regard such an act as disunion and treason.

In the House but little business of importance was transacted. True, the Republicans succeeded in passing a resolution that there was no just cause for secession, and the Democrats one that all Personal Liberty Bills are unconstitutional, but neither of these things are of the least importance to the country, especially at a time when South Carolina is taking active measures to secede.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.—The House of Representatives acted upon the resolution offered on Monday by Mr. Crawford of Georgia, declaring that the Constitution recognizes property in slaves, and approving the opinions of the Judges in the Dred Scott case as authoritative and binding expositions of the law.

A compromise offered by Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, was the point of interest in the proceedings of the Senate. As the proposed method of the more moderate of Southern men to settle the present controversy, it received and deserved marked attention.

Monday, Dec. 24.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, stating that on Saturday last he was informed, by voluntary confession of an officer of the Department that State funds, held in trust by the United States for the benefit of Indians, amounting to \$870,000, had been abstracted from his custody and converted to private use.

Mr. Crittenden's plan grants to the South that freedom shall be the rule, where nature itself prohibits Slavery, and agrees that Northern Commissioners shall not be bribed to decide in favor of the claimants for fugitive slaves.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

pointment of a Committee, with full power to send for persons and papers, and asks for investigation, with the view that full justice may be done in the premises.

Mr. Sherman said the Secretary of the Treasury also desired an investigation, for the vindication of his character, and introduced a resolution, which Mr. Morris (Ill.) accepted for his own, directing the appointment of a Select Committee of five, to inquire into and report the facts in relation to said fraud, and that the Committee have full power to send for persons and papers.

Not one district Democratic, though it was formerly the pride of that party, and would mob an Abolitionist as soon as they would in Virginia. But the attempt to return a fugitive slave created a revulsion of feeling, which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise inflamed.

The principal exportable commodities raised at the South are cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar. They are raised on lands and by labor, owned by the South and do not benefit the North except indirectly, as they help carry on the General Government, or as they add to the reputation, help the general progress, or conduce to the power of the general Union.

Let us see what the South has cost, and in this we will put out of the question all expenditures of money and blood previous to the adoption of the present Constitution. The United States paid for Louisiana \$15,000,000 and on the bonds issued for the payment of the same upwards of \$8,000,000 in interest.

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us, in Conventions on the 23d day of May in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

The following item from the home of President Lincoln gives courage to the friends of the Union of all parties, and carries dismay into the disunion ranks. It looks very much like the old Jackson spirit and no good Republican will feel disappointed by it.

The Springfield Journal of to-day has a startling leader on secession, which, from the peculiar relations of the paper to the President elect, has great significance. It says that South Carolina cannot dissolve the Union by the simple passage of resolutions or other passive demonstrations. Her federal officers may resign, and she may close her courts and post-offices, but she cannot get out of this Union until she conquers this government.

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Mr. Buchanan may shirk it, or the emergency may not exist during his administration. If not then the Union will last through his term of office. If the overt act on the part of South Carolina takes place on or after the 1st of March 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve upon Mr. Lincoln.

WOMAN A PHYSICIAN.

Centuries had passed away ere it was thought that Woman possessed mind more than sufficient to amuse the idle hours of Man, depending on him as her "author and disposer," and it was but a short time comparatively, since the opinion of a constimildude of nature in the sexes, or the mental endowments of females was considered as equaling in strength or vigor those of males.

There woman would not deviate from her path of nature, and forsake the correct leading to useful eminence and eminent usefulness, to wander amid the mazy windings and intricate by-paths of hidden nature, she will meet with naught sufficient to compensate for the pure delights she foregoes, by treading her Eden innocence.

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A MEDICAL SKELETON.

A golden shower has begun to pour in upon us. Last Saturday California sent us a \$400,000 on Sunday the Europe brought us \$300,000 from England. The Etina came on Tuesday with \$330,000, on Wednesday came Persia with \$850,000, and yesterday came City, from Havana, added \$107,718, and Borussias from Hamburg, \$17,800, making receipts to yesterday \$3,225,218, or \$3,000,000 since Saturday last. Comment may be dispensed with.—Tribune.

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