BREEZAM BRY DREAT BUT MAR HAT'S WEAL

LIOGA COUNTY THE

THE AGITATOR. was a bold libel, whether virtually branded the hadry free hypocrities and liant Will ther nen dellore as ow, or wer, spiler mrebuked t We Thursday Morning, Sept. 38, 1854.

ANTI-NEBRASKA TICKET. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, mart tion. He is holdly cummitted in opposition to the was in favor of Mr. Bigler. He heaiteled a extension of slavery into the free territories of the United States, and a hater of oppression in every GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny. form. On the contrary, Gor. Bigr. is openly com-mitted in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Com-DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery. PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR CONGRESS: promise, by which the barrier interposed between GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna. free and slave soil, was recklessly torn down. Yet he is not unequivocally, anything." In Fulton county he was thoroughly Nebrasky. In Montrose, under Anti-Nebraska County Ticket. the care of ex. Speaker Chase, he would have organ. Thomas L. Baldwin, Of Tioga. ized those territories " without disturbing the Mis souri Compromise." Still, in the same speech, he declared himself a believer in the doctrine of " pop-William D. Bailey, Of Wellsboro. plar sovereignty" as carried out in the Nebraska bill. This is consistency with a vengeanco: He holds to the monstrosity that slavery extension is republican! For he calls the obnoxious feature of Erratu.-In Scine Facias' letter of last week that infamous measure a "republican principle." there occurred several errors, corrected below. They Are the freemen of Tioga roady to endorse such a were overlooked in our hurry and we regret it.ex. lie at the ballot.box? We cannot believe it.

Prohibition.

In lines 18 and 19, for resolution, read re-election. We are no convert to the doctrine held by some. In 4th paragraph 33d line, read "If the North is that in making Temperance the subject of legislation it should be kept out of the arena of politics, As well may a shipper propose to send a vessel to From the general satisfaction manifested by those Liverpool or Havre without making use of the broad Atlantio as a medium of transit. The ship who listened to Judge Pollock's speech, we are confident that his recent visit here will result in much Prohibition is yet on the stocks, so for as this State benefit to the anti-Nebruska cause, by materially is concerned, and the agitated sea of politics must bear her, if borno at all, into her destined haven, diminishing Bigler's majority. His frank outspoknoness on the great questions of the day, his affible Some knaves will ship in her, and leave her at the demeanor and candor, preposeesed all in his favor. | first office-ial landing place, no doubt ; but that is no Even those radically opposed to him on political good reason why her other passengers-a sorrowful grounds, speak of his speech in terms of commend. host of weeping wives and wailing orphans-should ation. We look forward cheerfully to the result of be kept waiting on the hither side of the sea which the 2d Tuesday in October, confident that it will must be crossed before their tears can be dried and exhibit a grand depreciation of Bigler stock herea. their wails hushed.

Few reformatory measures can be preserved in their original purity, whether using legislation as a neans, or relying on their own intrinsic merits.

Why is not all legislation for the suppression of Vice and Immorality made subject to this objection? As well might men say that a strict observance of from principle by the emissaries of party. We are the right of every individual to what his or her industry has purchased, could be had without legislaaction of the masses at the polls, and who thereby tion, as that Prohibition should not make a stride towards success by being engrafted upon the policy of for themselves, are employing not only soft words political parties. and smooth speeches to win them back to the wor-

Suppose that the vice of gambling was as alarmngly prevalent as that of Intemperance : How mathe future distribution of petty offices. If there are ny, aside from those addicted to that vice would ob. any base enough to sell their votes for such a paltry ject to legislating for its suppression? And who would be so silly as to advocate the election of men to make laws, and a man to approve them, all, basecan, because free to accept the alternative of chains ly subservient to that vice, or non-committal in re- ject to such annoyances. or reject it. Go up to the polls and give the lie to ; gard to it? No true friend of morality, certainly. the saying which has been rung in our ears continu-It would be a suicidal course. ally for the past three months-" The rank and file

Yet, very many professed friends of Prohibition of the domocratic party are governed by a clique of advocate the voting for that measure without refer-Wellsborough political wirepullers !" Freemen, unence to the sentimenia of the men into whose hands less you glory in such degradation, arise and vindithe fate of the measure is to be given. It is said cate your claim to a more exalted character as men that no man, or party is at stake. Granted : there is something superior to either-there is a principle at stake : and it is the duty of every good temperance man to look to it that good mon are put forward to battle for it. There must be an issue made between There is a saying among the ignorant, that a man has a right to do as he pleases with his own men, or farewell to Prohibition.

property. A little reflection will convince the most All who have read both Judge Pollock's and Gov. Bigler's letters to the State Temperance Convention, There is a like doctrine held by some men, that will have no difficulty in choosing between them. it is nobody's business how, or to what end they ex. Poflock's is clear, straitforward and manly; Bigler's Lifting up a broad, flat stone, ho deposited the beans ercise their privileges as freemen. A little reflect- is ther jughly non-committal, though he has since of the satisfied John Chambers that he is friendly to Prohition. Such is the position of the gubernatorial canbe seen of men," will vote for Bigler. is no difference in the sentiment of the letters in answer at the polls. difference between light and darkness.

the Dih was received yesterday, too late for the phail. The condersation with Mr. J. W. Ryen, was in substance about as follows is Ho said he endersteed you had told that

moment, and then said, a good many of his friends were opposed to Biyler, and he did net think it policy for him to say a great deal about it. A fold him I wanted to know whether he was a Bigler man or not ; for il he was not, I would not support him. He said if he went to the polls this fall; and voted as he intended to do, he should vote for Bigler. I believe that is about the substance, The Constant De L. SHERWOOD.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Sept. 25, 1854. Mr. Cobb,-Dear Sir :- As Mr. J. W. Ryon is charged with pledging himself to vole for both candidates for Governor-Bigler & Pollock, I will state what I know in relation to the matter : I told him I suspected that he was going to vote for Bigler. He mid he should not, but would vote for Pdl. lock. This statement was made in the presence of Royal Wheeler. Respectfully, SAMUEL CHAPMAN.

Our Neighbor.

Dr. Beaumont, in his excellent treatise upon the Digestivo functions, demonstrates the superior sealthfulness of cold, or moderately warm food, over hat which is piping hot. In view of this, our neighor should endeavor to keep cool while we are serve ing him up for the grand barbecue to come off on the second Tuesday in October; and especially as he above all things desires the freemen of this county to swallow him whole-inconsistencies and all. Our remarks two weeks ago seem to have reached the "tender spot" in his gentle nature; and we now behold the strange metamorphosis of an eagle: into a porcupine, in the moulting season. After the munher of a certain ghost we read of, he shakes, not a gory head, but the mangled stump of the " pluribus and unum quill" at us with a malicious emphasis. Our amiable contemporary does not see the point of the expression - " pluribus and unum quill." Neither do we; but as great men usually employ words appropriate to the illustration of the idea they wish to convey, we are left to conclude that it fits the quill in question remarkably well. We are not the author of the term, and take this occasion to solemnly protest against our neighbor's merciless fling at the author of " Flash Poetry." He should

be thankful for the glimpse of immortality friend Churchill awards him in his immortal work. Bear fame's honors meekly, Colonel, though they come habited in bad latin syntax. All great men are sub-

After embalming us in bad humor, rolled us up and labelled as in terrific latin, perhaps our neighbor will listen to a short story, strikingly illustrative of the manner in which he disposes of our charges against him :

Joe Jones was rather cute, as well as lazy. Was there a job to be done, Joe was always on hand for -dodging. One warm June morning his father equipped him with a hoe and a half peck of beans and hade him go plant floor in the second plan of doars the field, sat down, with the dish of beans at his feet. "It'll take an allfired while to hide all this

'ere pile o' beans, six in a hill," mused he, and then fell a thinking. Buddenly a bright idea struck him. in the cavity. " There !" cried he, triumphantly, "I've done for that pile o' beans, anyhow !" Has our neighbor a word of explanation in regard didates presented for the suffrages of temperance to his two-sidedness on the Nebraska question? not | men. There is no room for dodging here. Those one. Has he attempted to justify his support of Gov. with whom temperance is more than profession, will Bigler in the face of the first resolution adopted by prefer Pollock to Bigler. But those who " have the Tioga Convention, which utterly repudiated him? made long prayers standing in the market places to No. He is silent upon every charge made against him. Does he think to deceive the intelligent voters It has been asserted by the Bigler press that there of this county by such pitiable shifts? They will question. As well might they say that there is no Does he think to divert public attention from the ridiculous inconsistencies of his past course by trying to drag Mr. Baldwin down to his own level? He will find that the people cannot be blinded by such pnerility as breathes through his late effort. We had hoped to spare him the merited exposure contained in the following questions, but his course leaves us no other alternative : 1. Did you not, not many weeks since, tell a young man whom you thought to be opposed to Prohibition, that public sentiment made it necessary for you to assent tacitly to the justice of that measure, and then add, (substantially) " But you know my principles."

Pursuant to police, Judge Pollock ad which to 1750, Slavery was abolished in dressed a large gathering of the freemen of Pennsylvant and not only to read, but to Tioga, county at the Court flower Working and the sentimeters and not only to read, but to

AGITATOR

necessary division of the people into parties, each professing zeal for the best interests of the country, though advocating in some dethe country; though advocating in some de-gree, different lines of policy. As for him yielded the system so many disgraceful tri-gree, different lines of policy. As for him timplis. In 1820 Missouri came in with the self, he had never worshipped party, but had, and ever should, hold, principles superior, to men. He could not respect that blind veneration accorded to mere names by some, and parly" doctrine. He held the tyranny of sequences, and threatening the best interests party leaders 4 clothed with a little brief authority," as unworthy of toleration in a land which boasted of its liberty, and which so laved to represent despotian as a noxious weed that has perished forever from our soil for want of sustenance. He would have men go up to the ballot-box untrammelled-to ex- three of the Northern members of Congress ercise their dearest privileges as freemen, not as slaves.

He did not come here for the nurpose of reviving old party issues and building this campnign upon them. The bank and tariff questions were not to be suffered to put aside the great issues which had come up to be decided by the people. It was time for men to organize for the purpose of thinking and acting as became men to whose judgments great and all important questions were submitted. There was a great contest between Freedom and Despotism in the world. Europe was shaken to her center with the violence of the strife, and despots were trembling for the stability of their thrones. In Nicholas we behold the embodiment of all that is detestable in despotism, all that is abhorent in the sight of men trained in the home of some degree, we behold France and England joining hands and interests to hurl back upon he Autocrat the ruin he meditated for the Turkish Empire. Already Poland lay prostrate beneath his iron heel, and Hungary was cheated of the price of her blood andgenergy by the same merciless no ver. When he is iberty coming up from the down-trodden millions of Europe. When Nicholas is bea-

ten down, Europe is redeemed. In America, likewise, there is a power, not clad in the vetstments of Autperatic splendor, but as icon-armed, as despotic and as grasping in is nature. Slavery has planted us loot upon free-soil, and aims at nothing less han the overthrow of our liberties, and the prostitution of our vast territories to the Andest wrong that ever mocked at the genius of Humanity. He said that slavery represented the frightful principle of despotism striving

to-day with the liberties of America. It was a nower that brought its arm to bear upon men; it held to the right of property in flesh and blood fushioned in its Creator's image, chattelized immortality, and sought to blot out the stamp of humanity which God bad moressed upon the hearts of his intelligent creatures. The subserviency of freemen to this power was humiliating. Was the Con- protonce is absurd. The people of a territo stitution of the United States a pro-slavery document? He repelled the charge with scorn. He would go back to the Revolution ; he would points to its martyrs and ask if is it a law therefore? No; for Congress there way one who had been a defender of chattelizing immortal souls. Slavery had no defenders at that period. Then it was that the Declaration of Independence was written, and was laid as the corner-stone, the broad and safe foundation of our liberties. It utterly repudiated the right of one man, or one nation to oppress another. He referred to Washington-a slaveholder, yet not an apologist, nor a defender of Slavery, but a deplorer of its existence. The words of Washington on this subject should sink deep into hearts of Ireemen, Jefferson, he suid, had been claimed as the defender of Slavery. It was false-history bore a brighter and better record of that great and good man. It was when he was treating on this question that he said-" I tremble for my country when I think that God is just !" He said that he was a Jeffersonian Democrat ; that names were nothing-principles every-

These who did not hear Judge Fortack's speech him I had heard that such was the case. He day allernoon, 20th inst. Owing to the rain decide whether they will defile their work by and and support to Southern despotism. The souther part of this paper. From it can be gather your authority, and he never told any such is souther never told any such is souther never told any such was crowded with attentive listeners. The would have been, yet the Court House, we have all go back to that period and support to Southern despotism. The would have been, yet the Court House with the court House with the court House with the court House we all the sentiments it contains, and the first was not your authority, and he never told any such was not was crowded with attentive listeners. The would have been, yet the Court House the court House the court House of I couries of the day the sentiments of the court house of I couries of the court house of the court house of I couries of the court house a small colony of slaves. Then, he said, Slavery should have been crushed j but it was not and thus began a policy which has incubus of Shavery weighing heavily upon her, and then commenced a struggle of freedom against the grasping ambition of the Slave power, involving so many fearful conof the Union with destruction." Out of this struggle grew the Missouri Comprosise. He: said that the North had always compromised: with Slavery, and that slavery had always been the gainer thereby. The South considered that Compromise as a triumph, and but who voted for it were returned to that body, so indignant was the North. "The Legislature of this Commonwealth passed resolutions condemning the measure. Compromising with Slavery was like an accommodation with a highwayman of whom we purchase life with our purses. It was wrong to cede anything to Slavery, for it overwhelms us

with ruin in return. He pointed to California, which, with a free Constitution, knocked for admission into the Union. Was she admitted 1 No! for nine long months she waited a suppliant, at n door which the slave power refused to open. She had to wait until the price of her admission was fixed. That price was the Fugitive Slave Law, an abomination, destroying the validity of the hubeus cornus and repudiating trial by jury. Through the base sycophancy Freedom. In obedience to this feeling in and meanness of Northern men this thing was accomplished.

Power, shid he, either in a despot or slave holder never can be satisfied. Its lust is insatiate. The Missouri Compromise became obnoxious to the South-it spoke, and Northern men did the deed. By that compact, in all territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. Slavecrushed, we shall hear the jubilant shout of ry was forever prohibited. But the political definition of the word "forever." he said. was "forever-until the South wished i ended." (The Judge here introduced an anecdote aptly illustrating this point, and showing that when the law of a slaveholding State and the law of God conflict, the State law is considered the higher law.) He was aware that Douglas and the friends of his bill, pronounced the Missouri restriction unconstitutional; but such men as J. Q. Adams, Henry Clay, William Wirt, and other master spirits had aronounced it constitutional. He abode by their decision.

He then proceeded to discuss the subject of "popular sovereignty." He subscribed to that doctrine when applied to a State, but such a thing could not exist in a territory. It was a piriable subterfuge of pro-elavery men. Any lawyer, said he, who contends hat popular sovereignty can obtain in a territory should close his books forever. The ry have not the power to elect either a governor or judge. A territorial legislature may enact a law, the Governor may sign it; but

and a guide to all of whatever grade or con ditions The church had nothing to do with politics, and if any such aimed at an amat gamation with State, he was for putting them down. State had potiting to do with the church, as such; they should be distinct orga. nizations a He was in lavor of the largest lib. bizations: The was period of the largest up. erty in matters of belief. He had been called a bigot ; yer he was open win havor of allow. ing every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. If that was bigotry; men might make the most of it. As regarded Prohibition, he said that he would, if elected, he governed by the voice of the people. If they signified at the ballot. box that they wished for such a law to would not stand between them and their wishes. He was in favor of reform both moral and political.

A hearty round of applause greeled the Judge as he left the stand.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Scire Facias Discourseth of North No. 1 and North No. 2.

MESSING. BAILEY & CODE :--- I Drofess in belong to North No.1, and to stand, as near. ly as I may, by the truth and the right "n understand" them. When we act political. ly, it is seldom in a method or upon a plan that agrees with our ideal. There is as yet no opportunity for us to work in the field of nolitics for the advancement of our principles, with any hope: of immediate success, except in consent-with North No. 2. W. desire to see her prosper in all her better movements, because she needs encourage. ment, and will not go ahead without ittherefore we act and vote with her whenever her measures and men are tolerable. This goes hard with us sometimes. It feels 100 much like bondage and compromise, and a submitted to only in the hope of better onportunities. While we thus co-operate, you must not impose silence upon us. Let il suifice that we act when the privilege is offered, and forbear to mar your good beginnings, by rash and untimely criticism. No. 2 need not be too crank with her new cargo of principles. The very wind that fills her sain was raised by No, I. And God knows how soon she will be fain to heave the cargo overboard. There are shallows and breaken ahead, that No. 1 knows of, but No. 2 will not get round unless well instructed in an a vance. My criticism upon the vote of Mr. Grow may be founded upon error-but a was not rash in a practical sense-lor i could not embarrass his election, even in the Wilmot district. Only think again how t will look-that vote, with a private excuseshould we re-elect him unanimously, and without protest ! My criticism is therefore needed. It will not answer to have it understood that such votes, for any possible rea-

son, will be long tolerated. Now as to more general matters. No. I is self-sustained and not dependent on appearances for encouragement. She hat

undoubling faith in Providence and in the human heart-a confidence that pure truth, faithfully applied, will in due time converts (ruling mijority of men. The reverses hat wither the nerves of No. 2, give her no un easiness. To her they are only phases of h progress. The late dark stagment night of Union saving conservatism, was to her, only [the "mother dews" that should quicken in f precious seed she had committed to the soit 14

She does not wait for public opinion,

ion will show the falsity doctrine.

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WELLSBOROUGH. PA.

STA FOR SUPREME COURTS

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

D. B. Wells, Of Jackson.

In 2d paragraph, 1st line, for official, read, special

Judge Pollock's Speech.

Whipping-in,

We shall be among the last to believe that the

rank and file of Tioga will submit to be led away

aware that certain men who aspire to control the

deny the ability of the people to think, and decide

ship of party, but likewise threats of proscription in

considerations, they are to be pitied. They are not

freemen, but slaves-more degraded than the Afri-

Let us Reason Together.

ceedingly :

bouls.

-as free men.

skeptical that this is not true.

prepared to act" &c.

Now, the greater the privilege, the greater the care that should be observed in its exercise ; for the same reason that men guard thousands of dollars with bolts and locks, while the poor man's purse is deemed safe without the guardianship of either.

It is every man's privilege to wear his coat cut to suit himself. Whether he choose a "frock," a "dress," or a "monkey jacket"-it affects neither his neighbor's welfare, nor that of his family, gen erally speaking. It is also his privilege to vote for a good or a bad incusure, for a good or a bad man, or not at all; the law confers this privilege, or is supposed to. It provides no penalty for either carelessness or indifference as regards the exercise of the right of suffrage.

But the " higher law" is not so imperfect as the civil law; for the latter, while it is suid to be founded upon the former,, is oftener proved but a base imitation. "It is usually highly alloyed with the base purposes of its designing framers. The higher law teaches that every privilege bestowed upon man, must be exercised with due regard to the rights of others. Wrong cannot be legalized-Pierce, Douglas, Bigler and Forney to the contrary, notwithstanding. If the monater, PARTY, chooses to present a bad man, or a bad measure for the support of freemen, it by no means follows that freemen are under any obligations to perjure themselves in the eye of the moral law by yielding either their suffrages ;---No! it is the duty of each man to pause and reflect upon the consequences of his action, lest he involve whole communities in general ruin.

Men should be the true representatives and advo. cates of those sterling principles upon the triumph of which depends the happiness of every man, we. man and child in this land. Look at the Guberna. torial candid tes now before the people-each the representative, not merely of a party, but really of a principle, on the triumph of either of which depends respectively, the wider diffusion of freedom or slavery.' Do party leaders say that this question "does not enter into the present contest? They libel your intelligence - they impeach your power to judge and determine for yourselves. You have the right to think and decide for yourselves; and if you suffer ambitions men to think and act for you, don't grumble when you find yourselves bound hand and and footland dependent upon the doubtful charity of the base men who bound yon.

It is said by those who know better, that that this campaign is merely a strife between the Whig and Democratic parties. Look at New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine and Iowa ! What do the glorious results of their elections teach? Decide for yourselves-the facts are before you. One by one, their mighty rebukes have fallen upon Is the stariled car of the Administration at Washing. -ton, warning it of the certain retribution yet to . come. It has looked to the ballot-box for an endurse. ment offite base subserviency to the monster sin of the South. It has, thank God, looked in vain thus far. The froamen of those States could neither be bought nor bullied into the pro-slavery traces. . They had contented to be whipped in by party leaders ontil they were freemen only in name. They went up to use as you, think proper. Mr. Ryon has to the bellot-box and redsomed themselves from bon- since denied having made any pledges. dife.

It is but a few days since we were fold by a strict "party" man that the masses would not endorse their sentiments spoken in the resolutions adopted by the 6th of July Mass meeting, at the polls ! It

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Ryon, and Dodging.

We trust that every lover of honor and straitforwardness in politics as well as in business, will not fail to contrast Mr. Baldwin's public pledge, and the letter of his opponent, Mr. Ryon, published in the early part of the campaign, in regard to the use of their votes and influence, respectively, in the cleetion of a Chief Magistrate of this State, and also in regard to Prohibition. In the first, will be found an open avowal of determined hostility to Slavery and Intemperance, and an houset repudiation of any man for office who is not openly and unequivocally opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In the latter, we find a repudiation of the repeal of that restriction, but a repudiation without even un apology for a backbone in it. He does not back up the 1st resolution adopted in the Convention that nominated him, by repudiating the avowed friends of that measure, of whom Gov. Bigler is one of the first. He leaves this all-important point untouched.

Why did he dodge this point? Simply, because he desired to pursue a course which should not render him obnoxious to the Nebraska wing of the party, whose support he would stoop to ask while he re. udiated their governing principle. It is vouched for by prominent Nebraska men, that he is privately pledged to go for Bigler. On the other hand, it is boldly asserted by unti-Nebraska men that he is pledged to go for Pollock.

Candor compels us to acknowledge that both perties undoubtedly speak the truth. That he has two faces-a Bigler face and a Pollock face-is beyond a question. And this is the man that asks to rep. resent the freemen of Tioga in the Legislature ! Temperance men, where is your security that he will be true to the cause of Prohibition ?- You have none. Remember that the cause must have sleepless friends in Harrisburg, even though the neo. ple sanction the measure by an overwhelming vote. Mr. Baldwin is such a friend; ho is out boldly in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, is capable, honest and faithful. We give to the public two letters, sive, and made an impression that will be felt showing how much his opponent's pledges are worth. at the ballot boxes in October. We publish them because the freemen of this county have a right to know who they are voting for.

The original letters are in our hands and open for examination.

An Artful Dodger,

LAWRENCEVILLE, Sept. 25, 1854. M. H. Cons. Esq. - Dear Sir :- Enclosed blease find letters, which you are at liberty

Respectfully Yours, W. W. BALLARD,

MANSFIELD, Sept. 22, 1854. P. DAMON, Esq.-Dear Sir -Yours of "like a thing of life."

2. Why did you propose (but a few weeks ago) to take down Bigler's name, provided such a course would secure your bread an extra layer of butter? Now, sir, will you deny saying these things, and ask for our authority?

MASS MEETING IN LAWRENCE Co. A mass meeting of the people of Lawrence, county was held at New Castle, on the 8th inst. There were about three thousand voters in attendance, and addresses were delivered by Hon. James Pollock, Col. Curtin, Judge Allison, Sum'l A. Purviance, Geo. C. Morgan and R B. M'Cumbs, Esq'rs. The editor of the New Castle Gazette says that Mr. Pollock reviewed every subject of interest now before the people, in a most masterly and el-

equent manner, satisfying every honest, intelligent person, who heard, that his were the true doctrines of pure morality and genuine republicanism, and that he is the very man to be relied upon to administer them to the best advantage of the government and the people. Men of all parties were present, and all the oppopents of the Nebraska swindle, whether Whigs or Democrats, endorsed Mr. Pollock's opposition to the division of the School Fund and the prostitution of our public school to sectarian purposes, were oloquent and impres-

Harrisburg Telegraph.

PERPETUAL MOTION .- Mr. James G Hendrickson of Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersev, " has gone and done it." Afies to which it is attached to go likewise; great West, now blossoming beneath the proin short it has power ! The success is in the liection of millions of freemen who have erecdirection in which so many have long labored | ted a vast area of waste territory into popuin vain, viz., by the use of arms and balls attached to a cylinder a constant inclination to

thing. That the National Administration was solemnly pledged to the interests of the South. It was evident to him who examined the records of its acts. To sustain, or countenance the Administration, was to give all our influence to the oppressor, and to stand before the people an advocate of the worst species of despotism. The only way to get at a man's principles was by scrutinizing his actions, and with a knowledge of his principles, it was easy torgive his character. By

this rule the Administration and its supporministration of this State was an open suppower.

idea that any man, or set of men has the right to needlessly crush a worm, much less to to strike. degrade a portion of God's creatures to the nothing to do with us here at the North. It our hands, we should become slaves, and he would go up to the ballot-box untrammeled. C Heithen referred to the Ordinance of 1787. ter forty, years of patient "Whittling," he It was second only in importance to the Defreedom "all the length and brerdth of the neath a still greater debt,

lous and powerful States. That Ordinance

has power to repeal that act by its own Therefore, as all its powers were granted by Congress, popular sovereignty cannot exist in a territory, but only in a sovereign State, He next took up the plea of non-intervention, put forward by the friends of Slavery extension. It means, said he, that slavery has a right to enter those territories, since their constitution admits it, and a local legislature has no power to expel it. The assertion that the climate and soil of that territory render it impossible that slavery should ever be stablished there, said he, may be true; but if so, if nature bids slavery back from that soil, why did the Democratic party refuse to listen to the voice of God spenking through nature, by opening the way for the establishment of Slavery there ? There were frauds connected with the repeal of the Miss souri Compromist, which, when exposed would make the ears of Northern men tingle. He then adverted to the baneful influence of slave labor upon free, and said that when the giant of Free labor was brought into full and uninterrupted competition with Slave labor, Slavery mist go down. The South dreaded this competition, and would work with all their might to drive out free labor from Kansas. The freemen of the North must arise and assert their rights, at all risks, or become slaves themselves.

Was Pennsylvinia so far north that she had no voice to influence the action of Conters should be judged. He said that the Ad. gress? No. Hal Gov. Bigler stood up with the manlines the occasion demanded, porter of the National Administration, and and signified his disapprobation of the Kanfully endorsed its subserviency to the slave sas bill it never would have become a blot upon our legislative records. It was in the Democracy, said he, utterly repudiates the power of the Democratic party of this State to have crushed the monster, but it refused

The Judge then spoke of the past policy condition of brutes. It acknowledged no of Pennsylvania, in regard to the Public culonbility for the accidents of color, or con. | Works : These, he said, were the subjects dition, where the latter was involuntary; but of the most stupendous frauds. The report Slavery was the reverse of this, for it treats of the Canal Board for the last year showed the weak as mere chattels, to be bought and a surplus of expense over and above the revesold like cattle. Democracy and Slavery in nue of the main line, of \$452,000, and upon position on this question. His remarks in juxtaposition mocked the sight, and when the other branches, still another of \$350.000. spoken, grated harshiy upon the ear. The besides \$50,000, said to have been stolen by fathers of the country never recognized the unknown persons. These defects had to be right of man to chattelize his brother. He made up by the tax payers. The Public was not of those who think that slavery has Works had cost \$37,000,000. The whole revenue collected from them amounted to had everything to do with us; by folding only \$25,000,000-tax-payers had paid the balance, He was in favor of selling the wanted no slaves at the North, but men, who Public Works and applying the proceeds to the payment of the Public debt. He was in favor of selling them at any price, and if needs be, of giving them away, rather than has made a machine that will not only "go claration of independence, for it-dedicated to allow them to sink the Commonwealth be-of itself," but will compel diverse other bod. [freedom "all the longth and brendth of the neath a still greater debt.

He said he had always been a friend to the cause of education, and especially to the Common School System, He rejoiced that We had such a 'system; and was for still forbade that the foot of a slave should pol- greater extension of its privileges. He was above referred to, five or ten years ego turn around. The machine requires no star. Jute the soil of that vast territory. It was a opposed to addivision of the school fund to would have brought the people out of the ting; take away the blocks and it goes off wall of strength erected by the hards of free-laccommodate any sector party. He regard towns by hundreds, where on Saturday iss "like a thing of life."

the favor of majorities, to give her leave o act and speak ; nor the period of success a commence her work. She always mer that hard work must precede success.

She resents the arrogant bearing of slare archy ;--- not to resent were impossible--- at [she does not take it to heart, nor take it home to herselt. She well knows it is not amed at her ; but at another party, who deserves (richly, and may receive much benefit from a t Resentment is not her motive power. -

She was not greatly disappointed, and deeply grieved by the repeat of the "nm honored Compromise ;" for she felt that t deeper grief and a greater dishonor had peceded that. Nay, that the Compromise, self, was a dishonor. She was glade to set the faith in compromises exploded, and its harmony interrupted between the slave owner and his biped blo dhounds,-ulad that 1 weak, blind and corrupt North had, been coerced into 'a shameful and mortifying post a tion, where its assining instinct could read the utter solfishness, and natural infidelity of a the Slavearchy,

She was indeed grieved, to see stricken down, the last legal barrier to Slavery in imtermories; but she hopefully resolved to build in its place a living wall, girt with the fire of liberty-loving hearts,

She discerned, in this last madness of the oppressor, a good omen. "Pride goeth be fore destruction, and a haughty spirit before a full." SCIRE FACIAS.

Correspondence of the Agilator. COUDERSPORT, Sept. 14, 1854.

It was advertised here a short time since that a mass meeting of the Democracy would be held on the 9th inst., at which time Gov. Bigler would be present and address the people of Potter County on the great questions of the day-Rum and Slavery-Accordingly the Hunker leaders here, mass all the efforts in their power to raise steam enough to make it a great "occasion." Un of the leaders went to the State of New

York and hired a brass band-another well around the county trying to get the "patriotic yenmanry" out to meet (not William Bigler the candidate) but the Governor of the Commonwealth, another made a special effort to get thirteen young giffs who would dress in white and go and meet the Governor, intending by them to represent, the thirteen original States, and he succeeded by going to Lymansville for them-and & fourth weat to Wellsboro' to meet that "great man" and bring him here. I merely regite these fer of the muny preparations which were made, for the purpose of giving you an idea of the means used to raise the Hunker sleam in: Potter County, and to show too, that "things aint now as they use to was" (eD, nay even five, years agd, for the antiquated modus operandi of raising patriolic steem