

THE AGITATOR
WELLSBORO, PENNA.
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1873.

From the first of July until the publication of this paper, the subscription is paid up to the first day of January, 1874, or paper that date. The price of a copy of the paper will be sent to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Washington's old headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey, were sold at auction the other day, and were purchased by several public spirited gentlemen for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. The present purpose is to hold the property until the Legislature meets, when they hope to sell it to the State, as a sort of political Mecca, we suppose.

And now Iowa has gone and done it, too. The Republican State Convention met last Wednesday and Friday, and placed Governor M. C. Carpenter, by acclamation. The remainder of the ticket was filled out harmoniously and in good style, and then the Republicans of that banner State, who know what Republicanism is, passed some resolutions denouncing "Cred It Mobiler" and the "back-pay steal."

That's what they called it, and probably every member of the late Congress knows what they meant.

The trial of young Walworth began last Tuesday. A jury was obtained that day, and on Wednesday the prosecution quickly put in the evidence proving the homicide. Mr. Beach then opened for the prisoner, indicating the line of defense by stating that it would be shown that the prisoner had not fired until his father had placed his hand to his breast as if to draw a pistol—in other words, that the shooting was done in self-defense. The counsel went on to paint the victim as a man of depraved morals, and when he interrupted by the District Attorney and stopped by the Court. If men may be shot for a gesture, society may as well bid adieu to all thought of security for human life.

Our Libel Law.
The Constitutional Convention now sitting at Philadelphia has recently been engaged in the discussion of the law of libel, and the debate has developed the fact that many of the best known men and ablest jurists of that body are in favor of a sweeping extension of the liberty of the press.

It is mainly the smaller politicians who would still maintain the present restrictions upon the public journals. We don't pause to consider the effect of this, it lies upon the surface, and will be apparent upon a moment's reflection.

We are not of those who would place the power of the press in Pennsylvania in the hands of the few in any other State of the Union, nor for the sake of the press, but because the highest interests of the people demand it; but it seems to us that those interests do not demand quite so sweeping a change as Mr. Dallas proposed. That distinguished lawyer would establish the rule that all papers relating to the conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, should be privileged, and that no recovery be permitted, unless it had in any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, for the publication thereof, except where such papers had been maliciously published, and that malice should not be presumed from the fact of publication. To this proposition the objection was promptly urged that the rules of the common law as regards civil prosecutions are already liberal enough, and all the ways restricting such papers would be struck out. That being done, it is to be feared that the law should meet with further objections.

It is hard to see why the publications enumerated, made without malice, should be declared a crime; and it is equally hard to see why the prosecution should not be required to prove the malice. Why should the printer be an exception to the general innocent until he is proved to be guilty? It is notorious that our present law, as construed by some of our judges, holds the mere fact of publication conclusive evidence of guilt.

But the majority of the Convention thought Mr. Dallas's proposition, even in its amended shape, too liberal, and finally the following clause was adopted:

No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where there is no malice, and no injury, and the publication thereof was not maliciously or negligently made, shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury, in any criminal or civil suit, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, in any other cases.

shores sixty, the stars from the seasonal report of cholera in our midst is making every one feel uncomfortable and desiring of leaving the city to go to some remote corner where the liability of being attacked by cholera is less frequent. As yet there are no cases of cholera reported by the Board of Health, notwithstanding there are cholera symptoms and several have died with complaints similar to that complaint. Within the past few days several new cases of small-pox have broken out, and there is much alarm from that disease as from cholera.

The Texas Board of Commissioners have presented to Secretary Fish a verbal statement of their doings in advance of a formal report. They deny the statements of raids being made into Mexico by Texas, and say that the poverty-stricken "greasers" profess no temptation to outrages of that nature. They have also stated that the Kickapoo lately classified were furnished with arms, ammunition, and provisions by Mexican traders for the purpose of the raid. In the complexity of Mexican official parties in these outrages is strongly indicated, though the general spirit of the Mexican Government is against them. Texas is now a refuge to mounted rangers for the purpose of repressing the disorders, which have risen to such a height that the travel between the Rio Grande and the Neches is very perilous. The damages from these raids already foot up sixty millions of dollars. This matter will lead to the annexation of a large slice of territory to the model Republic.

Pacts developed by the Senate Committee on Transportation indicate that the over-production of breadstuffs in the Northwest is regulating itself by the withdrawal of a portion of the labor hitherto employed in agriculture and entering the mercantile life. An export of about 60 million bushels of wheat out of 240 millions, but we find a powerful and increasing rivalry in the regions of southern Europe and in Egypt. Europe grows nearly her own breadstuffs now; with improved processes of cultivation, now improved to such a degree that Europe now requires only her own contribution will be dispensed with entirely. The Western wheat growing States annually send 75 million bushels to the Eastern manufacturing States. The new manufactures springing up all over the West will soon furnish a market for a greater amount than we now export.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture for 1872, which on account of the hitch between the Senate and the House of Representatives remains unpublished, shows the most profitable wheat culture to have been in Nevada, where the production has been averaged \$4.75. Next stands Massachusetts, \$3.93; Maine, \$3.72; Texas, \$3.52; New Hampshire, \$3.36; Connecticut, \$3.05; Vermont, \$2.74. This high rate of profit is the result of limited supply and large local demand. The area of wheat land in Maine is but 18,192 acres, in three-quarters of a township, and the product but 293,000 bushels. Nevada has but half a township, 13,300 acres, but her product is 314,000 bushels. California, which produced the largest crop—25,000,000 bushels—realized but \$1.54 per acre. The wheat average wheat-producing States show similar results.

The prospect of the fruit crop are decidedly blue. In a large portion of the Northern States the fruit is entirely winter-killed, and in many instances the trees have been destroyed. Apples and pears have suffered from the same ravages. We may look for short fruit supplies during the coming season.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has made great efforts to push his June report through the press in time to take advantage of the fact that the Convention has not yet met. It is not an unenviable task, but has not met an unenviable obstacle in the Government Printing Office. The appropriations for the current fiscal year have run so low that the Commissioner has had to wait until the 1st of July, when the new appropriation becomes available.

Mr. Abbot, Special United States Agent in charge of the Louisiana Territory, has not met an unenviable obstacle in the Government Printing Office. The appropriations for the current fiscal year have run so low that the Commissioner has had to wait until the 1st of July, when the new appropriation becomes available.

It is claimed that the land now being crossed by the Northern Pacific Railroad has been solemnly guaranteed forever to the Northern Sioux Indians by the treaties of 1857 and 1858. As the railroad law has passed anterior to the date of these treaties, it is evident the Government understood that they involved no such obligations on our part. The very serious ferment among the tribes along the northern border has caused the Government some anxiety. Some 2,000 warriors are now on the march as escorts to the railroad, and the region is in a state of high excitement. The Indians rightly apprehend that the construction of the road would frighten away the game. A special Indian war in this region is a contingency by no means remote.

The Thriller of the moment, "The Mystery of the Yellow Room," is the work of the beautiful, may be a narrow river. But it is wide enough that sickness and sorrow, pain and death may not follow us to the world of eternal summer. The flowers fade, the roses of the heart wither, "man grows old and dies," but in the new world, to all the gods, these things shall have passed away. Oh golden hereafter, on whose sunlit mountain tops no shadow shall ever fall!

The Cholera Scourge.
THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.
The American Public Health Association, by its executive committee, presents the following memorandum respecting the cholera epidemic in Louisiana.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE THINKING.
Advice to Young Men.
When you launch your bark upon the great sea of life you may expect to be tempest-tossed, and dashed upon the rocks and shoals of adversity. Success will be yours, but it will be almost as various as the tides that are called to pass upon that point. So far as we know, the question is a novel one, and its judicial solution will be watched with interest by every person interested in the press.

ever blimped the earth commenced the work of thinking at an early age, and as a result of their labor, produced some of the noblest achievements that have ever found a record upon the pages of literature and art. If difficulties attend that seem insurmountable, face them with a will and determination that nothing shall prevent you from surmounting them, and they will vanish like the early mists of the morning before the rising sun. Self-dependence, assiduity, and stability of purpose are requisites for the successful prosecution of any object, whether great or small. No amount of talent, however brilliant, will carry a man to ultimate success in any undertaking without energy and persistent labor. It is the constant falling of the tiny drops of water upon the rock that wears it away. So it is in the constant storing of the mind with useful knowledge for usefulness in the world, and makes him an ornament in society. A single effort will accomplish but little; it is the aggregate of the single drops that makes the mighty ocean.

The principles of intelligent, agreeable and honest industry, whether young or old, has a most salutary effect upon young men. It elevates their thoughts, refines their feelings, and purifies and makes better their natures. As often as possible associate with those who are well educated and refined, especially those who are more advanced than yourself. Their influence and what knowledge you acquire from them will have much to do in moulding your character and developing your talents. converse freely with those who can talk sense with ease and fluency; remembering that conversation is the daughter of reason, the mother of invention, the source of the soul, the commerce of hearts, the inspiration of friendship, and the delightful occupation of mind.

Read the standard works of approved English literature, as your time will allow, and above all do not neglect that highest and best of all texts—the Bible. Acquire an early acquaintance with the writings of Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Milton, Byron, Burke, Johnson, and Dickens; and do not forget to gather up, as a bundle of fragrant herbs, the sweet strains of that sweetest of earthly poets, Thomas Moore.

Be punctilious in your conduct in regard to the progress of events which mark the age in which you are living. Avoid the reading of the light, trivial, moral-corrupting literature (so-called) of the day, and of which there is so much extant. Shut it from your habitations as you would shroud your bosom from the poisonous rays of the sun. Be careful in the selection of your associates. Never associate with the immoral, depraved, or vicious. Never make a promise without the intention of keeping it, and that promise sacred your word, if you are weakly or judiciously. Give to worthy objects and charitable purposes. Live within your income; but if you would not dwarf your soul, do not be mean, miserly, or parsimonious. Encourage modern improvements, inventions, and the enlargement of your mind. In business be prompt in all your engagements, honest and upright in every commercial transaction with your fellow-men. Be constant to remember that civility costs nothing, but produces much by giving you the good will of all those with whom you may have intercourse.

Place your trust in God, and strive with integrity to reach it. Be steady and undeviating as "the needle to the pole," and the glory of grasping the jeweled crest of your brightest visions will not long be denied.

When you have become mature in years, ripe in understanding, and have learned the art of governing your hand and heart of some fair, virtuous woman, and make her the sweet partner of your cares, responsibilities, joys, and sorrows. Do not forget to remember that you and you alone are to live with her, and if you are content that you can and will be happy in each other's love—in short, if you are both satisfied with each other, then you are well matched, and you are well matched. As you value your happiness on earth, never marry a woman whom you do not love, nor one who does not love you. Never marry for money alone; let love, which brings happiness, be the prime motive. Never marry a wasp-waisted, sickly, dottering, and sentimental woman who, when you are full of life, health, and vigor, will plain, good, old-fashioned "common sense"; who knows not all self and fashion, and who knows practically how to keep her own house and preside over its every department; and, above all, one who is devoted to you, and who will retain your love, and stimulate you to the performance of noble and worthy deeds. With such a wife your future will be successful and happy.

The Hereafter.
We learn in the books of stone that the animal and vegetable world have been destroyed many times in the past, from which we conclude that all existing life may likewise become extinct. But the material world may be eternal; and were it to be prepared for another cycle of life, in this sense, be a "new earth," it, perhaps, for the sake of glorified man. Heaven may be nearer by than we have thought.

The Gentle friend who reached the golden valley years ago died with a smile of ineffable joy upon her lips, as though she already felt the thrill of immortality. Her mystic rite, joining between us and the land of the beautiful, may be a narrow river. But it is wide enough that sickness and sorrow, pain and death may not follow us to the world of eternal summer. The flowers fade, the roses of the heart wither, "man grows old and dies," but in the new world, to all the gods, these things shall have passed away. Oh golden hereafter, on whose sunlit mountain tops no shadow shall ever fall!

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the Congress to attend to it before adjournment. The bill, as it stands, is the result of the compromise, and it is to be hoped that it will be passed at least, preserve the peace. Instead of declaring the matter himself, however, he preferred to let the House and the Senate, and the State courts, and has done so.

Monday, the 31st day of July, 1873.
at 10 o'clock a.m., expose to sale and sell the following described real estate:
No. 1.—A lot of land in Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pa., bounded on the north by Water street, on the east by Main street, on the south by Walnut street, and on the west by Water street; being 120 feet on Main street, and 120 feet on Water street; known as the "CONY HOUSE" lot.

The Result of Protection.
Already the English from makers plainly see the handwriting on the wall. Their American trade is fast slipping away, and with good reason they dread the near approach of the day when their States will be their formidable competitor in the common markets of the world. England exported 60,000 tons of iron, and 120,000 tons of pig iron, in the month of April, 1872, and 180,193 tons of rails and 61,488 tons of pig iron during the four months ending April 30, 1873, which was an increase of 50 per cent. over the corresponding month of the preceding year.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.
Mr. Hepworth Dixon, when next he visits America, intends to lecture on the Spanish Republic and the new German Empire.
Oregon papers report the crops good, the wheat yielding 40 bushels per acre, and the corn 50 bushels of grain raised in Umpqua valley.

A widow in Maine has recently worked out a new method for drying wool, or said she had her work better than any man in town.
A Japanese paper states that 389 Japanese students are studying in Europe, America, and Asia, and that only five women figure in this enumeration.

Mrs. Quincy Shaw, daughter of Professor Agassiz, has contributed \$100,000 to the relief of the victims of the cholera epidemic in India. Her father is so deeply interested.

The total amount of Congressional "back pay" returned to the Treasury is \$109,017 3/4. The total amount of Congressional Representatives refusing to take it is 40.
In Pittsburgh recently a committee was appointed at a meeting of citizens to make preliminary arrangements for the celebration of mechanical arts to be held in that city.

Mr. C. G. Canby, brother of the late Gen. Canby, died at the Lehigh Valley Hotel, on the 9th ult. He was made insane by the tragic death of his brother, and died from the effects of the shock to his system.

The San Francisco dispatch says that reports from sixty-nine counties, covering the entire grain-growing section of that State, indicate a prospect of nearly an average yield of wheat. The harvest has already begun in many places. It is estimated that three to four millions of bushels of wheat will be raised in the present year's crop.

The wife of Philip Nunn, formerly of Philadelphia, but since living at Port Morris, N. J., a few days ago became insane, and was taken to the Asylum for the Insane, where she died on the 22nd inst. She was taken there on the 1st inst., and died on the 22nd inst.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
The undersigned, Administrator of said estate, will, on Monday, the 31st day of July, 1873, at 10 o'clock a.m., expose to sale and sell the following described real estate:
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