[From the Lewisburg Chronicle.] THE SCHEMES FOR PLUNDER. To the Tax-Payers and the Press.

The honest and confiding masses of our pe ple rarely anticipate outrages upon their rights, for they are slow to beleive in the existence of premediated wrongs. They rely upon those, whom they entrust with power, to protect them against the mensures of designing and corrupt men. Thus resting in security, at the present time, they are, no doubt, unprepared for the schemes upon the Freasnry of the State, which the Pennsylvania Gentral, and the Sunbury & E-ie Railroad, have in view.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we deem it our duty to digget attention to propositions which these mannighth corporations contemplate springing upon the begin haure at an early day of the Session. They are,
First—the Rapcal 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 for the suggest of government, amounts annually, if we are not mistaken, to upwards of \$3,000,000. We say it is a just tax and should he paul without a murmur, because the Central Company in the grant of privileges obtained from the State, became a competitor for the trade, which would have otherwise been nbliged to find its way to the markets of the Improvements. Through the rivalry thus established, in apposition to its own works, (and by means, as in alleged, of gross corruption.) the State sunk two-thirds of the cost of the Main Line in the sale which was made to the Penneylvania Central, it is also a just tax, that chould not be redisted, because it is levied in accordance with the provisions of the Charter. But for the acquisidence in this tonnage tax, and a beleif that avattempt would be made to deprive the State of it, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company would probably have no existence to day: And the Company is abundintly able to pay or even a greater tax.

With a knowledge of these facts, any interference with this sort of revenue can only be purpose," and the imbecile old man is now try- deep bass of Benjamin, nor the ringing tenor regarded as a must infamous and barefaced outrage upon the rights of the people. With as much, if not more propriety, the Banks of the State can expect to be relieved from the payment of dividend tax; and all other comporations and capitalists, who are more largely henefitted by the protecting care of government than the massel of people are, may also look for exemption from taxation-and thus increase the burthens of those who are least able to bear them.

The people weed only be aroused on this question, to put it at rest for ever; and we appeal to the Press of the State to "cry aloud and spare not" it this time.

Second—the release (by granting a prior mortgage or sime other scheme,) of the \$3,-500,000 mortgage held by the State against the Sunbury & Eric Bailroad Company. This is a no less unjust and obnoxious measure than the one just adverted to. What has the State to show for the endrmous outlay of money in the construction of the canals, in this mortgage of \$3,500,000! The Sunbury and Erie Company, through whose gency, and for whose benefit, the sale of the state Canals was brought about, should considiring the mode and manner of the sale be the last applicant for Legislative favors; and we sincerely trust there will be found enough honesty in our Legislature to give a quietus of the plundering schemes of the controllers of this corporation the coming session, who have made themselves rich already out of the fund of this work, and any further aid would dou tless be squandered as before. If they can no go on, let them make way for

The tax-pay rs can justly realize what has already been one for the Pennsylvania Centrai Railroad (ampany and the Sunbury & Erie Company, when we tell them that these two corporations got the control of State property, which cost upwards of THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS or Dollars, for ELEVEN MILLIONS, and yet they will not only to begging, but will probably use more reductive arts for the additional conces-

sions alluded to.

Let the People and the Press, by a united expression of sentiment, by petitions, letters, remonstrances and public meetings put down these TWIN HAQUITIES. We append a short form of periti a, which we recommend for general circulatio . Let all the names possible be ohtmined, and sent to Harrisburg as soon as THE LEGISLAT RE CONVENES, as it is said the Sunbury & End scheme is to be tried, under whip and spee, before Gov. Packer leaves the Executive cha: There are prominent men, of all parties and sections, in both these schemes -therefore we warn the max payers, that THEY THEMSELVES IN ast work in this matter, or Five to Ten Million more of Taxes will be thrown upon them by these two Companies, this winter. To the Hon, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania:

Your petitioners, Tax-payers of this Commonwealth, most exthestly remonstrate against any Act or resolution, being passed releasing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the payment of the Tonhage Tax which it is bound in law and equity and abundantly able, to pay.

They also remonstrate against granting any further Legisletive aid to the managers of the Sunbury & Eric Railroad, by a release or change of the Mortgages the State holds against them,

or in any other way. Your petitiquers rest in hope that the \$inking Fund now in operation may prove beneficial in gradually at surely wiping out our State Dubt, but we are resolutely hostile to any more burdens being imposed upon us to enrich Corporations of any name or nature.

The Jersey shore Vedette, of the 6th Decemher, says a cont of Mr. Frederick Dewey of that town gave birth recently to a calf, which was aplit open to within a few inches of the shoulders, the hinder part forming two distinct calves, having four hind legs, whilst it had but one head, &c. This Vedette thinks, if it had lived, it would have made an invaluable cow, as there would have been two cows to milk and only

One Macmennis, who hails from the village of Bellefonte. Pa., offers the services of one thunsand youting men to Virginia, to help her resist any attick that may be made by a force from the North, M. Macmannis is appearently rather anxious for a fight.

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

We have held of a project among some Union men, to buy "Wheatland" from Mr. Buchanan, and ask as a pecial favor that he never return

AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1860.

"The immediate peril arises not so much from these causes as from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century, has at length produced its intelign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of security no longer exists around: the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insurrection.'

-The above extract is cut from the last Mesage of the "Old Pub. Func." at Washington. And yet this is the state of Society which he and his party sought to inflct upon the new territores and for failing in which they are how dissolving the Union. O Slavery ! your case must indeed be desperate when the old driveller J. B. acknowledges it.

In view of the perilous condition of the country, the old hypocrite who disgraces the chair once occupied by Jackson has issued a proclamation recommending the fourth of January next as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. We do not object to this arrangement, but trust that the day may be duly observed. piety on the part of the President will blind any intelligent man to the fact that he is deep in the confidence of the treasonable conspiraness. "The Devil can cite scripture for his ing to cover his treason by a show of devotion.

The attention of our readers is directed o an able article in another column which we clip from the Lewisburg Star and Chronicle, n relation to two giant schemes for plander now being concocted by corrupt politicians of Republican party in the present crisis. both parties, and to be pressed through the Legislature about to assemble at Harrisburg. shameless lobby borers which infest the capiby their presence. It will be no use for any member who may vote for the measures spollen of as attorney (!) for the company. The people assemble, and trust that a Republican majority will not let our: State be disgraced with bany to stink in the nostrils of all decent men.

GONE

South Carolina has at last gone out of the Union into the cold, at least so far as the decists can take any State out. The Ordinance of Secession-not a very formidable document in itself-may be found in our usual summary of the news of the week.

The question now presents itself, What will be the effect of this upon the country? Will it be disastrous or otherwise? We have boldly and manfully, yet kindly, the real posishown in former issues of this paper that the tion they intend to assume in the event of semost prominent statesmen of the country of cession by one or more States from the Union. all parties deny the right of secession, and regard such an act as disunion and treason. But even if it were otherwise-if a State had a right peaceably to secede-aside from the em- ple of his father in upholding that flag with his barrassment consequent upon a brief suspension of the workings of such a ponderous machine as the Union-the secession of such an insignificant State as South Carolina could not he disastrous in any point of view. Our intelligent correspondent "Cato" shows us some statistics in another column, which corroborate this view. And we are of the opinion pretty generally entertained in Washington and elsewhere that South Carolina is more afraid of the weakness which she exhibits by the late census, than she is of the rule of President Lincoln. What does she do for the Union-what has she done to add to our national wealth and prosperity? She raises a large cotton crop and sells it to us at the highest market price for cash justles she would be glad to do out of the Union She buys all her articles of domestic use from the North at the very lowest figure she dan get them for, just as:she would be obliged toldo out of the Union. The highest revenue ever collected in any one year at her ports was \$150-000. Out of this \$80,000 were paid for expenses of collection, &c., leaving \$70,000, clear profit to the United States. Her postal receipts are \$100,000 a year, which is quite of large sum; but her postal expenses are \$30,000. which is three times larger! It will be seen therefore that the North-the Free Northpays \$200,000 a year to make up the deficiency in her little postage account.

Let us see what else the Union has paid to this seceding State. There are as may be seen so long as it exists either in Virginia or Maryby reference to the records at Washington, sev- land; to permit the transportation of slaves in en hundred officers of the Federal Government any of the States by land or water; to provide halling from South Carolina—the average sala- eued; to repeal one opnoxious feature of the ry of whom must be at least \$1000, making the Fugitive, Slave Law-the inequality of the fee nice little sum of \$700,000. This does not in-, to the Commissioner-and also to ask the reclude about \$30,000 a year paid to her Mem- peal of all the Personal Liberty bills in the bers of Congress for salary and mileage. On these and other subjects we refer the reader to an article off the outside of the Agitator which ried they are to be changed by no future amendwe clip from the Independent. After the seces. ments. As Mr. Crittenden is a moderate man. sion patriots of the Palmetto State will have as he avows his attachment to the Union, and subsisted for a short time without these large sums, we think it is entirely safe to say that she will not have "gone," however much she

FROM WASHINGTON. Summary of the News of the Week. [Specially prepared for The Agitator.]

-SENATOR WADE'S GREAT SPEECH. Wigfall, Iverson, and other Sccessionists 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. Not ene of them had proposed any terms upon which the seceding States would remain .-Vague and indefinite charges of infidelity to the laws on the part of the North had been made it is true, but these were not sustained by facts. The whole scope of Secession argument was confined to empty threats and vindictive and insulting vituperation, until the whole Southern mind became inflamed with these versions of their wrongs. It was time that the North should break the silence with which she had hitherto listened to these ravings of disunion madness, and Senator Wade of all others on the Republican side was just the man to state the Northern view of the case. This he did last Monday to a very large audience. Since Senator Douglas made his great speech last Summer in reply to Davis, no such audience had assembled in the Senate chamber, Every entrance was blocked up with anxious listeners, and even the cloak-rooms were filled with ladies.

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. His style of oratory is peculiar to himself. His language is always forcible, and he never hesitates for want of ideas. His gesticulations are natural or seem to be so, for be We do not believe, however, that this show of always closes his sentences just as one who feels what he says. He states the premises calmly and dispassionably, yet boldly; then goes into his argument with the earnestness of one who believes that what he says is for the best intertors of the South, or that any body will regard ests of his country. When he warms up with his refusal to reinforce Fort Moultrie id any the magnitude of his argument he raises himother light than as act of cowardly wicked. self on his toes, and brings his left fist heavily down upon the open palm of his right hand with terrible emphasis. His voice has not the of Wendell Phillips, but it is peculiarly sweet and pleasant to listen to.

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

The South, he said, had control of the Government for many years, and why should they now complain of a government which they Judging from the history of such measures in have had so long, and still have under their the past, we believe that money in large sums control? With the verdict of the people in will be sought to be used upon the members of their pockets, said Mr. Wade, the Republicans the Legislature and upon the corrupt and have no compromises to offer or make-the day of compromises ceased when the Missouri Compromise bill was repealed. He charged tals of every State in the Union and curse them the South with entertaining a blind prejudice against the North; that where the fugitive slave had been rescued by the North, ten Northin that article to plead that he was employed ferners had been tarred, feathered, scourged and mardered; under circumstances of cruelty that would disgrace a savage, by Southerners, understand that dodge now-a-days, and it will for even daring to say they voted for Lincoln. not "go down" any more. We hope much The Republicans, he said, would administer the for the integrity of the Legislature about to government as it was administered by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk, and in the spirit of Henry Clay of blessed memory. Secessionism was denounced as treathe shameless legislation which has made Al- son, and it must inevitably result in bloodshed. Then the North would assume a protectorate over Mexico and Central America, and colonize them with free blacks.

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 times demands. Wade represents the honest feeling of the North. The growing opinion is that the North should speak out first what it Senator Wade's reference to the record of his country and sustained the flag; and his splendid peroration and pledge to follow the examlife, not only won applause from the galleries but drew tears from many eyes.

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.

CRITTENDEN'S COMPROMISE.

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. This resolution was laid upon the table, and then the House proceeded to consider the Pacific Railroad bill, and the bill granting lands to Nebraska for railroad purposes, but without com-

ing to any conclusion. 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. Mr. Crittenden proposes to renew the Missouri Compromise Line; prohibiting slavery in the Territory North of 36, 30, and protecting it South of that latitude; and for the admission of new States with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions shall provide; to prohibit the abolition of Sinvery by Congress in the States; to prohibit its abolition in the District of Columbia for the payment of fugitive slaves, when res-Northern States. These concessions are to be submitted to the people in the form of amendments to the Constitution, and if they are carhis determination to stand by it, it is fair to presume that his propositions are the best the South is disposed to offer. They hardly, how: ever, deserve the name of compromise, as that term presupposes some mutual concessions,

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. On up what it has contended for for years, and lution, which Mr. Morris (Ill.) accepted for his at last gained; it limits the power of Congress in the District of Columbia to suit, not mittee of five, to inquire into and roport the the people thereof, or of the country as large, but the people of two contiguous States; it takes away from the non-slaveholding States their rights, under the common law, to prohibit the existence of Slavery therein otherwise than in the case of fugitives; it recommends such States to repeal all laws to prevent the kidnapping of their most defenseless citizens; and finally, it makes these important concessions to Slavery perpetual. We greatly mistake the temper of the House if such a compromise will meet with its approbation, and we altogether miscalculate the strength of the Republicans of the North if there be any possibility of their meeting with the assent of two-thirds of the people.

GOV. JOHNSON'S SPEECH. Wednesday, Dec. 19.-The speech of Gov. Johnson of Tenn. in the Senate, was a most happy and powerful effort, and is spoken of very highly by all parties. Republican and Democratic Senators listened with marked attention, and, at one time, quite a number of members of the House were on the floor. He utterly denied the constitutional right of secession, and desired that the President should firmly carry out the laws, regardless of conse-

Mr. Buchanan received a hard hit by being reminded of his celebrated Ostend manifesto. He argued with him, that self-preservation is the law of nations. If the peculiarity of the geographical position of Cuba made her a necessity for us, how much more so must that be the case with South Carolina. If the President had succeeded in buying Cuba for \$200,-000,000, as he at one time tried, and Cuba had become a state, she would have just as much right as South Carolina to secede and to return to Spain. Mr. Lincoln having been elected, in accordance with the Constitution, he should be inaugurated.

All Conservative men agree' that it is the best speech which the Governor ever has made. A kind of disgust seemed to pervade the whole Senate Chamber when Senator Lane of Oregon, having nothing more to gain or to lose within the Union, made a violent Secession speech, asserting that the people of South Carolina were justified in going out, because his State-equality doctrine had not been adopted.

SOUTH CAROLINA SECEDES.

Thursday, Dec. 20 .- About three o'clock, a elegraphic dispatch was received announcing the fact that South Carolina had declared herself out of the Union by a unanimous vote of her Convention. The news created no excitement whatever, as everybody expected such a step. The Republicans in the House quietly kept their seats and passed the Pacific Rail Road Bill by a large majority. The Stars and Stripes waved over the Capitol as if nothing had happened, and the Potomac still continued to run down stream as usual. Boyce and Ashmore-the only surviving members-left the Hall, very much surprised no doubt, at the serenity of those they had left behind them. The following is the

ORDINANCE OF SECESSION:

An Ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States. united with her under the Compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, constitution, and exactly such a speech as the that the ordinance adopted by us, in Convention, on the 23d day of May in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of father, who gallantly fought the battles of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

> The House adjourned over till Monday. In the Senate, Pugh of Ohio, made a speech against coercion, which even his friends consider very weak.

WHAT OLD ABE WILL DO.

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:

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 20, 1860. 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 postoffices, but she cannot get out of this Union until she conquers this government. While this government endures there can be no disunion. If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenues at her ports, nor violate any other federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the law then comes the tug of war. The President of the United States, in such an emergency, has a plain duty to perform. 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. The laws of the United States must be executed. The President has no discretionary power on the subject: His duty is emphatically pronounced in the constitution. Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty. Disunion by armed force is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all haz-

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC SWINDLE.

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 an officer of the Department that State funds, held in trust by the United States for the benefit of Indians, amounting to \$870,000, have been abstracted from his custody and converted to private uses. The Secretary says the enormity of the fraud demands full investigation by Congress, in order to vindicate his own honor and to expose the guilty and derelict. He therefore appeals to the House for the ap-

pointment of a Committee, with full power to light strike our minds on a subject in relati send for persons and papers, and asks for investo which we have been in error, to imagine tigation, with the view that full justice may be see more than is actually to be discorrect

done in the premises. the other hand it provides, on the part of the ury also desired an investigation, for the vindi-South, that the Republican party shall give cation of his character, and introduced a resofacts in relation to said fraud, and that the Committee have full power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was passed.

We clip the following from the Star and Chronicle:

"THE BANNER COUNTY .- Of Pennsylvania for largest Republican majority in proportion to the vote polled, is clearly OLD TIOGA. She gave 2 to 1 maj. against Harrison in 1840, when Harrison carried the State, and in 1852 gave Pierce more than a thousand maj. over Scott! Now, she gives ALMOST FOUR TO ONE AGAINST & professed but false Democracy. It will do all Republicans' eyes good to look at the official figures of the late Presidential Election-see

[Here the Star publishes the table heretofore published in the AGITATOR.

Not one district Democratic, though it was ergy of character as woman, they would apply formerly the pride of that party, and would tame in spirit, dull in intellect, devoid of en mob an Abolitionist as soon as they would in gy, and much inferior to females in every att Virginia. But the attempt to return a fugitive slave created a revulsion of feeling, which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise inflamed. As the Republican Banner County of the State, let us all give THREE CHEERS "AND A TIGER" FOR THE INVINCIBLES OF OLD TI-OG' !"

Although we have waited very patiently for tor adapted them to different spheres, and with the Banner promised us by the State Commit- one acts by the cogency of intellectual streng tee, yet we have neither seen nor heard of it. Mr. A. K. McClure is perhaps like some other politicians we wot of: Very good at making exert the most chastened and beneficial in promises when he wants votes!

FROM THE PROPLE.

For the Agitator. The Value of the South to the Union.

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 ex- calm the tumults, and suppress the turbula cept indirectly, as they help carry on the Gen- generated by uncontrolled passion, to allar eral Government, or as they add to the reputa- storms of excitement and soften the disapp tion, help the general progress, or conduce to ment that befall man in his active world 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 expen. the than himself is required, whose chan ditures of money and blood previous to the her gentleness, whose smile makes glad adoption of the present Constitution.

The United States paid for Louisiana \$15,-000,000 and on the bonds issued for the pay- sacrifices he makes to invest his home with ment of the same upwards of \$8,000,000 in comforts and luxuries of life. Did won interest; for Florida \$5,000,000 and in interest speculate as a philosopher, calculate as an on the same \$1,500,000. Texas cost \$28,000, chant, investigate as a lawyer, or tread 000 exclusive of the cost of War with Mexico physicians rough and rugged road, her vine in consequence. The Mexican War cost 217,-000,000; the Florida War with the Indians \$100,000,000; soldiers' pensions and bounty lands in consequence of these two wars \$22,-000,000; extinguishing Indian titles, removing Indians and paying Georgia claims \$108,000,-000—in all \$506,500,000.

We (I mean the United States) pay out annually for the transportation of mails in the produces a counterpoise to each: correct, Southern States upwards of \$1,000,000 more strains, and makes all more perfect. In mus than received, keep up Forts in all her ports activity, in rapidity of thought, in vividnes and pay all the revenue officers of Southern fancy-generally speaking-the fair sexus ports of entry, and yet all the revenue of all men. Their sensibilities are more vivid the Southern ports do not pay the cost of col- poignant, and their passions, if not deeper lecting. In a word the United States have more absorbing. But they lack the state for the South in nurchasing territory to strengthen slavery more than \$500,000,000, and ence, and attains the farthermost limits annually pay an excess of not less that \$5,000, search and discovery. 000 above all annual receipts from her, to keep | I compare the female mind to the light her up.

To the Union, in a pecuniary point of view, that seems almost to fly upon the water, she is worse than useless. Does she strengthen the tossings of the tempest storm, depend United States of America was ratified, and also the Union? Were it not for the element of for safety on the symmetry of its proportion means—should withhold nothing, but present all acts and parts of acts of the General As- weakness in the bosom of the South, we should and the lightness of its structure. And sembly of this State ratifying amendments of be the strongest government in the world-now mind of Man I compare to the huge war as our enemies are of our own household. Does that boldly and proudly cuts the surge, she add honor to the Union? Let the whole moved by tossing billows, violent or for civilized world be the witness that "the black spot" upon our other wise glorious escutcheon sire to operate upon, direct, or control there is her "peculiar institution." Her sons have of another. Were I to attempt the reforms boasted of her "chivalry" till the word has of the world, I would not invoke the elect become nauseating to common sense. And yet of war and strife to assist me, but my in that chivalry is the chivalry of cowardice, busied in snooping into men's private business, tarring and feathering defenceless travelers and trampling upon every principle of justice the modest queen of night, as she mores in and manhood.

They are not all such at the South, I allow; but when such men as Wigfall and Yancey and Keitt and Rhett and Toombs and Iverson sacred influence. It is her mild lusture and, lower down than imaginable depths, the unpretending majesty, that gives her and cowardly traitor Cobb bear rule, they must be ence at once so powerful, serenc, impres

treated as the representative men of the South. For the sake of the South, -her high minded she should shine with the mild lusture and honorable men, such as Botts and Stevens and Clemens and a long list of others for the ferver of the meridian sun; to teach sake of her utterly defenceless women and children I would not see the Union dissolved. Helpless as is the South, I would still throw the shield of protection before her, looking to lighting up the same system of physical a brighter future when the plague spot of her existence shall have been scared away, but for the sake of the North I would let her go. She s of age-pampered and wayward as she is she is of age, and if she will leave the household of the Union; let the Union do her whole duty to her wayward child, cost what it may, and then, if she insists on going away into the embrace of her seducers, yield her up to her own folly. CATO. Dec. 24, 1860.

For the Agitator. 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 is but a short time comparatively, since the opinion of a consimilitude of nature in the sexes, or the mental endowments of females was considered as equaling in strength or vigor those of on Sunday the Europe brought us males. Notwithstanding this opinion is of re-cent date, it appears to be popular, and I believe is generally thought to be well founded. Whether the gallantry of our modern literati and men of science impels them to a concession of this kind, I am unable to determine, nor is it to me a matter of any importance. It is sufficient that the doctrine is every day promulgated and seldom disputed; and it may be deemed presumption in me to call in question opinions so popular, and which are sustained y such a weight of intellect. At the same time it would be upmaply to yield my tacit assent to this or any other dootring merely because individuals of superior endowments have given it the sametion of their belief. short time, but the control of and growingly finely.

And being convinced of a partial error, wed Mr. Sherman said the Secretary of the Treasten yield the point and embrace the other treme. In the case under consideration, at the subject was first broached, and the fact tablished that woman was not only endor. with mental powers, but mental powers of high order and susceptible of great improp ment, many, led by the imagination, went the far, and at once embraced the erroneous detrine, that the only cause preventing her best tofore from making as great advancement the elevation of her intellectual nature as me was solely the difference in their respect modes of education and habits. They up once stopped to enquire whether there was difference in the arrangements of the quality of mind, a difference in the mental struck and temperaments, and whether a differ course of education, a difference of habit difference in the sphere of action would would not better develop the facilities of a sex. I have no doubt that could a portion the male sex be educated mentally and physical cally as it is common to educate femalesthey be trained from infancy to the same had of life; to walk in the same sphere; to inde in the same aspirations-instead of evincent the same intelligence, spirit, brilliancy, and bute of mind. And so with woman. Lucate her as n

are educated, in science, business interco

with the moving world; bring her up to

same habits of life and business, and brighter facilities become blunted. The (m the other acts, and is designed to act, by force of moral beauty and moral excelle This places woman in a position where she ence, dispense the most good, and enjoy greatest degree of happiness. The heart woman's province and her field of action; seizes upon it and moulds its desires ere touch of the world has corrupted its pu and while it is yet susceptible of any bia impression, she builds the moral character, lays the foundation for the intellectual. one of the ordinated provinces of woman tercourse. For the purpose, a being a refined, more exalted in purity, and more spirit, and whose delicate and graceful his ness amply repay him for all the pains would diminish, her moral powers decay, cultivation of the youthful mind be negler she herself would lose her "soft attract grace" and home would be divested of its tractive charms. The spirit of either an imperfect and but half a spirit. Man's se is harsb, stern and unyielding; woman's merciful, gentle and good, The combination

graceful vessel, formed for speed and activities measures are seldom resorted to where we tion would be to a milder and more spirit, one that would gain more and ex less. How grateful the sensation at behol course along the star lit vault emitting ray gentle light that daze not the eye, but sa over the feelings with a powerful and ale and gentle. To extend the influence of We might's gracious Queen, rather than with modest beauty of character, and not b glare of dazzling qualities. Then man woman would resemble two luminous each reflecting light upon the other, the shining with a vigorous beam of light other with a soft and mellow ray, the one trating to the roots of the plants, giving it tus to vegetation, the other softening and fying the atmosphere in which the plants! and bloom, each moving with benignant ! dor in their appointed course.

There woman would not deviate from path of nature, and forsake the correct? leading to useful eminence and eminent fulness, to wanger amid the mazy wind and intricate by-paths of hidden nature, she will meet with naught sufficient to com sate for the pure delights she foregoes, by tering her Eden innocence.

A MEDICAL STUDE

A golden shower has begun to pour in us. Last Saturday California sent us a pil from England. The Etna came on Tue with \$330,000, on Wednesday the Atla brought \$850,000, and yesterday came Persia, with \$3,100,000, to which the Qui City, from Havana, added \$107,718, and Borussiaf from Hamburg, \$17,500, making receipts fo yesterday \$3,225,218, or \$5,05 since Saturday last. Comment may be dup with .- Tribune,

On Thursday the 15th ult., a cow bei ing to Mr. Moses, S. Miller, of Windsor ship. Berke County, gave birth to feet calves, which weighed, together, about Two of this extraordinary little lived short time, but the other two are yet