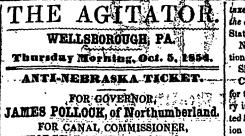
and the the the barrie have

Bigier and the Honor of the State. The Governor and his friends are boasting of his spirited conduct in the case of McCreary, the kidnapper. "Mark how a plain tale puts them down."

Rachel Parker, a free-born citizen of Pennsylvania; was kidnapped by certain Baltimore slave dealers, hurried off to that city, and thrust into a slave pen. Several citizens of the vicinity went to Maryland, in pursuit of the stolen girl, and gave testimony in Baltimore to the effect that she was free and had been kidnapped : for which one of their number, Joseph Miller a respectable citizen, of Chester county, was brutally murdered before he left Maryland. Thomas McCreary. of Baltimore, a notorious scoundrel, who had for years been committing depredations on Pennsylvania soil and escaping into Maryland for safety, was afterwards indicted by a Chester county Grand Jury ; and this true bill was taken to Governor Bigler, and he .was called upon to do his duty and bring the wretch to trial, but that duty was never discharged. It is true he made the requisition on the Governor of Maryland, which his duty as a public officer compelled him to do ; but Gov. Lowe, in defiance of our constitutional rights, refused to deliver up the criminal. Thereupon, Gov. Bigler writes Gov. Lowe a letter, and there the matter drops; and McCreary walks abroad unpunished for his crimes. At this open and almost unprecedented insult to our State, does the Governor show a proper degree of spirit, or does he meanly " truckle to an outside influence ?" He tamely pockets the insult, and permits this Jesuit Governor of Maryland to trample on our constitutional rights, without another word, even of remonstrance, on the subject. His next message after the outrage passes over the subject in silence, as unworthy of attention. But he did more than tamely submit. As if to show his subserviency to slavery, and his disregard for the rights of the Commonwealth, the very next Legislature, overflowing with Bigler's friends, passed a resolution, inviting this same abeltor to crime, this Lowe, and other State officers, 10 visit Harrisburg as the honored guests of the State. The invitation was accepted, and the Maryland slaveholders, who may have though: hard of Pennsylvanians for asking the surrender of a man as a criminal, when he was only a kidnapper, were conciliated at an expenso to the tax-payers of this State, of something like six thousand dollars. That is a specimen of the manner in which Gov. Bigler has maintained the honor and dignity of the State, "Shame, where is thy blush ?"

The Foreign Anti-American Party.

The movements of the Democrate, with their foreign allies, the Irish Catholics, are rapidly developing themselves. War is openly proclaimed against all who dure stand in opposition to the craft of Rome, while it works to undermine our institutions! It appears that Mr. BORLAND, a clerk in the office of the Adjutant General, has been dismissed by JEFFERSON DAVIS, on the ground that he was a "Know Nothing" and had voted for the Know Nothing candidate for Mayor at Washington. This is a new and bold (vranny! As the New York Herald says, " the only charge that has been seriously made against the Know Nothings was on account of their unconstitutional proscription of a large class of our citizens who had had the misfortune to be born abroad, and had they merely attempted to repress the riotous conduct of foreigners, or to curtail the political influence of foreign societies of men | sustained by every principle of law and justified by calling themselves Irishmen or Germans, and yet assuming to exercise the rights of honor. Americans, no one but those against whom their measures were directed would have found much fault; but-now we find the government pursuing a precisely similar course : the only difference between it and the Know Nothings being that while they proscribe for. eigners, Mr. PIERCE proscribes Americans. It must henceforth be understood that no man, holding office under government, is allowed to hold American sentiments, or profess American doctrine, under pain of dismissal. He may be an Irishman, or a German, or an Englishman, or a Frenchman, and may hold to this original nationality without jeopardising his office ; but if he but whispers a word of preference for his own countrymen, he is marked for slaughter at once; and the axe falls accordingly "



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. Baldwing Of Tioga.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER. William D. Bailey, Of Wellsboro.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

O. B. Wells, Of Jackson. Lauman, Bigter & Co.-Judge Pollock's Letter-let Freemen read and decide for themselves.

In his speech at the Court House on the 27th ult. Gov. Bigler took occasion to comment quite freely upon the sentiments contained in Judge Pollock's sullivan letter, and labored hard to prove that they were contradictory. Some two weeks since, our neighbor of the Eagle took up that letter with precisely the same object in view, and has successfully demonstrated his incapability to draw a rational conclusion trom well-defined premises.

In justice to Gov. Bigler and our neighbor, it becomes our duty to state, that the egregious folly manifested in adopting this view of that letter is not originally theirs. It first saw the light in the editorial columns of the Democratic Union-a paper disinguished for nothing except its bitter hostility to Temperance, free-soil, free speech and free men. Its influence is confined to the low groggeries and dens of infamy, the depraved tastes of whose frequenters t caters for, and whose votes it hopes to control. It is owned and controlled by a wealthy distiller, and never contained one appeal to the higher and nubler impulses of man's nature, or one sentiment hat tended to elevate men above its own degrading subserviency to dollars and cents. Under such pat ronage Judge Pollock's letter was first falsified and misropresented. For the information of all, and with the fullest confidence in the soundness of that letter, we insert it here:

MILTON, June 19, 1854.

GENTLEMEN :- Your letter of the 27th ult., with accompanying interrogatories, has been received. To your first question L reply, that regarding the passage of the Nebraska bill as reckless and illadvised,-as a wanton breach of national honor and plighted faith, and as an open and undisguised atlempt to extend the institution of slavery to territo ries now free, I am in favor of re-enacting that portion of the Missouri Compromise which prohibits slavery in the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. To your second question I answer, that the re-en actment of the provision referred to, would necessarily exclude slavery from these territories; and the inconditional manumission of all slaves then there could not be regarded as a moral or legal wrong to any party. For slavery can have no legal existence in those territories, either by act of Congress, or un-der the false pretence of "popular sovereignty." The power to establish slavery can only exist in ex. ress grant, or as an incident of absolute sovereign-ty; and as the government of the United States is not an absolute, but a limited, constitutional sovereignty, and as the constitution contains no grant of this power, express or implied, it follows that Congress has no powes to establish, directly or indirect-ly, by positive act or by permission, under the plea of "non-intervention," slavery in any free territorics of the United States. If, therefore, slavery enters those territories, it will be there, not only without authoriy of constitutional law, but in violation of all law. Under these circumstances, the restoration and pres ervation to freedom of those territories, would every consideration of national faith and national

Yours, respectfully, JAMES FOLLOCK. Thos. J. Ingham, Henry Metcalf, Jno. P. Tuggart Committee. Now mark this fact : The whole argument bro't forward to sustain the charge of "contradictoriness" made against Judge Pollock's letter, is based upon the assertion that he denies the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of Slavery. But he no-where denies its power to legislate/upon the subject but its power to establish slavery only. What follows? Why, as their argument is based upon a falsehood, it falls to the ground. Every man can see this. Let us see if he denies the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery. Judge Pollock says : "The power to establish slavery can only exist in express grant, or as an incident of absolute sovereignty; and as the government of the United States is not an absolute, but a limited, constitutional sovereignty, and as the constitution contains no grant of this power, either express or implied, it follows that Congress has no power to establish, directly or indirectly, by positive act or by permission under the plea of "non-intervention," slavery in any free territory of the United States." He then goes on to say that the re-enactment of the Missouri restrictiou "would be justified by every principle of national faith and honor, and sustained

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

taxes duties, imposts and excises, and to provide for the common defence and WELFARE of the United States." Novi let us return and consider the first propoil. States tion upon which our argument is based, viz :--Slavery is an evil. Therefore,

Congress, having constitutional power to provide David Wildhot says? for the "welface of the United States," and as elaye. "The first blow must be almed for the uverthrow. ry is an evil vitally affecting the welfare of the United of the present National Administration, the mere ted States, it has power to legislate for the suppress. puppet and tool of the Slave power. It must be or. ion of slavery in territories, within its jurisdiction. orwholmed at every point with ignominious defeat. But Lauman, Bigler & Co., assert that Judge We cannot shorten its constitutional form of exist-Pollock denies the power of Congress to legislate ence, but we must strike down its ALLIES, in eveupon the subject of slavery. Examine his letter, ry State, District and COUNTY. It must have no and mark the word of denial. There is no such desprops in the States upon which to lean for support nial. He says that there is no grant of power to es. of its iniquitous policy. No man should be elected tablish Slavery in the Constitution ; that such power to responsible office-Governor, member of Con is incident to absolute sovereignty, but that Congress gress, or Representative, whose relations of friend. is a limited sovereignty. It has an especial constitu- | ship and alliance, with the National Administration tional grant of power to legislate for the " welfare of are open to suspicion." the United States. Therefore, it has power to pro hibit slavery in all territories under its jurisdiction. Thus, the whole fabric of Lauman, Bigler & Co's., argument, falls to the ground from inherent rotten.

ness. For it is built upon false premises-the assertion that by making sluvery the creature of absolute sovereignty, all legislation upon the subject is put out of the reach of Congress ! With all due deference to the distinguished author and his echoes, we should think that none but a very superficial reasoner would be gulity of perpetrating such an argu-

ment. But it is not only against Judge Pollock's opinion that Lauman, Bigler & Co., direct the shafts of their lugic. A greater array of talent was never presentcd by an administration or Congress, than at the time of the enactment of the Missouri Compromise. James Monroe was President, J. Q. Adams, J. C. Calhoun, and Wm. Wirt, were members of his Cab. net. The unanimous favor with which this restric. tion was regarded by the Administration, has been rouched for by both Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams. In the Senate, and voting for it, were Govs. Barbour | ri Compromise." and Pleasants of Virginia, Gov. Johnson of Louisitucky, Wm. R. King, late Vice President of the ecutive chair of this State. United States, Judge Walker of Alabama, Gov. Lloyd and the great jurist, Wm. Pinkney of Maryand-all men of great legal acquirements, and all agreeing as to the power of Congress to prohibit the extension of Slavery into those territorics, and with but one exception, we believe, all acknowledging And trust only your own eyes; there is no certain that there was no grunt of power to establish Slavery safety without. Look out that your packages are

contrined in the Constitution, oga are competent to decide between its true senti. will you aid in prostituting it to the base purposes man. Bigler & Co.

Gov. Bigler's Reception.

The Governor's reception at the Court House, was bout as icy, we opine, as a " live Governor" ever met with. Taking everything into consideration, the demonstration was a signal failure. Ample no tice had been given, flaming handbills had been der-a live Governor-was to be exhibited, free, gratis, for nothing. The day was fine-just the an lipodes of that upon which Judge Pollock was here Now is the time to write your names beside those of -yet we are assured that there were not 50 more the freemen of Maine and Iowa. voters present, than assembled to hear the Judge. As for enthusiasm, not one hearty round of applause was vouchsafed his Excellency.

We have taken pains to ascertain what effect his speech had upon his hearers generally, but have the liquor question"-when talking to men whom he i toration of the Missouri Compromise. Now, failed in making out anything satisfactory. Was thinks hostile to that measure? We are told that he pro, or anti, on the Nebrasku question? Neither such is our worthy neighbor's way of doing busi- policy. -he managed to shp over the true question without ness. Basides, he proposed to drop Mr. Biglier, only touching. Was he a Prohibition man? Why, if a few weeks ago, to conciliate the anti-Nebraska the legislature passed a law that suited would sign it. Wonderful man ! any longer?

Which is Right? down bight and highlight in the set of ing to do with the question of Slavory.

Read Gov. Bigler's "Self-Vindication" in another column, and choose between his counsel and Judge Wilmot's. Remember that Mr. Ryon has always been opposed to Judge Wilmot. Think of these

things Your Attention is requested, Ist-To the indisputable fact, that many leading democrats in the 6th of July mass-meeting, and la ter, in the Tioga Convention, boldly repudiated any man for office who was not openly and unequivocally opposed to the Nebraska iniquity.

2d-That these very men are now moving smaller things than " Heaven and Earth" to get votes for Gov. Bigler. 3d-That Gov. Bigler said in his Fulton county

speech, that, "He had defended the Compromise measures, and

he would defend the Nebraska bill." 4th-That Gov. Bigler said in his Montrose

specch, " Could I have controlled it, I would have organ

ized those territories without disturbing the Missou-

5th-That a man who preaches one doctrine in ana, Judge Thomas of Illinois, Judge Smith of S. Fulton county, and another in Montrose directly op-Caroline, R. M. Johnson, and Judge Logan of Ken. posed to each other, is not to be trusted in the Ex-

6th-Can any good anti-Nebraska man vote for such an embodiment of contradiction?

7th-Read his self vindication in another column

READ YOUR HICKETS.

not mixed. Act on your own responsibility, think such men as Lauman, Bigler & Co., should be of the Democracy are governed by a clique of Wells. greater weight with the freemen of Pennsylvania, borough politicians." Freemen, what have you than the combined judgement of the great minds | done to warrant such a libel? Have you suffered who voted for the Missouri restriction. For if Mr. Party to hide, or thrust aside Principle? We will Bigler is right, those great men were all wrong, not believe you capable of doing such a wrong un-In conclusion, we ask a careful perusal of Jadge til it stands confessed in your actions. Into your Pollock's letter by every voter. The freemen of Ti. hands is committed the purity of the ballot-boxment and the forced construction put upon it by Lau. ot designing politicians? You cannot, you dare

the polls, and let them see that no tickets are des. troyed or wasted. Be active, be vigilant.

GO TO THE POLLS EARLY. And take your neighbor with you. Rouse the indifferent, and urge them to go to the polls and vote for the anti-Nebraska ticket. If you would rebuke scattered far and wide in the highways and byways the treachery of men in high places-if you would and all other imaginable ways; that nine days won. give the South to understand that the freemen of Pennsylvania will resist the attempt to plant slavery upon free soll-vote for the anti-Nebraska ticket,-

Will you vote for a man who says it is policy to go in for Prohibition this year, when he is out electioncoring, and adds, -- " but you know I'm all right on

COMMUNICATIONS.

win prior to, and in the Tioga Nominating Convention.

EDITOR AGITATOR-Dear Sir :--- As there has been an attempt on the part of Mr. Ryon and his friends to misrepresent Mr. Baldwin's position before the people of this county, by declaring him a bolter from the decision of the Tioga Convention, I beg leave leave to make a statement of the facts in regard to

Mr. Ryon's action prior to, and in that Convention towards Mr. Baldwin. In so doing shall "nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice," but state just what can be proved, briefly and with an intent to appeal to the good sense and principles of honor which distinguish and govern the masses, ather than to their passions and prejudices. shall endeavor in show that Mr. Ryon's conduct towards Mr. Baldwin has been in the highest degree dishonorable and treacherous ; that he stole into Mr. B's confidence under the assumed guise of a friend, only Judas-like to betray him. The following are the leading facts in the case :

1. J. W. Ryon was the first person that ncouraged Mr. Buldwin to be a candidate. He sent to him personally and desired him to be a candidate; stating at the same time that he, (Rvon) would be happy to use his vote and influence for him.

2. J. W. Ryon was elected a delegate to the Tioga Convention at Mr. Baldwin's suggestion, and instructed to support Mr. Baldwin with all his influence; and on the day of the nomination he dined with Mr. B., and repeatedly assured him that he would not be a candidate against him. He (Ryon) solemnly pledged himself not to allow his name to be used in opposition to Mr. Baldwin's, or as against him in the Convention a few minutes before the Convention organized. And in estimating Mr. Baldwin's strength, he The question now is, whether the legal opinion of for yourself. It is said that " The rank and file of counted the Elkland delegates for Mr. B., one of whom afterwards put Mr Ryon in nomination and refused to withdraw his name | when requested to do so.

3. There were no regular delegates elec- i ted in Elkland township; but on the day of and drunkard's graves. the Convention credentials were made out (for them at Tioga, and they were admitted | tant ? How insignificant this fall for weat into the Convention and voted.

doubt but that Mr. Ryon had been figuring violent political partisans against candidates for some weeks before to get the nomination ; of the opposite party be true, and that those and that he well understood that he was to candidates be elected, than to have the friends be a candidate all the while he was profes- I of intoxicating liquors succeed against Prosing friendship to Mr. Baldwin, and solemnly | hibition. As you value Pennsylvania's prosassuring that gentleman that he would not perity, lose not one vote against the free be; and that he acted in bad furth from the beginning.

5. J. W. Ryon was the first man who made the proposition to fuse the parties and obtained most of the signatures of the Stand ing Committee. He declared his object to be to disband the parties and build a new party on the ruins of the old. The original circular, as published, was in the handwriting of Mr. Ryon. Then, he pretended to be opposed to every man who did not favor the reshe declares that its restoration would be bad

6. Mr. Baldwin told Mr. Ryon, (after the upor that Ryon was to be a candidate

ADDRESS

ingi, ni

TO THE OTTIZENS OF TIOGA CO. The undersigned having been appointed by the Crystal Spring Lodge of Good Tem. plars, a committee for that purpose, respectfully beg leave to address the citizens of Tio. ga county upon the subject of the vote to be taken on the Second Tuesday of October inst., for and against a Prohibitory Liquor A Brief Statement of the Fraud inst. for and against a Prohibitory Liquor and Treachery practiced by J. Law. The Legislature last whiter passed W. Ryon, toward Thes. L. Bald- an act which was satisfied by the Governor, submitting the question to the decision of the legal voters of Pennsylvania. This was virtually saying, if the people decide in favor of such a law, the Legislature of next winter, will be honorably bound to pass a

Prohibitory Liquor Law, and the Governor to sanction it; and it equally implies that if a majority of the votes are against Prohibiion, no such law will at present be passed. The question having been submitted to the people, and all parties having accepted this

method of testing the same, it is only fair to say, that so far as present legislation is concerned, the vote given must be decisive. It is important, therefore, friends of Temperance, as every one must see. that every vote be polled that can be brought to bear in favor of a Prohibitory Law; as no doubt the friends of the free manufacture and sale of ardent spirits see and see the importance of bringing to bear every vote against Prohibition. Those interested in the manufacture or sale of intexicating liquors, and their immediate friends, are active, energetic and organized, and will poll every vote in their avor. Shall the friends of Temperance be less active? Many of you have spent long years of effort, have been untiring in your exertions, and have expended money and time to drive intemperance from the land . and all have come to the conclusion that nothing will be effectual but the banishment of this foul poison from our State. And now has come the time. we had almost said, for the final effort-final for years, if decided against you-final forever, we trust, if decided in your favor.

Look at it. The people of Pennsylvania are to decide on the second Tuesday of October, whether that greatest scourge that ever visited any people-that poisoner of human happiness-poisoned alcohol-shall be driven from our borders, or whether we shall have long years more of degradation, wretchedness and woe; of murdered families beggared children, broken hearts, ruined constiiutions, diseased bodies, premaiure deaths

Look at it. Was ever issue more imporfor woe is every other question submitted to 4. From the facts developed at and since you! Far better for the prospects of Penn-the nomination was made, there can be no sylvania, that all that is said by the most manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors,

We wish to call the attention of the public of Tioga county generally to a few facts, We are confident that the intelligence and the right. Whenever the people are convinced that a measure is right, they are ready o go ahead and uphold it.

Have the manufacture and sale of intoxicating spirits benefitted Tioga county (Many of you, indeed nearly all, can call to mind, many young men who were at one ume members of families, who had formed high hopes of their future prosperity-and in the various grave vards of the country ou can now find their graves. They died

the victims of intemperance. You can also

husband met his companions at the tavern-

not. Let committees of Vigilance be stationed at

Temperance Men,

Electioneering Documents.

The "Platform," a Democratic campaign sheet, published in the office of the State Printer, for gratuitous circulation, is sent out by thousands into every part of the State, under frank of the office holders on the hill, et an immense expense to the tax-payers of the Commonwealth. For misrepresentation and scurrility, the "Platform" is about equal to the "Democratic Union," or the "Iron Gray," published here in former years .--This Jesuitical electioneering document is printed under the direct supervision of the Administration, and is circulated broadcast over the State, with a view of poisoning the minds of the people, and misrepresenting and falsifying the position of the Whig candidates. The circulation of this infamous sheet will cost thousands of dollars, and the people of the State will have to "foot the bills." The Heads of Departments and their Clerks are all busy in sending out the " Platforms," instead of attending to the legitimate duties of their offices. -Telegraph.

THE MAIN ELECTION .- The recent signal defeat of the Democrats in Maine has called forth the following consoling language from the Washington Union. The Union says :

"As usual, every democrat is defeated in Maine-the telegraph is so sure of it that it would be criminal to doupt that truthful indicator of public sentiment. We have never known the telegraph, in such cases, to tell the truth before, and of course, therefore, it tells the truth now. And yet we have to say to our readers-what we have said beforethat a party bold and base enough to ally to itself all the factions and isms of the day can scarcely fail to succeed at the first or second trial; but, for ourselves, we are like unto the progressive Frenchman, who, in leading a ontory, and fearlessly awaited the rising of | readsthe waters to float it away,""

by every principle of law." Between the above premises and conclusions, it is alleged, lies a contradiction. Suppose we examine the matter together, reader, and see if the allegation can be sustained. Let us start with our statement submitted two weeks ago, the truth of which it is presumable no Northern man will deny : 1. Slavery is wrong.

2. Congress, as the representative of the moral sentiment of the people, and under the Constitution, has no right to do, or to extend an evil, either directly or indirectly : Therefore,

Congress has no moral or constitutional right to establish Slavery in any territory, either by positive act, or otherwise.

Gov. Bigler's assertion that Judge Pollock denies the power of Congress to legislate at all, either for, or against Slavery, as we have stated, rests upon the Judge's argument that "Congress has no power to establish Slavery." But does it follow from this argument that he denies to Congress the power to prohibit Slavery? No reasonable man will claim this. Let us turn to the Constitution and see if it contains any grant of power to Congress to establish | Slavery. It does not; therefore Judge Pollock is right, so far.

But it is claimed, that if the power to establish Slavery is denied to Congress on constitutional grounds, the power to legislate at all upon the subject is denied also. Now, let it be remembered that there is neither an express or implied grant of power to establish Slavery contained in the Constitution; and if there is no grant of power to legislate upon the subject at all, in the Constitution, then the Union's argument makes a show of rationality, but a mere show, at the best, for both it, and the Governor great reform, declared to his friends that he leave the abstract question untouched. Let us turn had 'placed his bark upon the highest prom- to the Constitution again : Clause 1st of Section 8,

"Congress shall have power to lay and collect from the original manuscript.

What were his views in regard to the sale of the Publib works ? His remarks upon this subject were n his past course.

Judge Pollock. On all the important questions of and the despotism of "Regular Nominations." Beown views, and expressed them fearlessly and can. -" Who in the name of natur' IS SAM ALLEN!" didly. He had no concealed opinions-all were as

open as the day. He is thoroughly opposed to the Nebraska iniquity-outspoken on Prohibition, and in favor of Bigler for Governor. We have the best in favor of any and all honorable measures to case of reasons for stating that this report is without the almost insupportable burden of the taxnavers. Those who groan under the scourge of taxation have now to choose between Pollock, who is in favor of selling the Public Works rather than allow them to increase the public expense nearly half a million Monday evening, consuming several stores, and prop of dollars yearly, and Bigler, who would make use erty to the amount of \$15,000. Works, the ballot-box is bought and sold like a other valuable property.

chattel. Thousands of dollars are squandered annually upon the minions of dangerous men in bower.

But there is a remedy for this ruinous state of things. Freemen, it is for you to say how long it shall continue. Vote for Bigler, and you infuse vitality into its system for three years longer. Then, if your taxes increase, don't complain, for you would only present the spectacle of slaves who had only to arise and shake off their chains, and would

not. Which choose ye, chains, or liberty?

Freemen,

Can you vote for John W. Ryon, who is pledged to vote for both Pollock and Bigler? Do you wish the mail. The conversation with Mr. J. W such a man to represent you in the legislature this Ryon, was in substance about as follows : winter? Will you trust a man, who, not having confidence in his own merits, or in the attachments of his own party, stoops to employ such means to ensure his election ? Read the letters from Messre. Ballard, Sherwood & Chapman in another column -are they men who would falsify their words? No. Let it be borne in mind that nothing less than the impeachment of those men can clear Mr. Ryon from the charge of double-dealing. It is said that he admits both of those letters to be true, and attempts to explain away their flat contradictions by saying, that he pledged himself for Pollock because of the Nebraska sentiments in Bigler's Fulton county speech. That after reading the Governor's Montrose speech, he pledged his vote for Bigler. But we he was not, I would not support him. He are assured that his conversation with Mr. Sherwood said if he went to the polls this fall, and votook place before the Governor's Montrose speech was ted as he intended to do, he should vote for published ! And if we are not greatly mistaken, he Bigler. I believe that is about the substance. pledged his vote for Follock before Bigler's Falton county speech was published. Will you vote for a man of so little stability?

Dr Owing to a press of work in the office we were unable to report the Governor's speech. We engaged & reporter, but he has not reported anything vote for both candidates for Governor-Bigup to guing to press. Our neighbor will publish ler & Pollock, I will state what I know in re-

men. Should such a mun be fed at the public crib

WAYNE COUNTY .- The anti-Nebraska men will that if he (Rvon) intended to be a candidate, emphatically of the nir komm heraus order. He support Edward F. Stewart of Northampton, for he (Baldwin) would not be; as he did not was not decided upon anything, except upon smooth. Congress, Samuel Allen of Wayne, for Senator, Dr. | wish to quarrel about it. Upon this Mr. ing over with soft words, the gross inconsistencies Olis Avery for Assembly, and Jacob L. Keen for Ryon assured him that he had no such inten-Commissioner. We hope to see this ticket elected. tion.

How entirely different was the course pursued by It would be a great triumph over the Slavearchy the day, he was clear and outspoken He had his sides, we may find in it, a solution of the question Convention was brought about by the base

> A SLANDER NAILED. It has been reported that Hon. G. A. GROW is out

any foundation in truth. It arose from the fact that he presided at the Montrose Bigler meeting.

FIRE !- A destructive fire occurred at Corning on

of the patronage they afford for the advancement of | A painful rumor is also current here, that a des private interests. It is a well known fact, that in tructive fire occurred in Towanda last week, which distributing the patronage afforded by our Public consumed both printing offices, the Court House and

An Artful Dodger.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Sept. 25, 1854.

Is a man known by the company he P. DAMON, Esq.-Dear Sir :- Yours of keeps 1 the 20th was received vesterday, too late for If so, what does the appearance of .Gov. Bigler here, in the company of men who gained rather an enviable share of notoriety He said he understood you had told that from being intimately connected with the he (Rvon) was pledged to Pollock. I told great "smash-ups" of the Towanda and Sik him I had heard that such was the case. He ver Lake Banks, indicate ? Is the Governor said it was not so, that Bailey was given as a Bank man? your authority, and he never told any such thing, and went on to say that he was not Philadelphia rowdy politician of the Capt. pledged to Pollock. I then asked him if he Rynders' school ? Could not the Executive was in favor of Mr. Bigler. He hesitated a of the second State in the Union schoose less moment, and then said, a good many of his friends were opposed to Bigler, and he did suspicious characters for traveling companions ? not think it policy for him to say a great Did his being found in such company bring deal about it. 1 told him, I wanted to know about the laughable self-introduction of a cerwhether he was a Bigler man or not; for il tain young couple as husband wife, whocertainly-were-not-such 7

> last week, a hand-writing in the former of a D. L. SHERWOOD. cue-bill, of Benedict Arnold, of Revolution-

ary memory. It is in plain, old fashioned LAWRENCEVILLE, Sept. 25, 1854. running characters, well adapted for speed Mr. COBB,-Dear Sir ;- As Mr. J. W. in permanship. We thought much better Ryon is charged with pledging himself to of the writing, than of the man whopenned it. -Litchfield (Ct) Republican.

lation to the matter: I told him I suspected

reached his ear, which it did not until a few hours before the Convention organized,) call to mind families, that began life with high expectations and fine prospects-the

was sociable-irealed and was treated-is a drunkard now-his children are poor--ous wife, how different her fate from her expecta-From these briefly stated facts, it will be tions ! You have seen farmers ruined., proseen that Mr. Baldwin's defeat in the Tioga perty soundered ; reputations blasted ; families made miserable-and all this by the use treachery of Mr. Ryon, who became a friend of intoxicating liquors ! Did you ever see a that he might betray, and accepted of Mr. fight that was not the result either immedi-Baldwin's hospitality while he meditated his ate or remote of drinking ! Are not most betraval. There was a Judas once, who beof our farcenies the result of intoxication ! traved with a kiss. What then ! His name We have had riots and murders in the counhas been the execration of all Christendom ty. Let us ask you candidly if you believe for 1800 years. The tranor who hides the they would have taken place if there had trenson he meditates under the cloak of been no intoxicating liquors in the case ! friendship, is an object of loathing to all Farmers used to make use of liquors in honorable men Mr. Ryon knew Mr. Baldthe hav and harvest fields; but we are napwin to be a man of sterling integrity, and too py to say many of them have out this oracgenerous to be suspicious; therefore he ap lice. Have you not gained far more than

proached him in the garb of a triend. As the price of the liquor by discontinuing is Mr. Baldwin was defeated traudulently and use ? not fairly, he appears before the people in [Lumbermen used to carry whisky on obeir his own right, and not as a holter. rafis, and permit it about their works, slost And thus I leave Mr. Ryon with the freeof you have discontinued it. Have you or men of Tioga, who, I believe, hate treashery your workmen lost by such discontinuances no less than oppression. They will judge

Why did he appear hand-in-glove with a

Rev. B. L Swan, showed us, one day

Business men generally were once in no Yours, L. S. habit of furnishing liquor to their employees. Many of them have discontinued the prac-For the Agitator. Is a Man Known by the Company he keeps?

0.

tice. Is your business conducted better or worse than before i Have you goined or MR. EDITOR :- Will somehody be kind lost by the operation?

Cuizens, can you point to an instance where the discontinuance of the use of ardent spirits has been an injury to your business, your prosperity or your health? You have heavy taxes to pay. Your Courts are a burden upon your time and your purses. One half of the cost of maintaining our courts is the direct result of the use of intoxicating liquors.

You have poor taxes. In almost every mstance pauperism results from intemperance. One township pays two or three dollars a week to support_an idiot. "That's not the result of intemperance," you say. Yes, it is. He was made an idiot by the drunkenness of his father before he was born. Many of you pay a direct tax for liquor used by yourselves. Would you get rid of that tax ! Wo know that most of you would if you could. But you cannot as long as liquor is in the county. You wont join Temperance Societies; and if you do you wont stop drinking a great while. Why? Because you have a strong appetite for liquors, and you have neither the moral nor physical power to resist, for any length of time, that appetite. Oh, how often have some of you wished that ardent spirits were in-a very remote place-far beyond the possibility of your over reaching, it ! Dis-KNOW-NOTHING stock is quoted above par. guise it as you may, you that drink, you hate the foul fiend, and, at times feel that you

Respectfully Yours, W. W. BALLARD. MANSFIELD, Sept. 22, 1854.

him. enough to answer the following questions :

M. H. COBB, Esq. - Dear Sir :- Enclosed please find letters, which you are at liberty to use as you think proper. Mr. Ryon has since denied having made any pledges.