## ພະລຽດໃກ a dist.

The fellowing is a detailed account of the lynching of a man in Wisconsin, from. The Janennille. Standard, Eatra :

brought from the jail to the Court house, a distence of about ten rods, for the purpose of receiving his sentence. A large concourse of people; was assembled inside and out of the Court House, than were present last evening, and the most intense excitemen prevailed. We give in another column the sentence as pronounted by his Hoper Judge Doalittle .-His remarks prior to its pronunciation were of the most affecting character, and calculated to produce an impression upon the mind of the most hardened criminal. But the face of the prisoner during its delivery was as motionless and impassible as marble. His dull gray eye wes fixed upon the face of the Judge during its delivery, and gave no indication of feeling other than that of listening to a pleasant story of which he himself was the hero. As we looked upon him we could not help exclaiming, "What a libel upon hu-manity is such a "face." His forehead is well formed and prepossessing, but his eye, that index of the soul, is such a one as we have never looked into before and when viewed closely, and taken in connection with the formation of his mouth and chin, are the unerring index of the heartless character of the man.

After the sentence was pronounced a special police of about thirty of our citizens was summoned to assist the officers in re-conducting the prisoner to jail. Meantime the crowd without were collecting and becoming more furious in their clamors for the prisoner.

Judge Doolittle came to the portico and made a very impressive address to the populace, remonstrating against the spirit which seemed to actuate them, and in favor of the supremacy of the laws. He was listened to respectfully, and at this juncture a more quiet spirit seemed to prevail. This was about 11 o'clock A. M. About 1 o'clock the crowd thinned out and the officers deemed this a fitting time to proceed with the prisoner to the iail.

At this hour we were sitting in our office, which is but a short distance from, and commands a view of the jail, and had written most of the foregoing article.

We were then startled by the cry of "Hang him, hang him !" when on stepping to the winddw, we saw the officers and prisoner coming toward the jail, surrounded by the infuriated mob. A rush was made for the inil. the door of which was barricaded at once by the crowd and the approach of the officers cut off. The officers-though resisting the populace with all the energy they possessed, and protecting the prisoner to the utmost of their power, were borne down and overpowcred. The prisoner was then almost alone : but he defended himself with superhuman strength. He fought with the utmost desneration, and possessing a most athletic physical frame, for some ten yards the crowd fell. thing. like chaff before him. A blow, however, with a bludgeon from behind felled him to the ground, and he was powerless. A rope was then passed round his neck and seized by the crowd, and a rush made down Court-st. The prisoner, though dragging in the dust, caught the rope with his hands and thus prevented strangulation at once. Arrived in front of our office, a desperate effort was again made by the officers and citizens to rescue him .--The rope was cut three times by Mr. Orrin Gurnsey, who exhibited the most determined bravery in his behalf, but as often was he thrust aside and the rope readjusted.

At this time a scene almost indescribable

THE AGPTATOR M. H. DOBB, Editor All Business, and other Cor nmunications must addressed to the Editor to insure atlention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA, COM Thursday Morning, July 26, 1855. ICP Please read the advertisement of Dia Lebrur

and Dufton on 3d page. 17 Our thanks are due Hon. James Cooper, for

the 9th Annual Report of the Smithschian Institulion BT A very fine story-Two Nephews-will be found on our first page. We shall publish entire. in our next number, an interesting letter written the

N. Y. Tribune by Charles Partridge, detailing what he witnessed at Koon's Spiritual Rooms in Obio. To Correspondents.--Our copy drawer is full to overflowing. Correspondents will please be patient, for each shall have place as meril of time

all, and will try to discharge them by meriting your favor. IT A landable effort to reclaim the village burial ground from the common, is being made by a number of the more enterprising of our citizens. [We trust this effort will be successful; for the present of the democratic sanctuary-exposing either an dilapidated condition of the place where nearly ev. erybody in the village has an interest, is highly un-

becoming-in a civilized country. An eastern traveller being asked what he thought of the people of a certain city, replied-"First show me where they bury their dead." Comment is hardly necessary. A meeting to make arrangements for fencing the grounds will be had on Wednesday evening, Aug.

Ist, at the Court House. The citizens of Delmar and Charleston having an interest in the matter, are invited to attend. The Ground is now open, and is little better than a cowyard. How long shall it be 107

## "What's in a Name ?"

If memory serves, the above question was first propounded by one of the "immortals" some two centuries ago. Probably it was not answered in a satisfactory manner at that time, as a later author replies-"Names are things !" which, by the way, is not true. Still another says-"Names are the representatives of things,"---which may, and may not be true.

Again, it is written, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." This may be set down as of Universal Freedom must be hastened or delayed. very sensible and true. It goes to illustrate the The question, and the only question is-shall the important fact that names are not things, nor invari- acts of those who would open up the length and ably the representatives of things. Still, a name is something, for Shakspeare says---

Who steals my purse, steals trash. 'T was mine, 'T is his, and has been slave to thousands. But he who filches from me my good name, Robs me of that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed !

So the "great delineator" had a very sensible notion that names, like things, might under certain circumstances be of no little value. The value seems to depend both upon the quality of the thing represented and the relation between the name and the

Names are not necessarily the representatives of qualities, as the popular names of things seldom convey any intelligible idea of their qualities. We have no time to spend in a lengthy dissertation upon NAMES-their uses and abuses. A few reflections nous the influence of names is all that can be offer-ed here—a few names misrepresenting the things to which they are applied, only, will be considered. We discover very great abuses in political nomenclature. The sciences are generally choked up with technical terms, so that he is a bold man who determines to master any one of them. Every approach is defended by moats, parallells and masked butteries -the latter vomiting tempests of jawbreakers. So one only masters the outworks to drop quietly into

the grave, as innocent of the coveted arcana as on was exhibited ; a crowd of between three and his birthday. There are exceptions, however,

demonstratio it is not iteritimate, and those who up-hold and defend the institution are not democrate ; but function, or hypotriter. No true Democration, or will aid in perjectation. Slavery ; and those who do, worship the shadow while they spit upon the substance. The so-called Democratic party has wieldod more influence than my heretofere existing party in this country. - And why ? Because the more has attracted tens of thousands to its standard, who never stopped to inquire as to the policy adopted, and carried out by its leaders. The name has secured it the votes which it must inevitably lose as the massea are enlightened. Thousands are awaking to a sense of shame and disgust at having remained so long inactive, while the leaders were conniving at the perpetuation of a system which renders our boasted freedom little more than a mockery in the months of our enemies.

We make no apology for those who wait like the Israelites for the coming of the Messiah, for the resubcitation of the Whig party. They, also worship a name of a dead organization; and are just as culpable.". When urged to not independently they, like many democrats may reply-We are the sons and been read. We are under many oblightions to you grand-sons of whigs and domoerats !" This is simply a mistake. Neither party is a generation old. The whig party of the Revolution and that of yes-

terday had nothing but the Republican sentiment in common. Jast so with the democrats. We have heard demagogues apply the epithet, "federalist" to every man who would not stand under the droppings excess of ignorance or knavery. The Federalists, it should be remembered, were the authors of the Confederation, of which the Constitution of the United States is the instrument. In short, that but for the Federalists the present Constitution had never existed, and all hunkerdom had been politically heathen-godless and powerless. The worship of the Constitution is now a test of democracy; yet the "blue light federals" framed and adopted it. The federals supported the administration of Gcn.

Washington also, and he was himself a federalist. Yet we know men to whom the bare name, 'federal,' is the embodiment of everything vile and rascally. To such a ridiculous pitch is the love and hate of mere names carried by some; and there are not a few men acting with the hunkers who would bolt the course and come out "independents," were it

not for the fear of being called turncoats. Those wishing further information concerning political names are referred to Hildreth's History of the Republic.

The coming struggle is not between Whigs and Democrats-not a mere scramble for the leaves and fishes-but a desperate battle in which the triumph breadth of the great West to the incursions of Slave. Iy wet, and not to be beat. ry, and who wink at the slaughter of freemen in Kansas, be endorsed, or rebuked ! Are we ready to we are informed. Wheat is not seriously damaged fight, on that issue ?

**Republican State Convention**, Since our last issue we have received several cx-

changes containing opinions favorable to the proposed State Convention on the 29th of August next. The Coudersport Journal and the Montrose Republican speak out promptly and decidedly, as they always do on such occasions. They can be depended

upon when the storm is on. The Honesdale Democrat says that though it gets credited as a Republican sheet, such is not the fact. We are not a little surprised at this denial, as it has cesaed to act with the distinctive whig party, and has long been a thorough and consistent anti-slavery and every paper friendly to free soil and 'free men is wanted to aid in the great work of liberating America.

The editor states his objections to the proposed Convention. Still, those objections do not seem to us suggested by the facts. For instance, he states work is highly illustrated, and should be on the that there are political organizations now in exist. table of every family. Price, 12; cents. For sale ence, of great weight and influence against Southern | by Bailey & Foley.

aggression. These, he thinks cannot be brought into rganization would only distract the anti-slavery

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR. LETTOR AS IS LETTOR. -- We received a single head of fathers a few evaluates since, from Mrs. L. H. Editori of this place, which measured six feet six inclus in circumference ! What does the vegetari-an editor of the Agitator think of that ?-Belance. What does he think of it? Why he thinks it is s whopper !--- the lettuce, we mean, not the story. But then we have been alroduced to a head of the sleepy folder growing in the garden of Mr. B. T. Vauhora of this borough, which measured 5 feet 10 nches ! 1.1 ... We could have brought it, up to 6 feet 7 by stretching either the string or the story, you see. An' if ye don't be aisy, and quit incitin' ov Mr. Al-bino to break our top knot, we'll have yez rapped in to smithercens, ye spalpeen. Och ! Musha-musha, murther! Borra a bit ov pity shall ye get from this quarther, for the loss of yer garden. Havn't you been en rapport with "hard cases" lately 7 Eb 7

> "We have for many years set it down as an infal-lible rule, that any measure, law, or custom, univer-sally reproduced or discontinenanced by the females, is disgraceful to its advocates, datigerous to commu-nity, and devillant in its tendency." On the other hand, tell us of a demonstration or statute that the ladies generally approve; and we, will fell you of one that merits the support of every philanthropist, pa-triot and citizen."- Horrisburg Telegraph.

So ho! sir, are you there! Very well; now if the judgment of the ladies is so infullible in questions of law, why not permit them to vote and make laws ? Why not let them establish custom; instead of making them the slaves of custom ? If they are good judges of law by nature, why not remove obstructions and let them become judges in fact? At least let the Telegraph never oppose the enfranchise ment of Woman after the above admission.

We publish in another column a manly pro test against drawing the old party lines in the com ing campaign, and thus endeavoring to evade the true issue before the people. The protest is firm and decided, and is made by men who will abide by it. We hope to see more of these protests coming up from the people of Tioga; and there will be another, an unmistakable one, at the polls next October: "No more slape territory !" is the true watchword.

The gentleman sending the document, will please receive our thanks for the material addition to our suscription list. Friend N., has also placed us under renewed obligations. "Strong arms" are needed just now, and yours will not be idle. That's the talk.

IT It commenced raining on Friday the 20th. and with some intermission, has kept it up until the present moment. (4 P. M., Tuesday.) We have experienced several drenching showers to-day, and an ominous muttering overhead prophesies more in store. Altogether, this season has been outrageous-

The crops, corn excepted, never looked better. so as many supposed. Some small fields have suffered severely, but the great bulk of the crop is untouched. Flour must fall within a month.

CP Our neighbor has changed the type of his pa-

per, and otherwise improved its general appearance. It is also a little larger. If its politics change type, and get a trifle broader, there will be still further improvement.

ACCIDENTS AND EMERGENCIES :" A Guide containing directions for treatment in bleeding, cuts, stabe, bruises, sprains, ruptures, broken bones, dislocations, railway and stcumboat accidents, burns and scalds, explosions, bites of mad dogs, inflam-mations, cholera, diarahea, injured eyes, choking, Poisons, Fits, Sun stroke, Lightning, Drowning,

This is another of Fowlers & Wells' valuable publications, showing the best mode of procedure iu he above enumerated cases. Its author, Alfred Smee, F. R. S., Surgeon to the Bank of England &c., is an eminent man in the scientific world. The

Godey's August number contains an increase the Republican party, and therefore the proposed of oseful reading matter, and is especially interest-

## 1 COMMUNICATIONS.

A Chapten on American Slavery. Slevery, being unquestionably the greatest question now at issue before the American people, it would seem that a few words con-perping its growth &c., would not be entirely out of place. It is slavery alone that has ever raised the cry of disunion, nullification, and secession . This in fact is the only gulf between the North and South, which if bridged would once more restore amicable feelings. It is Slavery that absorbs the mind of the Statesman, that excites the kinder feelings of the Philanthropist, that awakens the timid and induces the resolute to firmly advocate their principles, independent of time honored usages. But to proceed.

Slaves were first introduced into North America by the Dutch. Eighteen were first landed and found a ready market. The sel-tlers had an immense amount of labor to do, and the "newly, imported citizen" was found to be no inconsiderable help in their laborious enterprise. This ready market encouraged slave catching, and hundreds entered the business to supply the New World with "human cattle," and they were successful; for in a few years we find they had increased by thousands. Slave labor was the order of the day and all were brought under its influences. As the Colonies increased in population, the Slaves increased in number, and in 1700, we find were quite numerous in all the British North American colonies. The country was new and but thinly settled; consequently ail had to labor for a living. The master worked by the side of his slave. If the master was wealthy, the slave fared easy, if poor, his

task was harder and his burden heavier. As the country became more settled, the difference between the master and slave increased. Wealth is the natural product of incessant labor, and after a time the master became convinced that it was not necessary for him to accomplish so great an amount of physical labor; but that he could live by

eaping an undue amount upon his slave, Bio About one century ago the eminent men of Bro the colonies began to be aware that Slavery Ch and Freedom could not co-exist, as they were Ch directly antagonistic in their principles, con-Co sequently, in time, one must inevitably gain Dee he ascendency. They were the descendents De of those that left their native land to find a Elk refuge from oppression in a distant wilderness. Fa They had suffered incredible hardships and Ga by the labor of their hands, established a Jac thriving and extensive colony. Considering La these things, they could not entertain the idea La of having it converted into a mighty slave Lil pen, and having the auction block established Mi n every court of justice.

Mo The colonies held a convention and drew up a petition, dir cting it to George III., re-questing his leave to abolish the "peculiar in-Ru Sh ititution." This memorial was signed by Su the fathers of our present existing constitu-Te tion, and its language already expressed their fin determination of carrying it into effect. A W Committee was appointed to wait upon their We 'royal master" with the petition, who, received it with scorn and rejected it with disdain, and coolly informed them, that he had no idea of diminishing the value of his colonies nearly one half, in order to gratify their whimsical idea of the rights of man; and the conduct of the mother country concerning the Stamp act; right of representation, and the repeal of the Slave laws brought on the Revolutionary War.

The Constitution was adopted under the consideration that Slavery should not be extended beyond the "then present limits" and each state had a right to abolish it if they 4330; males, 2309; Females, 2021. aw fit; for at the time of its adoption there was a great diversity of sentiment concerning the equity of the slave traffic. There was a majority in favor of abolish. ing it, yet some were very anxious to have it Standing Committee of Tioga County, earnestly recommend that a Convention of those opposed to the betrayal of Freedom by Northern traitors as exlabor, but on the contrary were admirably suited to slave labor. The advocates of slaveocracy said, if the north would only leave it where it was, they would be satisfied. At, that time there was no permanent upion existing between the colonies. The Articles of the confederacy had proved insufficient to continue the union of the States, and under these circumstances the constitution of the U. S. was formed and adopted. The Eastern and Middle states, soon abolished slavery, and have ever since remained free states. They have continued to be the garden of of America and have constituted our chief bulwark in time of war, and their enterprising citizens have enriched the nation in time of peace. (TO BE CONTINUED ) A Protest. We, the undersigned citizens of Tioga County, being opposed to the extension of slavery-to the further aggressions of that Power which would pollute the virgin soil of Kansas and Nebraska, with its unholy institutions; and believing that it is high time that the freemen of the North were organizing and marshalling their forces, for the campaign of '56, under the broad banner of Republicanism, on which is inscribed, "No more slave territory-annihilation to Doughfaces"-do earnestly recommend to every man in this county, who can subscribe to the foregoing sentiment, to discountenance, and refuse to act with any other than a Republican organization in this county, until our territories are rescued from the iron grasp of the Southern Oligarchy. Democrats, why call you a "Democratic Convention ?" Whigs, why call you a "Whig Convention ?" Why resurrect the dead It will only cause a rattling amongst the dry bones! The day of resurrection has not yet come. Democrats, Whigs and Freesoilers of Tioga! Can we not, for once, act together ? Is it not necessary that we should ? Can the State be organized without first organizing each County? Are not our sister States organizing and preparing for the coming contest ? Then why should Pennsylvania stand in the rear of the mighty army of Republicans? We answer, she has too many Pierce's and Douglasses,' and Tioga Co. has a few of them. Then let us act in concert, and drive into obscurity, the would-be leaders of the Democracy and Whiggery of Tioga Co. who profess anti-slavery sentiments, but NAMES. A. C. Cole, Calvin Hammond, J. B. Casse-

Far high a farmer . "Religion with HA

dey, E. J. Stevens, Jos, B. Lyon, Ezta Pot-ter, B. P. Ives, H. H. Borden, Thos. Keeney, C. H. March, W. H. Martin, Jordon Dobbs, B. B. Holiday, Nelson Hammond, C. Ingraham, Roswell Ives, Isaac Bush, Jerome B. Niles, Peleg Potter, Baldwin, Jackson, Truman Carpenter, Wm. White, W. F. Sweet, A. Smith, David Hazlift, A. Hazlift, John Ham, O. M. Stebbins, D. G. Stevens, G. W. Hymes, J. P. Keeney, O. P. McClure, H. H. Potter, N. H. Niles, James Roe, Sam J. Car-penter, Chas. Hotchkiss, D. E. Leke, C. D. Warner, V. J. Ives, J. B. Potter, Jos. Deland, John Hazilit, A. L. Rosell, Deningerotchkiss, Luther Carpenter, Leander Swope, Chester White, Job Green, S. Eaton, Merchant Hop. kins, S. V. Beeman.

Middlebury, July 24th 1855.

Wellsboro' Library.

The first annual meeting of the Wellsboro' Library Association, was held in the Court Room, July 2d 1855.

The following officers were elected.

GEORGE MCLEOD, President ; A. A. MAR. PLE, Secretary; J. F. DONALDSON, Treamrer.

For Library Com .- R. G. White, Wm. B. Clymer, L. Bache, Henry Sherwood, A.'A. Marple.

For Com. on obtaining members .- H. A. Guernsey, Wm. Bache, J. I. Jackson, W. W. McDougali Amos Cooledge. Mr. McLeod reported that he had re-

eived 27 useful volumes for the association. It was also announces that Mr. Lowrey had obtained for the Library from the State,

a valuable series of Colonial Records. It was moved and carried, that the Library

Com. be instructed to take early measures to ensure the opening of the Library.

A. A. MARPLE, Sec.

Statistics of Tioga County, [Carefully prepared for the Agitutor from Geneus of 1850.]

	POPULAT	NON.	
Towns.	Male,	Female.	Total.
085,	457	393	850.
ookfield,	382	359	741.
arleston	739	710	1449.
atham	649	559	1208.
vington	521	518	1049.
erfield	368	353	721.
lmar	795	707	1502.
kland	513	449	962.
rmington	457	445	102.
ines	264	246	510.
ekson	728	691	1419.
wrenceville	250	244	494.
wrence	536	493	1029.
berty	765	707	1472.
ddlebury	574	522	· 1096,
rris	145	133	278.
chmond	661	560	1221.
itland	538	468	1006,
ip <b>pen</b>	159	139	298.
llivan	897	859	1756.
oga	620	536	1156.
ທິບົກ	423	401	824.
elisboro'	294	304	598,
estfield	698	650	1348.
	12443	11446	23889.

This shows an excess of 997 males over

females in the whole county. The disparity is greatest in Richmond, which had 101 more males than females. The least disparity is in Lawrenceville, which has only 6 more males than females.

There were 98 colored people in the county, Delmar having 27, the greatest number.

The greatest number in any decade of years is between 20 and 30, the number being

four thousand persons swaved to and fro.der might yet prevail. But it was a vain hope. "Hang him !" rose louder than before, eluster of trees on the public square; the a human being hanging by the neck until he out of her domain, went down, the most terrible exwas dead met our view.

We have thus endeavored to give a faint but truthful history of the terrible events of this day. We have witnessed a scene, which, God grant we may never see again. It was a spectacle which, to be appreciated, must be seen, but once seen can never be forgotten. True, the circumstances which attended the murder of Alger, were of the most aggravated kind. It was a cold-blooded and atrocious deed. It is unattended by a single mitigatory circumstance. But these facts do not justify the course that has been adopted to-day. It will be heralded through the country as an evidence of mob-spirit which prevails here, and will be an ineffaceable blot upon the escutcheon of our fair, young city, whose reputation will suffer in spite of the truth, which when known, should shield it.

The murdered man was a rafiman. He was well known to all who follow the occupation on Rock River, he had been known to them all for years and was admired and respected by them all. His residence was near Jefferson in Jefferson County, in this State. His friends were aware of the enormity of the murder, and, as they supposed, the inadequency of the punishment which our law provides for so foul a crime; and they assembled in mass here to await the issue of the trial. During its progress no more than common excitement was preceptible; but last evening, after the verdict of the Jury was known, the deep-seated and determined fecling to visit punishment upon the head of the prisoner exhibited itself, and to-day an organ. ized band of not less than three hundred persons were present who would not be satisfied save with the life-blood of the murderer.-We say this upon the authority of others and upon our own belief. This morning about 3 o'clock, signals were fired in the city, and there is no doubt a large body of men from a distance were present from early day, whom no influence or persuasion could have changed from their purpose. The excitable and im-pulsition our city joined them, and thus results have been brought about to day which were undreamed of yesterday.

Parties and sects primarily rally under the name In the center was the doomed prisoner, lying of the distinctive principles they advocate. But it on the ground-above him stood friends beg. generally happens that, in time, the name is reging and struggling for his life-while a far vered while the principles are forgotten. This hapgreater number were intent upon his death.— pens because it comes to be an easier thing to wear This state of things lasted about ten minutes, the name than to promulgate the principles; like. and as we looked from our window the hope | wise because the promulgation of principles sadly predominated that the friends of law and or. | interferes with schemes of private aggrandizement. No name has exerted a greater influence over the masses of mankind than the single word-"Democ. and a rush with the prisoner was made to the | racy." It led captive the Greek, and so befogged him that he worshipped the shadow long alter the rope readjusted upon his neck, the other end substance had perished by the acts of unscrupulous thrown over the limb of a tree, and for the demagognes. Rome, too, took the lure riotously, first time in our life the horrible spectacle of and not until long after the principle had perished

ample of national self-murder on record. France went mad at the cry of "Liberte, Egalite et Frater. nite." and wallowed in her best blood until she loathed herself. Reaction followed. Then the old play of parties by the editor is not really a fact. cry was whispered by a few restless spirits only to He must see that, so far as Freedom is concerned, hurl her masses backward into the arms of their old the pro-slavery American, free rum and old line demadness. Again her best blood flowed from Dem. ocratic altars, only to leave her sitting unresistingly have done. The Whig party is a phantom, and the under the rule of a heartless absolutist. England liberal American party will help the South more drank deep of the democratic draught-tears and than Freedom as it stands now. What we under blood, and relapsed into the paganism of name-wor. | stand by a Republican party is, a union of all who ship the while she pampers and fawns upon the protest against the extension of Slavery. Let this proudest aristocracy on the globe. Germany is union take place and success is certain; and where wrapt in blissful contemplation of an ideal Repub. this union does not take place, as it will not in lic, longing to offer herself up to gain, what gained, she would trample in the mire in a twelvemonth. We are ready to admit that the term, per se, represents a noble and sublime principle. It embodied

that principle as the men of the Revolution understoud it. As their descendants in the middle of the 19th century understand it, it misrepresents that principle. As the former explained it, it was the ancompromising enemy of bondage, spiritual and physical. As explained by the latter, it is one and insenarable from moral and physical bondages of the most debasing kind. We have but to look at the boasted democratic measures of the last six years, for evidence of this fact. Every measure tending to extend, or favor Slavery, for the past ten or twenty years, is claimed and defended as a Democratic measure. Those who dare not disobey God and their own consciences to please the framers of disgraceful statutes, are called upon to aid in crushing out the Democratic principle as explained in the Declaration of Independence, under penalty of forfeiture of liberty and property. This is the Democ. House a little 'heaping' once or twice. racy of the Democrats of the second and third gene. ration !

We have a question for those who habitually offer apologics for Slavery, and who maintain that the Fugitive bill of '50, and the repeal of the Missouri | in New York. A determination to enforce the law ompromise are measures compatible with democrat- is general in the rural districts, and a great change c principles. Is Slavery a legitimate partner in a has come over the length and boeadth of the State. Republican Government? Is it an institution founded on the Democratic idea ? Rather, is it not did cause at this time, fills us with high hopes of its fuametrically opposed to the rudest operation of dem. ture. The rout of the free Rum power in the great ocratic principles ? These are questions that do not State of New-York, is to us a prophecy of its utter for cvasion-plain 'yes,' or 'no,' are the words. then Slavery is not democratic. If Slavery is not is doomed,

forces, thus bringing defeat upon all the liberal par-

already in existence" the editor refers to. The party is determined to do little except to see that "none but Americans be put on guard"-a highly laudable and patriotic enterprise, probably, but as likely to benefit the cause of Freedom as a stump emplified in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, speech from the man in the moon. We prefer to see | and now determined to resist the further aggressions that none but freemen are put on guard. We intend of the Slave Power at the ballot.box, be held at Tio. to help carry the war into the South, rather than in. | ga Village on THURSDAY, August 23d, to select to Ireland and Germany.

anti-slavery American party, a Probibition party campaign against the wrong threat upon freemen by and a free rum party all in the field," says the editor, "there can be no doubt of the success of the loco.foco party.'

But there is nothing discouraging in the presence of all these parties in the field. The very great dismocratic parties will work together, as they always Wayne, there defeat is inevitable. Friend Penniman will see this next October.

EXPLANATORY .-- We have to explain the matter pertaining to the night ride and subsequent inconvenience experienced by Mr. GIDDINGS on his way to Corning. We stated that no decent lodgings forms of National Legislation, are aware that could be procured on his arrival at that place. No reflections were intended upon either the good people, or the Hotel accommodations of Corning; for we cheerfully and gladly bear witness to the disin. terested kindness of the one, and the unsurpassed ex. cellence of the other. The facts as furnished us were, that application was first made at the Dickinson House, which was full; lodgings for Miss G., were procured at some other Hutel, and Mr. G., sat up. The Journal states that no application was made at Dickinson House. We assure the Journal that our error was one of fact and not of either head or heart. "Maj. Field." thought we, 'is always full of fun and good feeling-why not sometimes full of lodgers ?" Indeed, we have seen the Dickinson Will the Journal set the matter right ?

PROHIBITION .- The friends of law and order may well feel encouraged at the success of Prohibition We confess that the prosperity of the temperance

admit of hypothetical answers. There is no room overthrow in whiskey-ridden Pennsylvania. The advocates of the traffic here are becoming the crin-If a Democracy be a government by the people, ging slaves of a healthy public opinion. The curse vastopol will be reduced this summer, if at all. An

the ladies.

ties. We have an idea what "political organization Republican County Convention.

The undersigned, members of the Republican uitable persons to fill the several offices at the diana "With a whig party, a pro-slavery American, an make all necessary preparations for a successful

> Northern doughfaces. The Committee would likewise recommend that not less than three delegates be elected to represent each election district in the Convention. And they take this method to inform the public that a Repub-lican Mass Convention will be held on the same day it the same place, at which all those who hold that in the union of freemen without reference to forme political attachments is the only safety for freedom, -are earnestly invited to attend.

The committe earnestly recommend that meetings for the election of delegates be held in each election district, at the usual places for holding elections, on Saturday, August 18th.

S. E. EMSWORTH, C. O. ETZ, L. BACHE, G. W. STANTON, W. W. MCDOUGALL, E. ROYCE, J. C. WHIT-TAKER.

Speaker of the Next House. It seems to us the people of the free States

should at once indicate to their Representatives their choice of Speaker. Those who know anything about the rules of order, method of appointing committees and the other the influence of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is second only to the President of the United States. How important then, that the Speaker should be a statesman of character, ability, experience, and the possessor of a backbone. These requisites are all found in the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio. He has been in Congress longer than any member elect to the next House. He is pefectly master of all Parlimentary questions. He is a statesman in the fullest and truest sense of that word. He has ability of the highest order, and a backbone which all the power of slavery connot bend. His elevation to that post would electrify both North and South, and would indicate with reasonable certainty the election of a President of like character in 1856. For these reasons, and, many others which might be named, we propose that Joshua be our chosen leader as Speaker of the next Congress.

Coudersport Journal.

FROM THE WAR .--- The late arrivals from Europe report affairs unchanged in the Crimes since the repulse of the Allies, au account of which we publish. ed last week. Lord Ragian is dead and General Simpson succeeds him. It is not expected that Se. Dever practice them. attempt will be made soon, however.

The number of births for the year ending June 1. 1850 was 608. Number married, 6. Number of deaths, 302.

Number of dwellings 4222, Number of families 4332,--showing that no family ought to have been houseless at that time.

Number of public schools, 183. Teachers, 185. No. of pupils, 5749. School tax 85.993, or a lutle over \$1. per scholar .-Public fund \$1,983, or a little more than 20 cents to each pupil. Total school fund 88,-864. No. attending school during the year, 7077, 119 of these were foreigners. Number of adults who could neither read nor write, 827. Males, 404; females, 423 .---632 natives; 208 foreign.

## AGRICULTURE &C.

Improved land, 106,799 acres. Unimproved, 147,939. Cash value of farms, \$3,404,-497. Value of farm implements, machinery &c., \$170,532. Number of Horses, 3,-245. Milch cows, 7,469. Oxen, 3,451. Other cattle, 9,892.

Sheep, 32,750. Swine, 7,757. Value of live stock, \$634,624. Value of slaughtered animals, \$103,535. Bushels of wheat, 141,-896. Rye, 6,612. Corn, 147,140, Oats 300.017.

Pounds of wool, 86,212. Peas and Beans, bushels, 16,140. Potatoes, 158,289. Sweet potatoes, 5,126. Barley, 6,383. Buckwheat, 50,954. Value of orchard products, \$3,645. Pounds of butter, 724,281. Cheese, 57,-390. Tons of Hay, 37,614. Clover seed, 58 bushels, of other grass seeds, 1,258 .--Pounds of flax, 2,656. Flax seed, 173 bushels. Maple Sugar, 202,851 lbs. Maple molasses, 299 gallons.

Beeswax and honey, 38,488 lbs, Value of home manufactures \$13,462 .--Sunday school libraries, 2. No. vols., 400. The Church statistics are not fully reported. The statistics under this head were given in our new year's number.

FOREIGN CITIZENS AND SLAVEBY .- FOURfifths of the foreigners who have arrived in this country within the past fifty years have cast their lots in the Northern States and Territories, and have thus helped to swell the preponderance of the North in population and power. Otherwise, how happens it that the comparative ratio of increase at the North has been so much greater than at the South ! The natural increase of our species is as rapid here as at the North, while the climate and soil are more uttractive; yet the North, by reason of this stream of foreign immigration, has gone on gaining upon the South, and now has an effective majority in both branches of the National Legislature. The Tribune is right: "The South has nothing 10 lose by arresting the tide of immigration," but éverything to gain. Savannah (Ga.) Republican.