

THE AGITATOR

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, July 13, 1854.

ANTI-NEBRASKA TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny. FOR SUPREME COURT, DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery.

Valedictory.

Our last issue closed the last volume of the Advertiser. Having disposed of one half of the material and good-will of that paper to M. H. Cobb, it will hereafter be published and known by the name it now bears, under his editorial supervision. It will be furnished to our old patrons and all others who may wish it, on the same terms as heretofore.

To Begin With.

Some pithy paragraphs once wrote—"It is well to strike while the iron is hot;" and immediately added—"but it is better to make the iron hot by striking."

And we enter upon this present undertaking thoroughly convinced of the great practical truth embodied in the final sentence of that paragraph. It is doubtless a pleasant thing to find one's work ready for one's hands—the iron red and glowing from the forge-fire, impracticable for the sledge-hammer;—but if a piece of work is to be performed creditably and well, the material must be prepared by the worker.

There is no striding from the alphabet up to the classics; there is no yanking from the place of labor to the pinnacle of Success. To attain either, is a work of degrees; every step upwards to either goal, must be bought with toil, and the path of the earnest worker in every sphere of labor, is marked by the monuments erected by Energy and Perseverance.

We are at no loss where to begin, nor how to continue. Ambitious and reckless men have furnished us with an abundance of work to do; and with the countenance and co-operation of good friends, we undertake that work cheerfully, never for a moment doubting but that Success will ultimately crown this arduous endeavor. We expect to serve God in laboring for the good of His creatures, and believe there is no more acceptable service.

While the Dagon of Slavery frowns upon the soil that God intended should be free, and exacts its daily sacrifice of human life and liberty, and disregards the most holy obligations between man and his fellow-men, we will not be idle. While the iron is hot, we will strike. We will ultimately crown this arduous endeavor. We expect to serve God in laboring for the good of His creatures, and believe there is no more acceptable service.

"Democracy," as it is "believed and practiced," is but the ass in the lion's skin. It was once that progressive; it is now proved retrogressive. We do not remember when it moved forward, though it revolves around the star of self-interest as does the earth around the sun. True Democracy is just taking firm root in this Northern soil. It is springing thriftily in McKean, Potter and Bradford, and we can only help water the germ already quickened in Tioga. This is our object, and our motto—"Heaven prosper the Right!"

We have adopted a name indicative of the course we intend to pursue. Without agitation, no good thing ever accrued to Man. It gave us Christianity in the place of bigoted Phariseism; the Reformation, erected this nation into a powerful independent State from a dependent colony, and with the blessing of Providence upon the efforts of good men, it shall yet strike the fetters from the limbs of the millions who groan beneath the driver's lash and the iron rule of Intemperance.

We shall support Judge Pollock for State Executive, not as a distinctive Whig, but as an uncompromising enemy to the Slave power, and as possessing the manly independence to "speak his mind." Our old friend, Bigler, in his greed for place, is too cowardly to show his sentiments in regard to the most important questions of the day. The hero of a pocket veto, and the author of a non-committal letter upon the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, is utterly unworthy and unwelcome to the friends of Pennsylvania; we will permit him to retire to the shade of Clearfield next January, that his pure breeze may not be an antidote to the corrupt atmosphere in which he has moved for the past two and a half years.

We support Pollock in preference to Mr. Potts, the Free Soil candidate for the same office, not because we are unworthy of the high trust, but that we deem it impossible for him to do great good. A portion of the anti-Nebraska element of the former State is absolutely necessary that Mr. Bigler be permitted to retire from public places to the spot that certain corrupt influences may subside, and that a true expression of the sentiment of the people of this Commonwealth, in reference to the infamous Nebraska measure may be had.

Consistency Agrand. There is a class of politicians who are sharp at detecting holes in the elbows of other people's coats. Continually seeking to accumulate capital by crying the delinquencies of others, they afford the daily example of the ancient gentleman who saved at the expense while himself unconscious that his savings were vanishing at the bung with a liberal interest added.

We were reminded of this species of economy recently, while perusing the Harrisburg Union of the 5th inst. In a blind, out-of-way article directed against Native Americans in general and against the Union in particular, the editor shows that while his vigilance, whetted by interest, he sometimes allows a generous sentiment to escape him; though in justice it must be admitted that his bias is evidently accidental, and his nature not such as to lead to his proper development, or a just application of its principles.

The Union is truckling for foreign votes at the coming election. It is supposed to be under contract to Gov. Bigler's dirty work, and a more faithful servant need not be asked for. It says that the foundations of our present form of government are based upon the "services, merits and patriotism of foreigners." Now, this is partly true; but the facts do not warrant such a sweeping assertion. We do not believe that foreigners desire to insult the memory of the three hundred thousand brave men who sacrificed all for their country in the "time that tried men's souls." But the Union in trying to conciliate foreigners and mold them to its purposes, gives them credit for more than they do, or can justly claim in the establishment of our national independence. We are willing to divide the spoils; but do not forget that there are some native citizens who by some means have been led to think that their fathers, too, helped to lay the foundations of these institutions and cemented them with their blood.

The main point upon which we intended to touch is this: Under the caption of "Democracy," the Union says—"Civil, political and religious freedom consists in the guarantee of EQUAL RIGHTS to ALL citizens." Who does not profess to believe this? Yet how few act by action that their belief extends beyond profession? Now the paper in question thinks it exceedingly cruel and unjust to deprive any citizen of this Union of any portion of his rights without just cause. It does not think anything cruel or unjust in the buying and selling of men, women and children. It does not think there is anything wrong in the strong man's putting his hand upon the weak brother and saying—"you are mine—you and yours, so long as I can make your bone and sinew profitable!" Oh no! the tender-hearted Union does not see anything worth denouncing in this. It is conveniently obtuse in regard to this binding of three millions of God's creatures soul and body. It can see no breach of that sacred guarantee of EQUAL RIGHTS to ALL citizens, in chattelizing and scourging men, women and children.

Why does not the Union see in this a breach of that guarantee? Because it professes "to go where democratic principles point the way;" and because the kind of democratic principle which selfishness always has and ever will "point the way" is self-interest. In democratic principles have quality of scope and object. Upon one hand they would rear a temple dedicated to universal freedom, while they would force fetters for the limbs of unresisting millions upon the other. They would have millions upon the right hand singing praises to liberty, and upon the left, other millions helpless and groaning in the meshes of an almost hopeless bondage. They would have more: they ask those who are celebrating their own emancipation from chains, lend a hand in shackling their weaker fellows, and sanction the action of those, who, in violation of a solemn promise, have thrown down the barrier erected against the aggressions of Slavery upon free soil. And all this they would have men do, because, forsooth, the unity of a rotten party depends upon living such a monstrous lie between principle and action. And these are democratic principles! Let them be crucified!

The Washington correspondent of that sheet says that the Nebraska bill does not legislate for Slavery. But who that has read the offending section of that measure believes such a declaration? In the name of common sense, what is legislation for Slavery? If the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was not direct legislation for the Slave power, then the enactment of that restriction, as a sequence, could not have been legislation against it. And if this latter be true, why was the South so clamorous for its repeal as "unjust, unconstitutional and oppressive?" Verily, here is some leaking at the bung, and a miserable fallacy besides.

There is one item which the Union and its clique have accepted as their guiding star on the road to a ruinous destiny. That is Slavery propagandism. Winking at the "peculiar institution" is no longer tolerated. Nothing less than swearing to support the Constitution as Douglas and the Administration understand it, can render any man worthy of ranking as one of "unfettered" in this fast age.

A Good Sign.—A Mass Meeting of the Old Line Democracy was held at the Court House on the 6th inst., to express disapprobation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. DAVID WILMOT, in an able and forcible speech, directed against the Slave power, which was listened to with great attention and elicited much applause. Resolutions expressing unqualified disapprobation of the Nebraska bill, and recommending that this question be made a decided issue in the election of State and County officers the coming fall, were unanimously adopted. A resolution in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law was also adopted without a dissenting voice.

So much for the "Old Line" of Tioga, and we do hope that their example may be speedily imitated by their brethren throughout the State. We feel to congratulate our Democratic friends upon their promised deliverance from the gloom of party superstition. We welcome you back to the sunlight of Reason. Do not let it be recorded of you—"they promised much, and performed little."

QUERY.—Is it true that there is a by-law of this borough requiring lecturers on scientific subjects to procure a license for the privilege of teaching more in one evening (if they understand their business) than would ordinarily be learned in a month from books, or at an ordinary school?

We are obliged to discourage unprofitable exhibitions. This paper shows, in various places, and slight of hand performances, which is all very well. But if lectures on scientific subjects come within the scope of this law, we shall urge its immediate repeal, even as we do that of the Nebraska bill. There should be no restrictions upon the means of diffusing useful knowledge.

Those of our readers who have business in Coarso, should not forget to stop at the Dickinson House, where the best of Hotel accommodations may be found. There is always in the field—and ready for action. His table is furnished in the best manner, and his humor is the best digestive agent with which we are acquainted. Call and see him.

Significant.—The Postmaster at Chicago has established a paper to sustain the Nebraska bill, all the other city papers being opposed to that measure. To give it character and spirit, it is dubbed "Young America"—after a fashionable rumber owned by the proprietors. This is perfectly proper; it identifies the Administration with the run interest, and leaves no room to doubt the color and character of those nondescript yclept—"doughfaces." Wonder if the next territorial bill, will have a section especially protective of the run interest?

Account.—The Democratic Union delivers itself as follows in reference to the coming election: "We are on the eve of an important election in this State. The enemies of the Democratic party have formed new issues. Persecution for conscience sake enters largely into the principles asserted by them. Their banner—against all foreigners, is inscribed on their banner—down with the Constitution in their watchword—civil, servile war, blood and carnage, their avowed object."

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Resolved, That as a portion of the people of the Free States will never consent to the admission of any State from the Territory in which it was prohibited by the Act of 1820, unless Slavery shall be forever excluded therefrom.

Resolved, That the attempt to extend Slavery over a vast region from which it was excluded by law, with the consent of the slave-holding States, ought to awaken the people of the Free States to the aggressive character of Slavery as a Political power, and to unite them in determined hostility to its existence in any Territory now possessed, or which may hereafter be acquired by the United States.

Resolved, That we avow our determination to stand by the compact already made, creating an inequality of Representation in favor of the Slave States now in the Union, yet a decent self-respect forbids the extension of a principle so opposed to the formation of any political connection with countries not now in the Union upon such unequal terms.

Resolved, That the Law known as the Fugitive Slave Law, should be modified so far as to provide for the "Habeas Corpus" and Trial by Jury, in the place where the person claimed as a Slave is found—holding as we do, that self-judgment is to be feared, from the prejudices in favor of Liberty in the Free States, than from the opposite prejudice in the Slave States.

Resolved, That our Institutions of Government are in imminent danger of subversion from the alarming encroachments of the slave power—that its destructive and revolutionary policy can no longer be doubted or denied. That it boldly aims at the overthrow of all the great principles of Liberty and equality upon which the government was originally based, and at the establishment upon this continent of a mighty slave oligarchy; that it is the principle duty of the freemen of the republic, in view of the peril and danger that surround us, to lay aside all minor party disputes, and to unite in political action, and reserve the government from the control of the Slavery Propaganda, and present its proposition to purposes of slavery extension and aggrandizement, and that to this end our first effort should be directed to the ignominious defeat and overthrow of the present national administration by striking down, at the ballot box, every candidate presented for our suffrages whose position of alliance, and friendship with the national administration is open to suspicion and eventually to place all the departments of our National and State governments in the hands of fearless and incorruptible lovers of Freedom.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Hon. G. A. Grow, our able Representative in Congress, and especially his opposition to the repeal of Missouri-restrictions, deserves and has his unqualified approval; and whereas, this is not a time to prefer new men to the tried, the true and the faithful; therefore, we will use our best endeavors to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the newspapers of this Congressional District, and of Harrisburg. (Signed by the Officers.)

Mass Meeting of the Old Line Democracy. At a Democratic Mass Meeting held at the Court House in Wellsborough, July 6, 1854, to express their disapprobation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, &c., Hon. R. G. WHITE was chosen President, and the following named gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents: OLIVER ELLIOTT, VINE DEW, WALDO MAY, DANIEL ANGELL, EDWIN ROYCE, ISRAEL MERRICK, WM. W. McDUGALL, HENRY H. POTTER, JAMES P. MAGILL, ISRAEL P. KEENEY, LEWIS DARLING and JAMES LOWREY. Edward Maynard and Alanson E. Niles were appointed Secretaries.

Upon the organization of the meeting a motion was made by S. F. WILSON, Esq., that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. Whereupon the Chair appointed the following as that committee: S. F. Wilson, C. H. Seymour, A. J. Soffel, H. W. Williams and Dr. A. Humphrey. After which Hon. DAVID WILMOT was introduced, and, in his happy style, delivered a very effective address, taking high and strong grounds, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the aggressive and growing power of the slave interest. Upon his conclusion the following resolutions were presented by the committee and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, so far as it was accomplished by Southern votes, was a breach of faith; and, so far as it was accomplished by the influence of a Northern President, and the votes of Northern representatives, a base betrayal of the rights of Northern freemen.

Resolved, That as members of the Democratic party we protest against the interpolation of the doctrine of slavery extension into the Democratic creed. That a doctrine so repugnant to the principles of humanity, morality and religion; so subversive of the rights of man, and so dangerous to the perpetuity of our government, cannot meet the approval of the masses of intelligent freemen in the Northern States.

Resolved, That the aggressive spirit of slavery can be checked only by a manly and determined opposition on the part of the free population of the Northern States. That to this end rigorous efforts should be made to defeat, at the ballot box, all candidates for office, whether County, State or National, who are known to favor the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That the election of Northern men to official stations who are favorable to Southern interests, (Northern men with Southern principles) will be proclaimed to the world as a Nebraska victory, and inevitably lead to the eventual triumph of the slave power, and the prostration of the true principles of government.

Resolved, That the President and Secretaries of this meeting be appointed a committee to address such of the candidates on the Democratic State ticket as have not publicly expressed their views upon this subject, requesting their opinions upon the question involved in the Nebraska and Kansas bill fully and explicitly, and that we will not support any candidate whose answer is not in accordance with the views here expressed, and who will not pledge himself to use his utmost influence to

Resolved, That the repeal of that Prohibition by the Nebraska and Kansas bill is destructive of mutual confidence between the States of this Union—is exposing the Union to imminent danger—is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of natural justice, and is destructive of all confidence in the integrity, good faith, and honor of the National and State Government, favoring such repeal.

Resolved, That the people of the Free States ought at once to take any and all proper measures in their power, to produce a repeal of as much of the Nebraska and Kansas bill as abrogates the Prohibition of Slavery contained in the Act of 1820, and to labor at all times until the prohibition shall be restored.