# TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR

Correspondence of the Bro. Reg-Waiteloroven, Tioga Co., Pa., August 14 1864.

Tar . 19 (1)

Te de suiville de la Fill

that the "live", men in other, parts of the bestate would be interested in hearing, from 1) the " Morthers tier," especially as we have a more been behind in any good work, "strange things "citie come adaily to the ear, of the powers that he fore some time to come, and from prosent indications, you may safely conclude that not a single county of the majority.

A call is issued and signed by hundreds of Democrats and Whige, in this county, for a County Convention, on the 5th of September. In some of the largest towns, not a half a dozen will refuse to sign the call. A large number of the leading Democrats took part in the meetings, where it was voted unanimously that "the union of freemen without regard to old party attachments was the only safety for freedom" and, here there is practicallya fusion. Even now, Bigler has not practically, any organ, and two weeks from now, I think he will not have nominally, in this strong Democratic county.

Every intelligent man knows that the old party questions are not at issue; and the Bigler State Committee acknowledge it by not referring to any of them in their late att-

. You probably heard of Judge Knox's visit to this county, and advising the Democrats to-acquiesce, and finally offering to procure a louer from Gov. Bigler declaring that he was opposed to the passage of the Nebraska " fraud." but he was told that was not the practical question now. We must have candidates that were in favor of the immediate restoration of the Missouri restriction. But that was going too far for the wily politician. The Honorable Judge dure not pledge the Honorable Governor to take any such position. We had great regard for Judge Knox, and great hopes of his future usefulness; but all such "hopes are fled." He is a native of this county, and received more than his party vote when running for Judge. He is considered a man of more ability far than Mr. Bigler, but he did not alter the course of a man in this or Potter county, so unpopular was his mission.

In McKean county the Nebraska men have no organ, but a strong Temperance and Anti-Slavery paper is flourishing there. You know that Potter has not " put her light under a bushel" for a number of years; and, Lirust, will protest stronger than ever this

The indignation is so hot in Bradford covnty that former party shackles have perished. Resnectfully, in the flames. NOW OR NEVER.

SUPPORTING THE HONOR OF THE STATE.

### The Parker Giris.

The Democratic State Committee in enumerating the many public service of Gov. Bigler, allude to his noble defence of the honor of the State, when Governor Lowe of Maryland, refused to deliver up the notorious Mc-Creary, who stood charged with the abducton of the two colored girls from Chester county,—Elizabeth and Rachel Parker. We think the Committee are hard pushed when they are obliged to refer to that letter as an when we consider the contemptuous manner in which it was treated by Governor Lowe, and the suddenness with which Governor Bigler dropped the subject when he found it to be distasteful to his Southern allies. The sovereignty of the State had been invaded by a notorious outlaw-two of its citizens entitled to the protection of the laws, had them had been sold and sent to New Orleans cause and author of all these atrocities, was demanded in the name of our violated and insulted laws, and the State of Maryland refuses to remand him for trial, Governor Bigfor tamely contents himself with a simple letter to the Executive of that State, acknowledging it to be an infringement of our Conatimional rights as well as all our ideas of justice. And here he drops the subject! Gov. Lowe refuses to return McCreary, and not a whimper escapes the high dignitury in whose hands the people of Pennsylvania had entrusted its dignity and honor. McCreary goes at large, boasting of his triumph over the laws of our State, and we know not when he will again cross our borders, invade our houses, and carry off our citizens, as he has frequently done heretofore. Any other man but Governor Bigler would have made the insulting conduct of Governor Lowe, the subject of an indignant appeal to the People or of a message to the Legislature. The refusal of Gov. Lowe to obey the national compact would have been held up to the centhe insult, and in his message at the ensuing an old fogy Judiciary behind. It has been a standof the conduct of Maryland, or in vindication of the rights of our State, -indeed the sub- up to the Supreme Court, and best you there, any ject is not mentioned! So much for this praise of the Covernor by this redoubtable and long-winded committee! Were the State of Pennsylvania to refuse to deliver up the abductor of a slave, we should never hear the last of it, and the Union would be endangered; our rulers quell the gathering storm and our wrongs go unavenged!

THE WOLFHOROUGH GIRLS.-A corper. pondent of The Exeter (N. H.) News Letter; writing from Wolfborough, speaks of the girls in that vicinity thus: "The young lades here are good looking, and are as backling anyoung bears, and I suppose about as good at hugging. They climb the moun, tains with the facility and speed of colts."

There is a man somewhere is America who is so tall that he is obliged to run up a ladder every time he brushes his bair.

A distinguished Phrenologist has recently ed the "head of the church." He finds it has bad, and still possesses a great many bumps.

Trans is a certain kind of vice that some persons will shun if they are ever so bad .- Fugitive Stave Law. If our diend will call, perhaps It is ad-vice.

## AGITATOR WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

and the second s

Thursday Morning, Sopt. 7, 1854. ANTI-PRESASEA PICKEY.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES POLLOCK of Morthamberland. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, GRORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny. FOR SUPREME COURT,

"Northern tier" will either give Mr. Bigler, DANIEL M. SHYBER of Montgomery.
nor any other "Nebraska" or Rum man a PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR CONGRESS: GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna.

Anti-Webraska County Ticket. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, Thomas L. Baldwin, Of Tioga. POR PROTHONOTARY.

John P. Donnidson, Of Wellshore. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER. William D. Bailey, Of Welleboro. FOR COMMISSIONER,

O. B. Wells, Of Jackson. FOR AUDITOR, A. E. Niles, Of Charleston.

Receipts for the Agitator for the week ending Sep Geo. W. Davis. 1,00 1,00 1,00 G. T. Mathewa, J. C. Edgett, Geo. Jenkins, E, Hayden, R. W. Sweet, - H. Hayden, G. W. Hall, 1,00 A. Baty.... Abm. Ende, S. Hayden, W. W. Snow, 1,00 W.W. R. Rockwell, \$1,00.

#### The Prospect.

The Free Democratic Convention which met a Harrisburg on the 30th uit, withdrew their State ticket, and passed resolutions recommending Judge Pollock to the suffrages of all Free Democrats of 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 put 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 asso-

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 thorough ly committed for that bad measure, and for its godfather—the Administration—as he can be for any measure an adherence or opposition to wheih threatens to mar his plans of personal aggrandizement. Is 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

It is not pretended that all who claim to be oppose ed 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 achievement meriting the highest honors, the people, for the furtherance of unworthy ambitions. There was a hypocritical Judas among the es, 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 consis-

tency. 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 been hurried into a state of slavery-one of of his fellow-citizens solicit his opinion upon that important subject, yet has satisfied John Chambers -Mr. Miller, a citizen of Chester county, an that he would approve a Right of Search Prohibitoimportant witness, had been murdered in a ry law. The Chambers letter does not clear up the most flagitious manner-and yet when the fog that hovers about the Governor's dubious posi-

> 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 preserv ing 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 hana county that they might safely swallow him, inherent virtue of the reform will suffice to keep it without patronizing the national Administration. pure under all adverse circumstances. True, it will be used as a hobby by some: so is every ism that is \_\_" warranted free from any bad taste in the mouth." dignified with the name of Religion. But does that | The effect on the stomach being like the book eaten render true religion less pure?-less to be venerated by one of the Scripture worthies-probably. and practiced? We think not.

We are forcibly impressed with the justice and importance of the remarks of the Philadelphia Reg. ister in relation to the subject of a Prohibitory law. It has strongly orged the importance of electing men to the Supreme Bench who are all right on this question. It says very truly, that the labor of Temperance men is useless upless they first reform the power that is to declare upon the validity of the law. It matters not how well we succeed in reforming sure of the nation. He chose to pocket the Executive and Legislative branches, if you leave session we find not one word in denunciation ing remark with bed men when threatened with the pains and penalties of the law-" I'll carry my case

how." Now, this should be attended to in season. We have seen no opinion upon the Prohibition question from either of the gentlemen who are on the tickets before the people, that comes up to the proper mark. It may be too late, now, to remedy the matter, but it is not too late to pitch upon the man who is, judging from his course in the past, the most worthy of confidence.

IT Rev. IRA SHITH, of Rochester, N. Y., will lecture before the Odd Fellows in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, 19th inst. A general attendsupe is requested.

The Daggra-rages more flerooly than ever in this region. Several drenching-showers have fallen within the last ten days, but the succeeding hot weather has licked up their little moisture like a dergaring deme Boptomber, so the equals, if it does not exceed the preceding mouths for heat.

Ba Que friend mid parrespondent Scine Facias ia quile caustic this week, and, we rather suspect, fells a great deal of truth—as usual. He does Mr. Grow injudich, however, in attributing to him other than what we know were his real motives in opposiing Elliott's motive to introduce a bill to repeal the we can convince him.

The People's Choice for Congress.

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

gress, and adds!

Wholic opinion has long since pointed to the return of Mr. Grow, as an inevitable result. A result
not brought about by political chicknery, but in defiance of the wishes of applicants and the enmity of
foes, a spontaneous offering to his independence, oprightness and ability. The constituency, he reprerightness and ability. The constituency he repre-sents are not the people to permit merit to go unre-warded, not allow dictation or justifies from any quarter to strike down a faithful Representative, whose only crime is that he has truly and honorably.

represented public sentiment at home.

If any Congressional appirant, or any mole-eyed delver in pollical 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 all speak at:once."

We doubt whether any gentleman is covetons 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 its 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 Tiogan 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 inappropiate 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 uplifted 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 Susquehana 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 eignify 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 renomination, it was bad policy. There should be no conditions to his renomination-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 t 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 Comame principle precisely was incorporated in the Nebracks hill, he would defend that bill as being found ed upon the great principle of self-government."

Now, isn't that as flat an endorsement of the Ne. braska 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

"I would have organized the territories, could I have controlled it, and not have disturbed the Missou-

The italies are not ours. Now the Governor is and in 1854 will not abandon it. Yet the Governor knows very well that when the Nebraska bill passed and thereby abrogated the Missouri line, that this popular sovereignty" doctrine was said to have trinot have disturbed the Missouri line had it been for and still a friend of the Compromise of 1820! Oh.

Consistency! Thou art indeed a jewel. Will Mr. Chuse see to it that this grand oversight of the Governor's is retrieved ? Will be 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 Susque-This is like the label on a hox of sugar coated nills

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

than real ones. The contortions of an anonymous writer in last wock's Eagle, are additional evidence of its soundness. We had thought to let the anonymous scribblers that find vent for their burning indivination 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 twoedged award of sarcann and the 42 pounder of logc 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 prosy, matter-of-fact times. When we glanged adown his burning column, we involuntarily exclaimed-" Lo! the avenging shade of Randolph of Roanoake, has come back to yex 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 Tinga 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 exemplifications, and we must bear our part of its spite. We did not, as H., intimates, call any member or nomince 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 quiet H's., fears on one point by saying that we do not expect, or wish the unterrified? to "swallow" Judge Pollock, Ha is wanted for a Governor, and not to undergo the Tom Thumb process. Will H. tell us what kind of thetoric enters into his posspous and instructive lesson?

In The proceedings of the enti-Nebraska County Convention will be found in another column. wards of 70 delegates were in attendance.

tion to be held at Wellsboro, on the 5th inst, met and organized by electing S. E. Ens. WORTH President, and J. C. WHITTAKER, Vice President, J. KERP and C. O. Brz Sec-

On motion of Joel Patkhurst, Wm. Mc-Dougall, C. C. Green, J. C. Hurd, and C. O. Etz 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 fuvor of a positive law prohibiting slavery to all our teritories, and opposed to the admission of any more Slave States.

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

Resolved. That we rejoice at the result of the late Elections in Connecticut and lowa. and will endeavor to follow their example. Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate enactment of the "Maine, or pro-

hibitory liquor law's as a measure demanded by the most vital public and dearest private Resolved, That we shall regard the vote o be taken, at the next general election, on

authorative 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 carry-

the subject of a prohibitory liquor law as an

ing 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 Wells. boro, received 59 votes and declared nomina-

Commissioner-O. B. WELLS, of Jackson, received 29 votes and was declared nomina-

Auditor-A. E. NILES was nominated by acclamation. The following gentlemen were appointed a

Standing Committee for the ensuing year:-Laugher Bache, C. O. Etz, S. E. Ensworth. J. C. Whittaker, Edwin Royce, G. W. Stanton, and W. W. McDougall,

The following are the nominees of the Tioga Representative-J. W. Ryon, of Lawrenceville.

Prothonotary J. F. Donaldson, of Wellsboro. Register, &c. J. P. Madill, of Wellsboro. Commissioner-Andrew Mundaugh, of Jackson Auditor - A. E. Nilks, of Charleston

MESSES. Dailer & Coss:—Yes—"The Fugitive Slave Law is ignored—why?" cannot tell to a certainty, because I do not know the secret history of the getting up of

One of the committee, at least, is an indignant opposer of the Fugitive Slave Law, and he certainly did not furget it; nor is it readesperately in love with the doctrine of "popular sonable to believe that the subject was not desovereignty,"-endorsed and defended it in 1851, liberated upon; wherefore 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 amphed. Then why did he say that he would have subject of censure, would have been palatable to a large majority. Their policy looked him to say? He, a supporter of the Nebraska bill 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 terrestial attraction. They do not entertain the idea of a sustained flight. Fools if they did; while in fellowship with the national party, and actually 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 III is a generally admitted fact that insanity they dared not "spit upon" that platform oftener proceeds from contemplating imaginary evils So, too, thought the Hon. G. A. Grow when Shylock, and wanted an enormous interest he voted against leave to bring in a bill to rapeal the Fugitive Slave Law. The Troga 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 scuttle door, through which they will skulk down to the old positions. Thus will they strangle ing it. Is it not time the spirit of freedom had a body of its own, obedient to its proper

nature? Many politicians, entertaing strong anti-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 temperament 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 conning management. I will even admit that the policy of dissolve as quick as possible. —Phil. Sun. pro-slavery army, is as yet a matter of speculation; about which there may be a sincere gary: is having her "soldiers of freedom"

Anti-Nebraska Convention | army After this liberal concession I claim
The Delegates elected in pursuance to the right to declare my ultra distrust of such the right to declare my ultra distrust of such policy distrust, also of the final persection to be held at Wellshopp, on the fith institute of its suvocates. On abstract grounds it is better for each party to drill only its own forces and essential that the drill should be thorough as possible.

All drilling is the 'army of progress' must be measured, in its value, by the nature and amount of principle which it comprehends. I propose, under this list, to examine the policy aforesaid, and in so doing, to analize and compare the " Nebraska swindle" and the Fugilive Slave Law; but as I hate long ral results. These continued until some 20 communications I defer to a future number. Sept. 2, 1854. SCIRE FACIAS.

(The following letter was not written for publication, but we have been permitted to publish such portions as will be of general interest to the public. The writer, we believe, moved to Minnesota territory quite recently. We shall be pleased to hear from him again.—ED. AG.]

RED WING, MINNESOTA TERRITORY, July 27, 1854.

DEAR BROTHER :-- I have enjoyed very good health since I left Tioga County, which was on the 5th of June. I arrived at Fuller's on the 22d, and staid there until after breakfast the next morning, when mon. Crossed the Mississippi in the afternoon, in from Chatham,) with six yoke of ogen, two waggons eled about 170 miles in ten days, with plenty of to drive. We saw but five shanties in that distance Indian tents that had been erected the day previous. pess, without any road or mark to follow, and arrived at Red Wing on the evening of the 3d of July. Red Wing is a city of three well built frame houses and their effects, or to take away those that are sick of the country, and with the mail three times per week. People are flocking into Minnesota very fast

desirable place for speculators, or office-seekers. Red Wing is the county seat of Goodhus county. and the first court was sitting when we arrived, with men enough to form a Grand Jury, whose business It is to authorize the laying out of roads and order regulations for the city. This may seem a strong term for a part of the country not yet survey. ed by Government; but an U. S. law pre-empte unsurveyed, and leaves them in peaceable possession until it is thrown into market, when he must be prepared to pay for it in 30 days. This is the way that \$30; but will probably go up to \$50 by next spring. We have two stores, or warehouses, occupied by fortwo boarding shanties. Cullings, and sample boards water's edge at \$13 per M., and part of the time not to be had at that, though rafts are continually pass-St. Paul. We don't wait for floods here, though a in thickness-nearly continuous, and free

flood is beneficial to rafismen.

\* \* . I have not seen a pale face or an ague case sind. I left the Genesee river in York State. saw no sloughs to delay our loads. The roads here

are not altered from the natural make of the land. After we left Milwaukee, the country seemed rap. idly to improve in appearance, and I think the quality of soil in Wisconsin and Minnesota, that I saw, Pine Creek barrens; or, if you please, you may compare the big meadow flats with the barren hills.

You may think this exaggerated, but it is, so far saw in Wisconsin before the 23d of June, was uniformly seven and a half feet tall, with heads from | four to eight and a half inches long. Wheat about six feet high, with heads about six inches long.

I speak of Wisconsin, for I have seen but one field of wheat here, sowed on prairie and turned over just before sowing, and it compared well with the Wisconsin wheat. I have seen three pieces of corn in this Territory, planted on fresh broken sod, that exceeded the best hill of corn I ever saw either in Tioga or Lycoming. I have seen no older settlers controlled, in part, at least, by the friends of than those who came here last fall, excepting a few 10 shillings per ton-freight to Corning in Red Wing. I will tell you more about it when I \$1,20. The other mine is situated four miles get better acquainted with the country; but from better themselves to come here. In my next, I will advise you of the route &c.

las "stands upon a great principle." So did too, but he did not get it, and in the end he even lost his principal. So the little giant must be warned in time, or he may not even have a "halter gratis to hang himself," -Phil. Sun.

THE Fredericksburg News says :-- In the county in which we were rused, for twenty generations back, a certain family of wealth and respectability have intermarried, until our thunder" under the pretense of wield- there can not be found in three of them a sound man or woman. One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is idiotic, a fourth is blind, a fifth bandylegged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one is imported by that Democratic Tariff of 48. slavery sentiments, appear to hope much from out of the number exempt from physical or The materials for glass making are abundant, the policy of acting, at present, solely on the mental defects of some kind. Yet this fam. and produce a glass of the very best quality, ground of opposition to the repeal of the ily perseveres to intermarry with each other, and had the Tariff of '42 been continued, the with these living monuments constantly before them.

PERFECTLY CORRECT.—The Jones County Agricultural Society of Iowa, among other sanient resolutions, has resolved, that the inability of a wife to make bread is a sufficient ground for divorce. This is a noble vindica. tion 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

A country youth who had returned from the difference of opinion. It is said that Hun | city, was asked by his anxious father if he had been guarded in his conduct while there. drilled in the armies of Austria; and that they. "Oh, yes," was the reply, "I was guarded will some day convert the whole Austrian by two policemen part of the time."

Correspondence of the Buffalo Democracy. Blossburgh Coul-Glass Manufac. Brossoron, Parlous 257m.

About 1795, Colman & Ellis the former

an iron master, the latter a sawyer entered some thousands of acres of land in this vicinity, then known to contain Coal. At various times other entries were made, and the exis. tence 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 natu. 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 Cor. ning up the Tioga River. With great troub. le 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 Rail. road Company, and I regret to say, that Mr. Wilson, reaped a sich reward for his enterprise and public spirit in great pecuniary embarrassment, and the gratitude of the citizens of Tioga Village. He, like many other en-I set out for Lacrosse, which place I reached before terprising men, allowed his public spirit instead of his interests, to govern him; and he becompany with B. H., and Dr. B., and families, (both came personally liable for a Road which was constructed some ten years in advance of the and nine head of cowe and young cattle. We trav. public necessity for it. For when the road was completed, and the Coal sent to market, feed for 5000 head of cattle, if we had had so many so little prepared were the public, that Coal which cost \$2,50 delivered at Corning, was where anybody lived, and one village of perhaps 25 with great difficulty sold for even its freight. and but a limited demand for it existed even About 140 Indians and 40 horses were congregated. at that rate. Under such a state of things, I bought a pickerel of them weighing ten pounds | embarrassment, loss, ruin, followed. Those dressed-for 30 cents; and saw many more in the who had nobly embarked Capital in a lauda-Zumboo river, (about half as large as Pine Creek) | ble attempt to develop the resources of this larger than the one I bought. The second day af rich Coal basin, had only the consolation of ter leaving the Indians, we traveled by pocket com- 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 and perhaps ten shantles. One steamboat, and oft. the demand. This however increased yearly, on three, touch here every day, to leave passengers and letterly with great rapidity. As the superior quality of the coal became known, especially did it work its way into Iron manufactories and shops where wrought iron is and but few return. The country appears to be a 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 welsurveyed land to settlers as well as that which is crust retatins the greatest amount of heat inside, just where it is wanted, to impart to the iron the greatest heat in the shortest time. Red Wing stands. A claimant has run off his For smith's purposes this Blossburgh coal is claim into city lots, and quitclaims to those who wish unrivalled, and will ever be in demand. And to be in town. Two-thirds of an acre now sells for 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 bewarding merchants—one temperance tavern and ing intersected in numerous places by deep cut streams, affords numerous places for enjust as they come from the mill are taken from the tries, and give ample drainage without cost. There are several different seams of coal, of which but three are at present worked. They ing for the lower markets, from the pine region near are of similar character—generally three feet from foults.

The Railroad which was originally constructed with the narrow track and flat ber, the resolutions. No doubt there was a well All whom I have met look remarkably rugged and has recently been relaid with heavy T rails considered getting up, as was apparent from the fact that before the committee retired, it was announced to the convention that they After crossing the Mississippi into this territory, I londing 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. is as far preserable to that of Tioga county general- M. Mallory, Esq., under the management ly, as Bulkey's Flats on the Cowanesque, are to the of James H. Gulick, Esq. He is an energetic business man, and accomplished gentleman, long familiar with the mining business, and as my observation goes, correct. The rye that I early indentified with the operation in this Valley. Mr. G. is ably seconded by John James, a thorough bred Welsh miner, wna. has opened his mine in a scientific manner, and works it economically and with energy. There are now about 125 persons employed

The miners earn on an everage each \$10

per week, after paying their boys for "outting" out their Coat 8 or 10 shillings per day. Seventy-five cars of five tons each are dispatched daily to Corning. Cost of mining is above Blossburgh, on Morris Run, and is what I have seen, can safely invite all who wish to owned by the Tinga Transportation Company. It is a recently opened work, to which Yours, G. H. the Railrond has been extended. From this THE Washington Union says Judge Doug. mine 80 cars of three tons each are darly dispached 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 samous "Stourbridge" with satisfaction. There are two glass works here both "blown out," owing to losses consequent upon the low prices at which French Glass 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 Pennsylvanian.

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 productions-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 products cost more than "Scotch Pig" was sold for in the market. There is a foundry here too,