

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1863.

A GOOD MEASURE.

The bill to provide for a national currency has become a law. It is elaborate and voluminous, and aims to restore equilibrium to the monetary affairs of the nation.

The main feature of this law is its provision for a currency which shall be par everywhere in the United States. So that a dollar in Pennsylvania shall be worth a dollar in New Orleans and San Francisco.

Now one fact will be recognized by business men in Northern Pennsylvania: In 1857 Pennsylvania money was not current in the State of New York except in limited localities.

The law to provide for a national currency requires all associations organized in pursuance thereof, to deposit bonds of the United States, bearing interest at six per cent.

Any bank now in operation under State law may, if it chooses, deposit bonds in like manner, and be considered an association under this law; otherwise it is required to pay a tax of one per cent on its circulation.

The public has felt the want of an uniform and sound currency, other than specie, for years. The time when a man may travel a thousand miles, in a direct line, with the notes of local banks in his pocket, without delay, and vexations innumerable, can never arrive save under such a law as this.

The entire paper circulation of the country under this law is fixed at a maximum sum of \$300,000,000; \$150,000,000 of which is to be distributed in the States and Territories according to representative population.

These are but the main features of the law. We have no space to publish it entire.

The last "martyr to tyranny" who is worth mentioning, happens to be one Edson B. Olds, M. D., and whilom M. C., of Ohio.

Dr. Olds is a member of the Ohio Legislative Assembly. He lately made a speech in that body complaining bitterly of his arrest and imprisonment, and charging the Government with great inhumanity in depriving him of proper food, and drink (whisky) and even of the Bible.

The last must have been "the unkindest cut of all." While a resident of Washington, this now political anchorite is reputed to have used playing cards much more frequently than any other sort of "book." Nor is it certain that harmless games were the games most indulged in by the honorable Mr. Olds.

The apparent depreciation of the currency, need cause no alarm. In degree it is fictitious. Men speculate in gold as they do in wheat and flour, and its fluctuations are governed by the same laws, mainly.

Prayer for the President.—That earnest and blunt-spoken religious exhorter, Elder Knapp, who is now holding forth every evening at the Wabash Avenue Baptist church in this city, in a prayer the other evening used this language: "O Lord, wilt thou bless President Lincoln? Thou knowest that all the Southern aristocracy and all the rotten portion of the Northern Democracy are down on him. Therefore wilt thou bless him!"

Rosecrans' army is all ready for another advance upon the enemy, and orders for its movement have been issued. The rebel force, which is strongly fortified at Tallahoma, is believed to number 125,000 men.

PHENOMENA.

The five senses are, taken together, a very great institution in human economy. Visual, olfactory, auditory, sensational and gustatory, man is not only a walking miracle, but a stupendous automatic recorder of current sentiment, change and events.

Unless one keeps all these great avenues of information open, one is no competent judge of the capabilities of human nature. If kept in good working order, they are certain to fill the possessor with wonder and astonishment. But if suffered to get clogged by neglect, the life of a man corresponds to the life of an oyster.

When the President proclaimed that on the first day of January, 1863, he would promulgate a decree of freedom to the slaves of rebels, our ears were informed that the effect would be to overrun the free States with negroes, and that in consequence labor would become degraded, as well as scarce, for white folk.

But a still greater and more astonishing fact has become known to us through the olfactory organs of other people; people who have been in a position to make like discoveries from their babyhood up to adult age.

These philosophers likewise inform us that the negro will soon ask to be admitted to the parlor, and to the table with white folk. This would be a great calamity no doubt.

Such are a few of the facts we have gained knowledge of by making careful use of "eyes and ears."

We constantly hear men fixing a time beyond which this war cannot reach. "They might properly name a condition of things beyond the role of which this strife could not penetrate. So long as the causes of war exist so long will the war continue.

Extraordinary Measures.—What do the miscreants herenabouts who are eternally prating of the violation of the rights of traitors, think of the proceedings in reference to such matters in revolutionary times?

In January, 1776, General Washington wrote to Governor Cook, of Rhode Island, informing him what Connecticut had done.

Does it make a man influential to have the influenza?

SCENE IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Speech of a Brave Old Patriot. TERRIBLE PHILIPIC AGAINST TRAITORS.

The Springfield (Illinois) correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, under date of February 14, writes as follows: A great sensation was created by a speech by Mr. Funk, one of the richest farmers in the State, a man who pays over three thousand dollars per annum taxes towards the support of the government.

Mr. Speaker, I can sit in my seat no longer and see such play going on. These men are trifling with the best interests of the country. They should have asses' ears to set off their heads, or they are traitors and secessionists at heart.

Mr. Speaker, you must please excuse me, I could not sit longer in my seat and calmly listen to these traitors. My heart, that feels for my poor country, would not let me.

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Mr. Speaker, these traitors on this floor should be provided with hempen collars. They deserve them. They deserve hanging, I say, raising his voice and violently striking the desk.

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ger and see these scoundrels and traitors work out their hellish schemes to destroy the Union. They have my sentiments; let them one and all make the most of them. I am ready to back up all I say, and I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon.

I never before witnessed so much excitement in an assembly. Mr. Funk spoke with a force of natural eloquence, with a conviction and truthfulness, with a fervor and pathos which wrought up the galleries and even members on the floor to the highest pitch of excitement.

LETTER FROM J. EMBERY, ESQ.

CAMP AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA., February 23, 1863.

To the Editor of the Agitator:

Dear Sir: You see by the caption that I am on sacred soil, out of which they used to make Presidents and mothers of presidents.

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honorable peace. They do not want to go into another battle, for they know that some of their number will never return. But yet if it comes they will not flinch. They will do their whole duty, and trust the result with Him who orders all things in wisdom.

They are all comfortably housed in log tents of their own construction, with brick chimneys, built according to the southern fashion, on the outside; the huts being all alike, 7 by 12 feet, disposed in streets, and all presenting the appearance of a city.

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