

THE AGITATOR

WELLSBORO, PA. Thursday Morning, Sept. 7, 1854.

ANTI-NEBRASKA TICKET.

- FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE DARRIE, of Allegheny. FOR SUPREME COURT, DANIEL H. SHYER, of Montgomery. PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR CONGRESS, GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna. Anti-Nebraska County Ticket. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, Thomas L. Baldwin, of Tioga. FOR PROTHONOTARY, John F. Donaldson, of Wellsboro. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, William D. Bailey, of Wellsboro. FOR COMMISSIONER, O. B. Wells, of Jackson. FOR AUDITOR, A. E. Niles, of Charleston.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, Name, Amount. Lists names like Geo. W. Davis, Jno. Jenkins, J. C. Edgett, G. T. Mathews, etc.

The Prospect.

The Free Democratic Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 30th ult., withdrew their State ticket, and passed resolutions recommending Judge Pollock to the suffrages of all Free Democrats in this Commonwealth. In this, the Convention evinced much wisdom and sagacity, and removed the principal obstruction in the way of a thorough anti-Nebraska triumph that existed. The course is now clear, and victory over a bad principle got forward under the patronage of a rotten party, made corrupt by power and powerful by corruption, rendered certain. No one doubted the soundness of either, or all of the Free Democratic candidates on the most important questions of the day—non-slavery extension and Prohibition—but it has all the while been evident that it was not possible for them to unite any considerable portion of the anti-Nebraska strength at the ballot-box—at least, not so great a proportion as could be united by Judge Pollock and his associates.

It needs no argument to prove that no good anti-Nebraska man can honestly give his vote or his influence in favor of Gov. Bigler. He is as thoroughly committed for that bad measure, and for its god-father—the Administration—as he can be for any measure an adherent or opposition to which threaten to mar his plans of personal aggrandizement. It is idle to talk of rooting up an evil with one hand while awarding it sunshine and summer rain with the other. There is no half-way policy that comes up to the exigency of this Present. There is no supporting an anti-Nebraska head while a Nebraska heart beats below. To be consistent, it seems that no man opposed to Slavery aggression can vote for Bigler.

It is not pretended that all who claim to be opposed to the Douglas infamy must vote for Pollock in order to be consistent. By no means. Some grains of allowance must be thrown in, to preserve a fair average. There are some who pretend to be with the people, for the furtherance of unworthy ambitions. There was a hypocritical Judas among the spoolies, and the "thirty pieces of silver" have a host of admirers in the political world. We had no reference to such as these when we spoke of consistency. They will vote as policy seems to dictate.

On the Temperance question Gov. Bigler is equally objectionable. He cannot say what his action on a Prohibitory Law would be when a committee of his fellow-citizens solicit his opinion upon that important subject, yet has satisfied John Chambers that he would approve a Right of Search Prohibitory law. The Chambers letter does not clear up the fog that hovers about the Governor's dubious position.

We cannot agree with the Bradford Reporter that it is wrong to make temperance an issue in a political campaign. It is well enough to talk of preserving that question pure from political corruption; but if the question is to be decided at the ballot-box, it must go into the political arena and take its chance with other issues. We have no fear that it will become corrupted or prostituted by bad men to base purposes, to any great extent. We believe that the inherent virtue of the reform will suffice to keep it pure under all adverse circumstances. True, it will be used as a hobby by some; so is every thing that is dignified with the name of Religion. But does that render true religion less pure?—less to be venerated and practiced? We think not.

The People's Choice for Congress.

The Bradford Reporter copies our remarks upon the occasion of raising Mr. Grow's name as the head of our paper as the people's choice for Congress, and adds:

Public opinion has long since pointed to the return of Mr. Grow, as an inevitable result. A result not brought about by political cunning, but in the face of the wishes of aspirants and the enmity of a spontaneous offering to his independence, by rightness and ability. The constituency he represents are not the people to permit merit to go unrewarded, nor allow dictation or intrigue from any quarter to strike down a faithful Representative, whose only crime, that he has truly and honorably represented public sentiment at home.

If any Congressional aspirant, or any mole-creeper in political intrigues doubts that Mr. Grow has the approbation of nine-tenths of the people of this District, for his Congressional conduct, let them make the issue. Trot out your opposing candidate, whether he be Simon pure Nebraska, ring streaked, or speckled, and see what the Tenth of October will decide. Any gentleman coveting the honor of being badly beaten, has an opportunity—Don't let it slip at once.

We doubt whether any gentleman is covetous enough of defeat to take the field against Mr. Grow—we wish, for the sake of a little spice, that some gentlemen would venture to make the issue.

While speaking of this matter, it is proper to notice the novel instructions given to the conferees by the Tioga Convention. They were instructed to vote for Mr. Grow, provided that the other conferees should pledge their respective districts to support a Tioga for the same office, for the three terms next succeeding that for which it is proposed to nominate Mr. Grow. This seems rather uncalled for and inappropriate under the present circumstances. It is scarcely to be expected that such an emergency as now exists will arise in another decade, at least. It is worthy of consideration, that all rewards should be proportioned to the action calling it forth. Mr. Grow stood up to his duty like a true man when many shrank back, afraid of the uphired rod of a reckless and tyrannical Administration, or dodged, at the bidding of a short-sighted policy. Yet, if the people of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna are willing to come up to the demands of the Tioga Convention, we can see nothing in it to object to; but if, in making the demand, the leaders in that Convention intended to lead away from the true appreciation in which Mr. Grow is held by the people of this County, and to signify that the claims of any man in this, or any other county in the District to an equal term with him in Congress, were to form an important part in the agreement to his nomination, it was bad policy. There should be no conditions to his nomination—at least, no condition like that attempted to be imposed.

But there can be no formidable opposition arrayed against the people's candidate. He will be returned to the place he has so honored, by a larger majority than ever. The people have decided this already in Mass meeting, and their decision is in itself a victory.

The Governor at Montrose.

We have read a report of the Governor's speech at Montrose, as reported in both the Register and Democrat, and comparing it with his speech in Fulton county, we are at a loss how to decide as to what His Excellency's forte consists in—bunkum or whipping His Satanic Majesty "around the stump." Certainly, if he uttered his honest sentiments in Fulton county, he did not speak very plainly at Montrose. In Fulton, relative to the Nebraska question, he said: "The republican principle of self-government was the leading feature of the compromise of 1820: it was incorporated in the Nebraska bill, he would defend that bill as being founded upon the great principle of self-government."

Now, isn't that as flat an endorsement of the Nebraska infamy as can be required by Pierce, Douglas & Co? But hear what he said at Montrose the other day. We copy from a report approved by the Governor himself:

"I would have organized the territories, could I have controlled it, and not have disturbed the Missouri line."

The italics are not ours. Now the Governor is desperately in love with the doctrine of "popular sovereignty,"—endorsed and defended it in 1851, and in 1854 will not abandon it. Yet the Governor knows very well that when the Missouri bill passed and thereby abrogated the Missouri line, that this "popular sovereignty" doctrine was said to have triumphed. Then why did he say that he would not have disturbed the Missouri line had it been for him to say? He, a supporter of the Nebraska bill and still a friend of the Compromise of 1820! Oh, Consistency! Thou art indeed a jewel.

Will Mr. Chase see to it that this grand oversight of the Governor's is retrieved? Will he come out like an honest man and acknowledge that he was wrong in his estimate of Mr. Bigler's character?—He labored hard to convince the freemen of Susquehanna county that they might safely swallow him, without patronizing the national Administration. This is like the label on a box of sugar coated pills—"warranted free from any bad taste in the mouth."

The effect on the stomach being like the book eaten by one of the Scripture worthies—probably.

We fully endorse the Democrat's opinion of the Governor's effort at Montrose—"He outstripped himself!"

It is a generally admitted fact that insanity often proceeds from contemplating imaginary evils than real ones. The contentions of an anonymous writer in last week's Eagle, are additional evidence of its soundness. We had thought to let the anonymous scribbler that find vent for their burning indignation in our neighbor's sheet, fret it out, without notice. It is unpleasant for an unarmed man to be subjected to the combined assaults of the two-edged sword of sarcasm and the 42 pounder of logic in the hands of such a skillful warrior as the letter "H," without essaying to defend himself. Such terrible, such withering sarcasm as H, deals in, is without parallel in these poor, matter-of-fact times. When we glanced down his burning column, we involuntarily exclaimed—"Lo! the avenging shade of Randolph of Roanoke, has come back to vex us, his blade rendered keener from contact with immortality!" Yet, in the language of Webster—"we still live."

We cannot take back one word of what we have said about the Tioga Convention—not a word. If H, or any other lump of stupidity, wishes to misrepresent what we did say, very well; such is the depravity of human nature in some of its explications, and we must bear our part of its spite. We did not, as H, intimates, call any member or nominee of that convention a "ninnyhammer," and our best answer to the many vague, and utterly false charges made in H's article, is to refer the public to just what we did say, of that Convention in these columns. We have only to quote H's, fears on one point, by saying that we do not expect, or wish the "unfriendly" to "swallow" Judge Pollock. He is wanted for a Governor, and not to undergo the Tom Thumb process. Will H, tell us what kind of rhetorical enters into his "possessive and restrictive" process? The proceedings of the anti-Nebraska County Convention will be found in another column. Upwards of 70 delegates were in attendance.

Anti-Nebraska Convention.

The Delegates elected in pursuance to the call for an Anti-Nebraska County Convention to be held at Wellsboro, on the 5th inst., met and organized by electing S. E. ENSWORTH, President, and J. C. WHITTAKER, Vice President, J. Keiser and C. O. Braz Secularies.

On motion of Joel Parkhurst, Wm. McDougall, C. C. Green, J. C. Hurd, and C. O. Eiz were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. They reported the following which were considered and adopted:

Resolved; That the union of freeman, without regard to former political attachments is the only safety for freedom.

Resolved; That we will support no man for County, State or National office who is not actively and heartily in favor of a positive law prohibiting slavery in all our territories, and opposed to the admission of any more Slave States.

Resolved; That we demand the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, as unconstitutional and oppressive.

Resolved; That we rejoice at the result of the late Elections in Connecticut and Iowa, and will endeavor to follow their example.

Resolved; That we are in favor of the immediate enactment of the "Maine, or prohibitory liquor law" as a measure demanded by the most vital public and dearest private interests.

Resolved; That we shall regard the vote to be taken, at the next general election, on the subject of a prohibitory liquor law as an authoritative instruction to the Legislature which they will be bound to obey.

Resolved; That we invite all our neighbors and fellow-citizens to unite with us in carrying out the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved; That a Standing Committee of seven be appointed by the committee on resolutions to act in the call of future meetings.

On motion the Convention proceeded to make the following nominations:

For Representative—THOS. L. BALDWIN, of Tioga, received 58 votes and was declared duly nominated.

For Prothonotary, &c.—J. F. DONALDSON, of Wellsboro, received 41 votes and was declared nominated.

Register, &c.—W. D. BAILEY, of Wellsboro, received 59 votes and was declared nominated.

Commissioner—O. B. WELLS, of Jackson, received 29 votes and was declared nominated.

Auditor—A. E. NILES was nominated by acclamation.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Standing Committee for the ensuing year:—Laugher Baché, C. O. Eiz, S. E. Ensworth, J. C. Whittaker, Edwin Royce, G. W. Stanton, and W. W. McDougall.

The following are the nominees of the Tioga Convention:—J. W. RYON, of Lawrenceville. Prothonotary—J. F. DONALDSON, of Wellsboro. Register, &c.—J. P. MASTILL, of Wellsboro. Commissioner—ANDREW MURDOCH, of Jackson. Auditor—A. E. NILES, of Charleston.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MESSRS. DAILY & CO.—Yes—"The Fugitive Slave Law is ignored—why?" I cannot tell to a certainty, because I do not know the secret history of the getting up of the resolutions. No doubt there was a well considered getting up, as was apparent from the fact that before the committee retired, it was announced to the convention that they were "all prepared."

One of the committees, at least, is an indignant opposer of the Fugitive Slave Law, and he certainly did not forget it; nor is it reasonable to believe that the subject was not deliberated upon; whereas I conclude that the ignoring had policy in it. What policy? Not a desire for present harmony; for the convention would willingly have condemned that odious measure, and its introduction as a subject of censure, would have been palatable to a large majority. Their policy looked further ahead—to the harvest of the present sowing. A "Paddy" with his flying machine, as the story goes, forgot the prevalence of gravitation, and well nigh broke his neck in the "lighting." Not so with our wire working friends. They are religious believers in the power of terrestrial attraction. They do not entertain the idea of a sustained flight. Fools if they did; while in fellowship with the national party, and actually controlled, in part, at least, by the friends of Bigler & Co.!

Good lighting ground is therefore a prime desideratum. And what so eligible as the Baltimore platform? Is the party ready for any other platform? Will it be, while it maintains its national character? Our friends know that it will not; and hence they dared not "spit upon" that platform. So, too, thought the Hon. G. A. Grow when he voted against leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. The Tioga democrats—the leaders I mean—have no desire to be isolated from the great national party. They have taken a "considerable" flight to gratify the popular sentiment; and give an airing to their own better instincts; but they have left open, behind them, a scutcheon door, through which they will skulk down to the old positions. Thus will they strangle "our thunder" under the pretense of wielding it. Is it not time the spirit of freedom had a body of its own, obedient to its proper nature?

Many politicians, entertaining strong anti-slavery sentiments, appear to hope much from the policy of acting, at present, solely on the ground of opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They believe that "Anti-Nebraska drilling" will prepare the people for a more thorough and ultra resistance to the slave power, but they think the time has not come when higher ground can be successfully maintained. I can well allow these considerations, as an excuse for those whose temperaments forces them to rely upon mere tactics, rather than upon the power of truth, and whose main idea of success, is an election; victory, gained by cunning management. I will even admit that the policy of "drilling" in the "awkward squad" of a pro-slavery army, is as yet a matter of speculation; about which there may be a sincere difference of opinion. It is said that Hungary is having her "soldiers of freedom" drilled in the armies of Austria; and that they will some day convert the whole Austrian

Correspondence of the Buffalo Democracy.

Blossburg Coal Glass Manufacture. (See Walker's Tariff.)

About 1790, Colman & Ellis, the former an iron master, the latter a surveyor, entered some thousands of acres of land in this vicinity, then known to contain Coal. At various times other entries were made, and the existence of coal in this region gradually became generally known, giving increased value to the lands. Purchases of interest in coal lands and attempts to open mines were natural results. These continued until some 20 years since, when capitalists of Philadelphia and New York, made a purchase and secured Railroad Charters in Pennsylvania and New York, from the Road now running from Corning up the Tioga River. With great trouble and under many embarrassments, the Road was finally completed in 1830. This was accomplished through the exertions of James R. Wilson, Esq., the President of the Railroad Company, and I regret to say, that Mr. Wilson, reaped a rich reward for his enterprise and public spirit in great pecuniary embarrassment, and the gratitude of the citizens of Tioga Village. He, like many other enterprising men, allowed his public spirit instead of his interests, to govern him; and he became personally liable for a Road which was constructed some ten years in advance of the public necessity for it. For when the road was completed, and the Coal sent to market, so little prepared were the public, that Coal which cost \$2.50 delivered at Corning, was with great difficulty sold for even its freight, and but a limited demand for it existed even at that rate. Under such a state of things, embarrassment, loss, ruin, followed. Those who had nobly embarked Capital in a laudable attempt to develop the resources of this rich Coal basin, had only the consolation of knowing that they were ten years in advance of their time.

The road and mines being open, the supply of coal was for some years greater than the demand. This however increased yearly, and latterly with great rapidity. As the superior quality of the coal became known, especially did it work its way into Iron manufactures and shops where wrought iron is made, till now there is scarcely a Blacksmith between Albany and Chicago who does not lay in his supply of "Blossburgh." The reason of this high appreciation of this fuel, is, that it is quite free from sulphur, and unlike the coal sold at Erie and Cleveland, it makes on the forge a "hollow fire"—that is, the outside of the fire is a crust by the welding or melting together of the coal. This crust retains the greatest amount of heat inside, just where it is wanted, to impart to the iron the greatest heat in the shortest time. For smith's purposes this Blossburgh coal is unrivaled, and will ever be in demand. And for ages to come, these mines will be able to afford an adequate supply of the article. This basin is some six miles by ten, and being intersected in numerous places by deep cut streams, affords numerous places for entries, and give ample drainage without cost. There are several different seams of coal, of which but three are at present worked. They are of similar character—generally three feet in thickness—nearly continuous, and free from faults.

The Railroad which was originally constructed with the narrow track and flat bar, has recently been relaid with heavy T rails, and made six feet gauge, to correspond with the "N. Y. & E." and "Buffalo and Corning." This dispenses with the necessity of reloading at Corning. The road is capable of transporting an almost indefinite quantity of coal. At the present time there are two mines in operation, and both are vigorously prosecuted. The one at Blossburgh has been in operation, 14 years, and is worked by W. M. Major, Esq., under the management of James H. Gulick, Esq. He is an energetic business man, and accomplished gentleman, long familiar with the mining business, and early identified with the operation in this Valley. Mr. G. is ably seconded by John James, a thorough bred Welsh miner, who has opened his mine in a scientific manner, and works it economically and with energy. There are now about 125 persons employed in it.

The miners earn on an average each \$10 per week, after paying their boys for "outing" out their Coal 8 or 10 shillings per day. Seventy-five cars of five tons each are dispatched daily to Corning. Cost of mining is 10 shillings per ton—freight to Corning \$1.20. The other mine is situated four miles above Blossburgh, on Morris Run, and is owned by the Tioga Transportation Company. It is a recently opened work, to which the Railroad has been extended. From this mine 30 cars of three tons each are daily dispatched to Corning, and preparations are now being made to open a new mine, and to reopen one which has remained for some years idle. The demand for coal is rapidly increasing. This will lead to an increased activity in mining operations, and consequently to increased prosperity in this region. The fire clays of this Coal Basin, are found to be of superior quality. Fire brick are now extensively manufactured here by Mr. Gulick, which stand high where they have been used, and in some instances they have been tried alongside of the famous "Stourbridge" with satisfaction. There are two glass works here both "blown out," owing to losses consequent upon the low prices at which French Glass is imported by that Democratic Tariff of '48. The materials for glass making are abundant, and produce a glass of the very best quality, and had the Tariff of '42 been continued, the glass business of this region would have grown to an extent requiring hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital, and giving employment to make hundreds of laborers. What an unmitigated curse upon the industry of this State of Pennsylvania is the Walker Tariff—passed in the State by the casting vote of the Vice President, and he a Pennsylvania.

Here too is a Rolling Mill standing idle. It was stopped because of the low prices at which English Car Irons were sold—prices lower than the cost of its production—another beautiful result of Walker's Tariff and Dallas, casting vote.

Here too is a Blast Furnace. It was "blown out" for the reason that its product cost more than "Scotch Pig" was sold for in the market. There is a foundry here too.

Perfectly Correct.—The Jones County Agricultural Society of Iowa, among other sapient resolutions, has resolved, that the inability of a wife to make bread is a sufficient ground for divorce. This is a noble vindication of man's rights. If a woman cannot make her bread either by darning stockings, tending the babies, overseeing the household or economizing the family outlay, she is a bad partner, and the senior of the firm should dissolve as quick as possible. —Phil. Sun.

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