THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

KANSAS AS IT IS. [Copy of a latter to I. N. Butts, Esq., editor of The Rochester (N. Y.) Union, from one of the Massackusetts Pioneer Company.]

WAKARUSA SETTLEMENT, Kansas Territoy, August 5th, 1854. ISAAC BUTTS, Esq. - Dear Sir -Here we are in the most beautiful country I have ever seen, and the soil is found equal to the desires of the most sanguine of our party.-In St. Louis, and on the boat, a certain class of political flacks, who manifested a great interest in our welfare, told us we would not be permitted to land at Kansas; that the people of Missouri were determined, at all hazards to prevent the settling of Kansas Territory by the emigrants from the Northern States. They told us horrible stories about the barrenness of the soil; the scarcity of woodlands and water; that venumous rentiles crawled over the land; musketoes filled the air; (we each of us bought a musketo net, but as yet have had no use for them,) and in the same breath, they told us that the Territory was overrun with squatters from the slave States, perfect desperadoes, who were ready and willing to tar and feather, hang up. and shoot any Abolitionist, who might dare to set his foot on any part of Uncle Sam's farm within the boundaries of Kansas Terri tory. Nebraska was set apart for them and they might go there. But how different the result on landing! Many of the best citizens met us, extending to us a hearty welcome, expressing a wish that the thousands yet to come from the free States, would come immediately. Even E. M. McGee, a slaveholder, who figured somewhat conspicuously in the Westport meeting, which passed the famous resolutions, hearing that the party wished to purchase oxen, horses, wagons, &c., called at the hotel with his span of bays and carriage, and took two of our party, to his home, and sold them properly to the amount of \$300. The majority, composed of Missouri's best citizens, I fully believe, are in favor of emigration to Kansas from the northern States. Men of the first standing in Kansas and Westport assure me that such is the fact. Now as to the territory: the first 30 miles

west of the Missouri line, and south of Kansas river, is the Shawnee reserve, for which a treaty is in progress, and it is thought will be soon ratified, giving to each Indian 200 acres of land with liberty to sell. This tract is rolling prairie and woodland. The Indians have some beautiful fields of corn, although they have had no rains here for the last sixty days. A resident here for 21 years, says he never knew it so dry. About 30 miles west is the Wakarusa river, which empties into the Kansas near Sharneen .-About eight miles west of this river, the Proneer party have located their lands, and a richer soil the sun never shone upon. In this immediate vicinity, there is any quantity of limestone, building stone, clay for brick, sand, timber sufficient for building purposes, and coal mines within five miles. The soil is a rich black loam, from one to five feet deep. We find many springs of excellent water. I have traveled over and obtained reliable information of this Territory for 150 description of this locality will apply to the settlers. I have yet to see the man who has not expressed himself in favor of all emigration from the East that could be induced to come, and four-fifths of the actual settlers are in favor of Kansas being a free Stete .-S. N. Wood, Esq., whose letter you have seen in the New York Tribune, lives within four miles of the Pioneer settlement, and a true man he is. He fully understands the Nebraska bill, and is determined that no action on his part shall be wanting to make this a free State. The Pioneer party are under many obligations to him.

Wild turkeys, geese, ducks, prairie hens quails, squirrels, &c., are quite plenty. Yours,

From the Dubuque Tribune, August 12th. Iowa to her Sister States. Sisters! lowa is REDEEMED!

Yes our noble young State has spoken in thunder tones, words that will tell upon her recreant Senators and upon the foes of freedom everywhere.

Sisters of the East, have we done our duty? Is freedom worthy struggling for? Will you too "come to the Rescue?" Or will you for announcing himself as a candidate for Register with unprincipled timidity shrink ignomini in its advertising columns, while we, in the same ously from the contest?

Freedom or Slavery! Sisters, what sav high spheres which they inhabit, stood to hear your reply! We urge you, by the holy ties of brotherhood which should bind freesacrifices of her fathers, by the memory of the heart-rending ties of crushed and bleed. act as becomes the sons of worthy sires, or will you tamely bow your arms for the manacles 1

Shall the pure virgin soil of the North be disgraced by the blood of human beings, trickling from the lash of the task-master, or will you, "trusting in the God of your fathers," manfully follow our lead?

Iowa has done her duty; will you do yours? To you we commit the contest, and upon you rests the responsibility.

REST satisfied with doing well, and let others talk of you as they please. They can do you no injury, although they may think, they have found a flaw in your proceedings, and be determined to rise on your downfall or profit by your injury,

Basure to annex a woman that will lift you up instead of pushing you down. In mercantile phrases, get a piece of calico that will wash. There is nothing in a pinch, like ii famining who can iron your. "rittles" and and cook your clothes.

In the young man expects to succeed in busines; he must learn to say No; if he wants to be honored by his neighbors and countrymen, he must learn to reply to pride, prodigality, passion, and all the thousand temptations from within and without-No!

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday, Morning, Sept. 14, 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. 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 COMMISSIONER, O. B. Wells, Of Jackson. FOR AUDITOR A. E. Niles, Of Charleston.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.

William D. Bailey, Of Wellsboro.

Receipts for the Agitator for the week ending September 12. P. W. Doud, \$1,50 C. Kimball, 75 E. Mitchell, Culver, 25 75 J. W. Holly R. Hart, C. H. Seymour, \$1,50.

Special Notice.

Just as we are going to press, we learn that Judge POLLOCK will positively be here on the 20th inst., to speak on the important questions of the day .-We have this information from a reliable source, so we can safely say-come one, come all. Below is a list of the places he will speak at :

Coudersport, Monday, Sept., Wellsboro, Wednesday, " 20. 21. Thursday, Troy, Friday, Saturday,

To the nominees of the anti-Nebraska Convention: In accordance with our resolution expressed two weeks since, that we would not support any man for office who has not the boldness and independence to come out over his own name and avow his opposition to the further extension of Slavery:-We call first upon Mr. Baldwin, to say whether he will, as a true anti-Nebraska man, and in the spirit of the 2d resolution adopted in the Convention. repudiate Gov. Bigler as a candidate for re-election. together with his associates upon the ticket, and use his influence for Judge Pollock, in preference. And in regard to the election of an U. S Senator. that he will vote for, and use his influence in favor of a man to fill that station, who is thoroughly imbued with free-soil principles, and identified in the past with the opposition to Slavery extension; and

Liquor Law, if elected. Will the other gentlemen on the ticket state their intentions in reply to the first question, in time for publication in our next? We are in earnest, for we have been taught to hold that poor policy which conflicts with principle.

that he will work, as well as vote, for a Prohibitory

Our Neighbor.

Whether the old adage-" Discretion is the betmiles west, and 40 north and south, and the ter part of valor"-be true or not, discretion is of great practical benefit to its possessor. It has been whole. The Kansas river is pavigable from evident to us all along that our up-town neighbor four to five months in the year. The steam- lacked in this valuable article, essentially. For iner Excel made six trips up to Fort Riley du- stance, it was very indiscreet in him to publish that ring last summer, carrying Government letter from the Tioga whig "what stopped" the Agstores. As to our reception by the actual itator, (to say nothing of the unkindness of thus exposing our falling fortunes to the public gaze when no whig had stopped our paper at that place. This was very indiscreet, because it showed that, (in the language of a distinguished poet,) the

--- "Pluribus and unum quill"of the editor had something to do with that same letter, containing the immense consignment of \$1 worth of the "sinews of war!" (Suppose the Colonel raises a regiment with the

surplus, and emigrates to Turkey!) But our neighbor has gone into convulsions by proxy at the nih end of the vengeful quill of his newly elected "sub," on the subject of modesty In our short acquaintance with him, we had never suspected that the Colonel was subject to the "pains and penalties" of the blush power, but, in employing a " sub" to say for him what he cannot say for himself conscientiously, he establishes a slight claim to the virtue in question. Now, this astute "sub," lacks just what the "responsible" does-discretion So, instead of repairing a woful breach in choosing his associate, our neighbor has only made a new

Appropriately, we dare say, our neighbor commences with a chapter headed "Disinterestedness." taking his text from the Agitator. He takes occasion to show up one of the proprietors of this paper number, ask the freemen of Tioga not to underrate the importance of the new Convention lately held ye? The spirit of our noble sires, from the at the Court House in this borough. We cannot see why Mr. Bailey is obnoxious to the charge of immodesty, in doing just what candidates for office so generally do. Certainly, we had no special refermen one to another, by all the sufferings and lence to either his, or any other man's election in this County in our remarks. And we may as well Concord, Lexington and Bunker hill, and by say here, that neither Mr. Bailey nor any man, other than the individual whose name stands at the head ing humanity. Do your duty. Will you of this paper, is in any way responsible for what appears in these columns, or has any control over them. Therefore, whatever we may say hereafter in favor of Mr. B., or any other man, must be taken as our views, and not his, or others', necessarily. To do him justice, he has never asked us to say a word in his favor. So much for the charge of immodesty,

preferred against him by the astute " sub" aforesaid. But the best of the joke is to come. In the Eagle of the 24th ult., we find the following modest estimate of our neighbor's ability, and claim upon the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, made up, and presented by himself. Hark :

"The ticket just made cannot be excepted to on the score of incapability. " " The people in every part of the county know the candidates named, especially for Assembly, Prothonotary and Register, and we think that the citizens and business men of all parties generally, will acknowledge that the persons named for those offices are every way reliable, and well qualified for their several trusts."

"Ho! ye who deem yourselves "born to blush un. seen," wander no more down by the cold streams of Babylon, ashamed to let the light of your countenances shine upon a benighted world! for behold here is a fountain of modesty that babbles of its blush, and hath no shame in asserting its excellence above all others. Come up and let the modest Colonel fill read of in the good Book. Wells are on the rise, you to overflowing, or be hereafter debarred from and the streams no longer remind us of the veneraavailing yourselves of the precious nectar, or ble Boctor Dryasdust. There is a faint prospect of

Now ten't that modest? We can imagine the getting some vogetable food this winter, now, the Colonel sitting solus in his sanctum, nibbing the fall feed is springing and the parched potatoes may pluribus and unum quill," and then addressing come on yet. At any rate, stock will not have to be himself to the pleasing recreation of inditing that | fed so early as generally anticipated, and that is enmodest puff, and, when the last word was joited couraging to the farmers:

down, rising with all imaginable dignity, and slacu- Is re Posstat a that the Hunker limb of the Delating—Be jabors t that elects me! Indeed the latest party in Tioga is going to bolt the The Colonel should look out that his associate is a convention partners? If so, what is to become posted up in the records of his immediate past, and of our aspiring contemporary? If the Hunkers remember not to charge his piece so heavily as to and anti-Nebrascals and Whigs, all bolt him; hadn't invite mon himself the misfortune that had it and anti-Nebrascals and Whigs, all bolt him; hadn't invite upon himself the mistortune that befelt one of he better go over to the Know Nothings? It may his countrymen who shot at the squirrel and got | be good policy-perhaps. kicked over for his pains. GREYTOWN OUTDONE! When the bam And now we ask our readers to bear with us boo hute of Greytown were bombarded, be-

moment while we explain again why it was deemed cause the people of that place had a prejubest to hold another Convention. They already dice against committing murder, it was supknow that the profession of the so-called Democratic party in the 6th of July Mass meeting, and their action in making subsequent arrangements to hold But we learn from The Manchester (N. H.) strictly party Convention, were grossly inconsistent one with the other. We have held up to the public Democrat that a series of petty annoyances upon the people of the Anti-Nebraska coungaze before, more than once, this inconsistency, but try lowns in New-Hampshire, has recently our neighbor has not attempted to apologize for it. taken place, which are the appropriate fol-And we again call upon him to reconcile the getting lowing up of the brilliant Greytown affair. up of the Tioga Convention with the last resolution To gratify the petty spleen of Pierce and his unanimously adopted by the party in the Mass meeting abovementioned. If he is an honest man he will do this, or hold his peace. There is not one spark of manliness in the course pursued by the Ea. fices have in several cases been removed or gle in regard to to this matter. It may be indicalive of political sagacity—this tacit endorsing of an discontinued: "At North Weare the post-office was abolact that one cannot defend, but we were never driven to adopt such a miserably contemptible course;

and when, to ensure success in politics or anything

else, such a course becomes necessary, we will lay

said as much in our salutatory, and hold to the same

profession and practice upon any point as charged

by us at various times within the past two months.

eration: The democratic party were the first to

waive, by resolution, former political ties, and con-

sent to a fusion of all parties in opposition to slavery

aggression. Did they make this profession good in

practice? No! They were the first to draw party

lines around a nominating Convention. Will any

The Eagle goes on to say that every man on the

democratic ticket is a good anti-Nebraska man.

We care little for what men say; there is many a

lie between speech and action-there is one here-

Our neighbor is not a good anti-Nehraska man, for

he utterly repudiates the anti-Nebraska resolution

adopted by the Convention that nominated him .--

That resolution cut off from the support of those

who acquiesced in the doings of the Convention,-

any man who has not been openly and unequivo-

cally opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compro-

mise." Now, not a man on the democratic State

ticket is, or has been, openly and unequivocally on.

posed to the repeal of that restriction, yet our neigh-

bor keeps their names at his mast-head, neverthe

less. Then what does he mean by asserting that he

is a good anti-Nebraska man? Will the "associate"

And now, freemen of Tioga, especially you who

are opposed to slavery extension indeed, and who re-

oudiate the too commonly acted upon principle-

All's fair in politics "-will you endorse such an

nconsistency as exists between the professions of

the democratic party in Mass meeting and their sub-

sequent action in calling the Tioga Convention, by

casting your votes for the Tioga ticket? Will you

consent to be bound by the action of that Conven-

T'We have been receiving for several weeks past, but omitted till now to notice, the Tioga County (Pa.) Agitutor, a new paper in which we recog-

friend, whilome of the New Dawn, M. H. Cobb

(Esq.(!) oh, get out! most delectable H. S. M. P. L. It is neatly printed, well got up, &c.

welcome it to our exchange list, as we gladly would

the face of our old friend, to a place at our table for a cosy chat.—N. J. Standard.

And this "opes the way" for a flood of bygone

nemories, old, and valued friend !-they come like

the waters that dance through the meadows, now

gladdened with sunlight, now saddened with shad.

ows. The bright, golden days-shall we ever for

get them? They are jewels of price, and sweet in-

tercourse set them. They will never grow dim-

they will gleam thus forever, They are links in a

chain that shall parted be, never! Time may whi-

ten our heads, and our foreheads deep furrow; Mis-

fortune may come with its full weight of sorrow-

All the ties may be riv'n that to earth and life bind

us, Yet those hours will illume all the dark ones be-

We are always glad to look into the face as re

flected in the Standard, friend Morford-it always

The Convention.

Men with lively imaginations usually promise

much, and perform little. Our neighbor, in promis-

ing to give the "how and the why" of the Wells-

boro' Convention, succeeds in recommending him-

self to the consideration of a small Gas Company,

We were unavoidably absent from the Convention

and cannot speak from observation concerning its

doings. But we are told that the Eagle misrcpre-

sents some things, and manufactures others. We

are assured by reliable men that no attempt was

made by the Convention to gag Mr. Ryon, but that

there was a general desire to hear him. And again

-that the "loud cries for Ryon, from all parts of

the house," trumpeted by that sheet, proceeded in

the main, from certain Elkland gentlemen, who

used all their lung power to control the Convention

in Mr. Ryon's favor. Now it is best that our up-

town friend take a roof in the ample folds of his im-

agination and eschew fancy. We shall hear next

from him, that Wellsborough is a port of entry, and

that Congress has appropriated \$100,000 to erect

light-houses on the reefs that render the navigation

of the adjacent creek so dangerous. Such fancy

sketches as our neighbor can write, are warnings to

But we happen to know a thing or two about the

afternoon preliminaries of that Convention-how ef-

forts were made by Mr. Ryon's friends to get him

re-nominated. We had this from men who were im-

Mr. Ryon's friends needed not to have taken this

method to show the fear they entertain for his elec-

tion. His nomination was effected by a dishonora-

ble and contemptible betrayal of confidence, if the

evidence of his political associates is worthy of be-

lief. And we hope to lay a full exposition of the

preliminaries" to the Tioga affair, before the pub-

THE RAIN. Since our last issue we have had

showers in which the rain came down by the buck-

et full, giving the parched earth such a drenching

as it probably has not had since the big freshet we

lic in a few days.

portuned to that end, and cannot doubt its truth.

the genius of "Typee" and "Omoo."

puts us in mind of the " Unrest of Don Juan."

P. S. Forgive the doggerel.

facile pen and see the name of our old

explain ?

hind us.

man deny this? We presume not.

We beg to present another fact for public consid-

ished, and at South Weare has been removed the constitutional rights of Habeas Corpus to an inconvenient location-in both cases to and trial by jury should be preserved inviothe great inconvenience of the people. In late to every person arrested on or by virtue down the pen and retire beyond temptation, trusting | Sutton, not having the power to gratify their in the strength of a good purpose to sustain us in at revenge in any other way, the Administramore honorable, if less public sphere of labor. We tion removed the post-office from a central to a less convenient location, simply because principle still. And we appeal to an intelligent pub- Mr. Richards, the postmaster had honorably lic, that they examine whether the Eagle has atand ably done his duty in the Legislature .tempted to reconcile the gross inconsistencies of its Last week the people of Tamworth Iron-Works paid the penalty for voting the Anti-Nebraska ticket last March, by having the office removed to a rum-hole one half mile from the village."

Proceedings of the Free Democratic State Convention.

The Free Democratic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg, Aug. 30th, Dr. Rob't. Mitchell, of Indiana, President, and Eli Dillin, of Philadelphia, Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted and ordered to

Resolved, That the so called Democratic party, by its systematic subserviency to the slaveholding power of the country, as manilested by a series of measures, (the last of which, the Nebraska Kansas bill, involving the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has given the most indubitable evidence that it intends to submit to every demand of that power, even though it may involve the introduction of slavery into free States, the revival of the foreign slave-trade, and the prostration of the popular branch of our government, by making it subservient to the Senate. through the introduction into that body of Senators, (the representatives of slave-holding constituencies, insignificant in point of number;) thus setting at defiance the will of the neonle, and constituting the only cause to anucipate a dissolution of the Union.

Resulved, That the present State and General Administrations have boldly assumed the responsibility of the above policy, and the Free Democracy hold them responsible for this departure from the policy and principles of the fathers of the Republic.

Resolved, That the only questions now prominently before the people of this State, are those of liberty against slavery, and temperance and intemperance, and upon these issues will be determined the approaching Gubernatorial election; and that the candibefore the people as the justifier, if not the advocate of the extension of slavery to territory now free, and upon the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law (the only adequate remedy for the manifest evils of intemperance) this position is unsatisfactory to the

friends of temperance. Resolved, That in view of the transcendent importance of the questions now before the people, the one involving their honor and nitegrity, touching solemn compacts, affecting human liberty; the other, the happiness, temporal and eternal, of millions yet unborn, it becomes the friends of liberry and morality to disregard all party ties and prejudices, and unite in one body in opposition to an administration whose measures are so fraught with evil to the human race.

Resolved, That, without expressing, upon this occasion, any opinion as to the old issues which have heretofore divided the Whig and Democratic parties, or as to any collateral or secondary questions which may exist between them, we cannot fail to recognise the issues as being fairly made upon the two great questions above named, and that the Hon. James Pollock stands before the people of the State as the representative of the sentiments of Liberty and Temperance, and should therefore receive the support of the Free De-

mocracy of the State. Resolved, That we accept the proposition to withdraw, tendered by our worthy candidates for the several State offices, in order that an undivided front may be presented in opposition to the State and National Administrations at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the withdrawal of our State ticket, we deem it our duty to maintain our distinctive organization ns a Free Democratic party. We nevertheless, express a willingness to unite with our fellow citizens of other parties, at any time, in forming a new party of the people, to maintain the rights of freedom, and resist the encroachments of slavery, whenever an effort to that end shall be made.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the State Committee be directed to publish the correspondence between the Committee and the Hon. James Pollock.

Rob'r, MITCHELL, Chairman. ELI DILLIN, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE. Letter to Judge Pollock.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5th, '54. HON. JAMES POLLOOK - Dear Sir: - The Whig State Committee, in their recent address, appeal to the people of Pennsylvania on the ground of resolute opposition to the further extension of the institution of domestic slavery in the territorial domain of the men, who call her "too sweet to live," nation;" and they selemnly pledge the Whig party of Pennsylvania and its candidates to the doctrines of the act of 1780; "to the great ordinance of 1787, in its full span of horses, two rows a week, a dance scope and all its beneficent principles; to a on Sunday, and "regular preaching" the resolute determination to effect the absolute rest of the time.

and intire repeal of the aggressive portions of the Nebraska bill to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of Pennsylvania and the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury, and writ of

Habeas Corpus."
Desiring to unite if possible, with our fellow republicans of every party and name in opposition to an administration, which has recklessly and wantonly vigated the plighted honor of our fathers, we respectfully ask an ikely to signalize the reign of Gen Pierce, expression of your sentiments on the follow-

First, what are your views concerning the provisions of the Nebraska Kansas bill, which repealed the Missouri Compromise, and of the duties imposed by that measure upon the friends of Freedom?

Secondly-Do you hold that the policy hirelings, and to revenge themselves upon embodied in the sixth article of compact in towns which had the manliness to refuse ac. the celebrated ordinance of 1787, is a wise quiescence in the Nebraska outrage, post-of. and beneficent policy, and ought to be applied to all territory now belonging to the United States, or, that may hereafter be acquired by them? Thirdly, do you hold that of the process of the federal judiciary. On behalf of the Free Democratic State

Committee. W. B. THOMAS, Chairman.

Judge Pollock's Reply. MILTON, Aug. 18, 1854.

Sin :- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., asking an expression of my sentiments on certain points therein set forth. Cordially approving the sentiments of the address of the State Central Committee to which you have referred. I cannot hesitate to reply to your queries; and, in reply to your first question, say that "my views concerning the provisions of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which repealed the Missouri Compromise, and of the duties imposed by that measure upon the friends of freedom," have been often and publicly expressed. That bill, in its origin, design, progress, and final consummation, is without merit to recommend, or principle to sustain it. Unasked, illtimed, and reckless; a palpable violation of a solemn compact of plighted faith and national honor,-an undisguised attempt to introduce slavery into territory now free, it deserves the unqualified condemnation of a free people. The duties imposed by this measure upon the friends of freedom are, " a resolute determination to effect the absolute and entire repeal of the aggressive portions of that bill'-the re-enactment of that portion of the Missouri Compromise which prohibits slavery in those territories-their restoration and preservation to freedom-and active opposition, now and hereafter, by every legal and constitutional means, to the aggressions of slavery, and its extension in the territorial domain of the na-

Secondly. I hold that the policy embodied in the sixth article of compact in the celebrated ordinance of 1787, is a wise and beneficent policy, and ought to be applied to all territory now belonging to the United States or that may be acquired by them. The great and beneficial results of that policy demonstrate its wisdom and the wisdom of the Statesmen by whom it was introduced and sustained; a departure from it ought never to have been permitted, and is the great error of modern legislation.

Thirdly, I hold that the Constitutional rights of habeas corpus and trial by jury should be preserved inviolate and secured to every person arrested on or by virtue of the precess of the federal judiciary.

The declaration of these constitutional rights is but the recognition of some of the general great and essential principles of liberty and free government.

Yours respectfully, JAMES POLLOCK. Mr. William B. Thomas, Chairman of the Free Democratic State

Convention The following is the letter from Mr. Potts, uthorizing the withdrawal of his name. Warwick Furnace, June 12, '54.

DEAR SIR:-The great importance, and even necessity, of union among the various opponents to the misrule at both Washington and Harrisburg, has become obvious to alland I am gratified to learn that an effort is now being made, by duly authorised committees, to effect, if possible, an end so very desirable and to put in nomination such candidates for office as will, at the ensuing election, command the support of the entire opposition. To promote this object, our Free Democratic friends are doubtless prepared to make every concession and sacrifice, consistent with a due regard to their principles; and with a view to disembarass your committee in its activity upon this matter, so far as I am individually concerned, I fully authorize and consent to, the withdrawal of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor, at

so. With the highest respect, I am, gentle. men, very truly yours, DAVID POTTS, Jr. To William B. Thomas, Chairman Free Democratic Convention.

any time it may be deemed expedient to do

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT. A, large and enthusiastic meeting of Independent Democrats was held in Sullivan county on Wednesday of last week. Hon. David Wilmot was present, and made a speech of great ability in sondemnation of the Nebraska iniquity. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Nebraska bill, condemning Gov. Bigler's position on this question, and declaring that inasmuch as his election would be regarded in every part of the Union as a triumph of the allies of slavery, he was unworthy of the support of the friends of freedom. The meeting endorsed the position of Hon. James Pollock as satisfactory, and resolved to give him their cordial and active support.

Aw affectionate and endearing mother in this city is feeding her daughter on pickles, to prevent her being eaten up by the young

THE Mormons are a queer invention. Their religion in having eleven wives four

The Douglass Meeting at Chicago. Excitement among the People.

We find in the Chicago Tribune of the 2d inst., a long account of the meeting called at the North Market Hall, in that city, on the evening of the 1st, to hear Senator Douglas's vindication of the Nebraska Bill. Accord. ing to the Tribune, the belief was generally entertained that means would be adopted by the Douglas party, to choke down the real sentiment of the city, and procure an endorsement of Mr. D.'s course, by the meeting, by packing the Hall with known adherents of Douglas, and preventing, by force, if necessary, the other party from obtaining a hearing. At about 4, P. M., information having been received which was considered reliable, the following handbill was issued. and added greatly to the excitement already

"IRISH BODY GUARD ORGANIZED! American Citizens, Beware!!

At a meeting held at the office of the noto. rious Charles O'Mally, on the North side of the river, on last evening, Collector Snow. hook acting as Chairman, Twelve Irishmen from each Ward were elected to act as a spe. cial Body Guard at the North Market Hall this evening. Shall the voice of free citizens be stifled in this way?"

During the afternoon the railroad trains brought several hundreds of Douglas men into the city, mostly from near Springfield.

The flags of all the shipping in port were displayed at half-mast shortly after noon, and remained there during the remainder of the day.

At quarter past six the bells of the city commenced to toll, and continued to fill the air with their mournful tones for more than

The idea of packing the Hall with Doug. las men was given up (if entertained) and the platform was erected in front of the building. A dense crowd, numbering some eight housand, quickly gathered. The reporter of the Tribune passed through the crowd and "found it to be composed, in a very large degree, of the very best classes of our community; our mariners, shippers, merchanis, mechanics and professional men. They were all in a good humor, willing to listen to what Douglas could say, if spoken in a respectful manner, but determined, at every hazard to express their disapprobation of his course and to prevent him from saying that Chicago had endorsed him."

The platform was filled with personal and dolitical friends of Mr. Douglas, including several Federal office-holders. Mr. D. was introduced by the Mayor of the city, who, requested that those who were opposed to the remarks about to be made, would remain silent and not disturb the meeting-a request which the crowd received with marks of anprobation.

Mr. Douglas then came forward, and the Tribune gives the following account of his

"He was received in entire silence, and was allowed to speak several sentences before a single sound was uttered by the audi-

"He commenced by saying that he wished to elucidate the principles of the Nebraska Bill. He was satisfied that there was not one among his audience who understood that Bill. (Three hearty and indisputable groans here greeted the orators) The bill had never been published in any of our city papers .-(At this most ridiculous and unfo ment, the audience were convulsed with laugher and groans.) It however, had been published that morning in one of our city papers, (his own organ,) and there it might be read Here the audience became ungovernable, and cries of all descriptions rent the air. " Nobody reads that paper!" "It would be of no use if they did;" "Douglas thinks no one knows anything!" which subsided for a few moments, only to break out again at some fresh insult.

We shall not pretend to give anything like report of his speech. We do not hesitate to say that a more miserable, sophistical and unsound declamation was ever made by the most ignorant pettifogger. Added to this, it was Interlarded with the most insulting epithets which the resources of Billingsgate could furnish, and full of the most unwarrantable and ungrounded accusations against the character of our city and citizens. There was not a show of argument through the whole effort; there was not a position which he advanced but from which the most feeble reasoner could drive him. It was not as good as his sophistry usually is; his good genus seemed to have deserted him, and he was given up to blindness and defeat.

For the first three quarters of an hour, as was listened to with most remarkable patience and forbearance, considering the circumstances under which it was delivered. It was true that every pro-slavery sentiment that he uttered was received with indignation, and was disarmed with cries of no, groans, and hisses. But when he did talk, for a moment, sensibly, he was listened to. In a word, the feeling of the crowd evidently was, to listen to reason, but to disown and decry sophistry, and to show Douglas and his clique that they were no longer to be imposed upon.

"During his speech he claimed Chicago for his home. The crowd repudiated this claim by groans, and acclamations asserting that he was no longer worthy to be a citizen of the place he had so foully disgraced. The most pertinent and searching questions were freequently put to him by various persons in the crowd, which stripped his pretended logic of its false covering, and showed it in its true light, filling the audience with mingled kelings of disgust and mirth at the person with these questions and retorts were of the bap. piest and wittiest order, and the crowd received them with much zest. Douglas avoided an answer to them generally, as they were of such a character as to be too dangerous for a reply,"

After speaking for somewhat more than an hour, Mr. Douglas lost his temper under the constant expressions of disapprobation from the crowd, and " at the end of another hour," says the Tribune, "his downfall was complete." The entire crowd, except the "Body Guard," and the Irish hackers, were against him, "and received his insults, falsehoods and misrepresentations with most terrific groans and hisses." Mr. D. denounced the