

THE AGITATOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Sept. 14, 1854.

ANTI-NEBRASKA TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland.

REPRESENTATIVE, Thomas L. Baldwin, of Tioga. FOR PROTHONOTARY, John F. Donaldson, of Wellsboro.

RECORDER, William D. Bailey, of Wellsboro. FOR COMMISSIONER, O. B. Wells, of Jackson.

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down, rising with all imaginable dignity, and ejaculating, "Be judges!" that eloquent "I."

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Is it possible that the Honorable member of the Democratic party in Tioga is going to bolt the Convention? If so, what is to become of our aspirants?

Greytown Ostrichs!—When the bamboo hats of Greytown were bombarded, because the people of that place had a prejudice against committing murder, it was supposed that no greater achievement would be likely to signalize the reign of Gen. Pierce.

At North Weare the post-office was abolished, and at South Weare has been removed to an inconvenient location.

The Free Democratic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg, Aug. 30th, Dr. Robt. Mitchell, of Indiana, President, and Eli Dillin, of Philadelphia, Secretary.

Resolved, That the so called Democratic party, by its systematic subservency to the slaveholding power of the country, as manifested 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 slaveholding constituencies, insignificant in point of number;) thus setting at defiance the will of the people, and constituting the only cause to anticipate a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, 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 candidate of the so-called Democratic party stands before 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 manifold evils of intemperance.)

Resolved, That in view of the transcendent importance of the questions now before the people, the one involving their honor and integrity, touching solemn compacts, affecting human liberty; the other, the happiness, temporal and eternal, of millions yet unborn, it becomes the friends of liberty 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 recognize 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 Democracy of the State.

Desiring to unite, if possible, with our fellow republicans of every party and name in opposition to an administration, which has recklessly and wantonly violated the pledged honor of our fathers, we respectfully ask an expression of your sentiments on the following points:

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 embodied in the sixth article of compact in the celebrated ordinance of 1787, is a wise and beneficial 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 the constitutional rights of Habeas Corpus and trial by jury should be preserved inviolate to every person arrested on or by virtue 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. SIR:—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. Unskipped, ill-timed, and reckless; a palpable violation of a solemn compact of pledged faith and national honor—an undignified 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-annexation 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 nation.

The Douglas 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.

According 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 raging. "IRISH BODY GUARD ORGANIZED! American Citizens, Beware!!"

At a meeting held at the office of the notorious Charles O'Mally, on the North side of the river, on last evening, Collector Snowhook acting as Chairman, Twelve Irishmen from each Ward were elected to act as a special 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 an hour. The idea of packing the Hall with Douglas men was given up (if entertained) and the platform was erected in front of the building. A dense crowd, numbering some eight thousand, 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, 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 doctored 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 approbation.

Mr. Douglas then came forward, and the Tribune gives the following account of his reception: "He was received in entire silence, and was allowed to speak several sentences before a single sound was uttered by the audience. 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 orator.) The bill had never been published in any of our city papers.—(At this most ridiculous and unfounded statement, the audience were convulsed with laughter 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. "No body 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 a 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 unwarlike 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 so good as his sophistry usually is; his good genius seemed to have deserted him, and he was given up to blindness and defeat. For the first three quarters of an hour, he 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 defy 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 exclamations 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 frequently 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 feelings of disgust and mirth at the person who thus attempted to deceive them. Many of these questions and retorts were of the happiest and witziest 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."