# THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

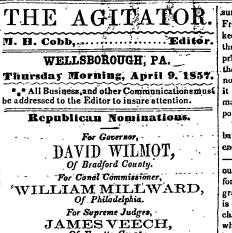
South would march forward in the career of glory with a firmer and faster step than was ever witnessed among nations. Oppressed by the burdens of unequal taxation, discouraged in the cultivation of its commercial and manufacturing interests, and dwarfed in its territorial expansion, the South will soon become the helpless dependency of the antislavery power. This is the alternative before us-a grandeur without parallel in history, or an ignominy which one shudders to contemplate in the bare conception. Will the South choose the career to which interest, honor and every manly motive beckons it, or be content with the lot of the craven and the slave ? The timid fool may whisper that the expansion of our institution is an impractible achievment; but nothing is impossible with the people of the South. If the North resists, upon what stronger ground could we stand than upon this issue of the extension or restriction of slavery? If the struggle is to come, let it come now, while yet we have the spirit and the power to defend our rights. If we are to fight, let us fight for a principle which is essential to our equality in the Union, or our independence out of the Union. Henceforth let the free expansion of its institutions be the ultimatum of the South.

### FROM KANSAS. Preparations for the Election.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. LAWRENCE, K. T., March 21, 1857.

I learn that several parties of young men from Missouri have been coming into the Territory at different points lately. They take claims wherever they can find them, but limit their efforts to laying a foundation. They idle their time. A dozen of them may be found in some houses. Several of them have stated that they are hired by the month to stay. This is the only indication of preparation for taking the census. While in Lecompton I learned, on inquiry, that the census had been taken in some parts already .--I have not heard of a single instance of Sheriff or other officer presenting himself to a Free-State man while engaged in taking the census. I have too much reason , for stating that the census-takers will not go-into the Free-State towns and settlements to take the census. Whether any considerable number of the Free State men will be listed will probably not be seen until the notices are posted up. Even then, it is a chance if some fraud does not prevent this feature of the bill from being carried out. Only ten days of the time appointed for taking the census remain. There is not time now to take the census as it should be taken, even if such was the design. I shall carefully note all the steps in this process in the different localities in the Territory. The impression prevails that the Pro-Slavery men have abandoned their own law, as the census has not been taken. This is a great mistake. There is no doubt but a census list, made up in some way, will be presented to the bogus County Courts. In view of facts now presented, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the Kansas question will only be solved in some struggle beginning and ending in violence. The law, Missouri Ruffians, and an inflexible determination are on one hand, and on the other the great masses of the people of the Territory. Neither have the slightest ideas of succumb-With the experience of the past and the ing. hard features of the present, is there any one who can rationally expect a peaceful solution? The power of doing so lay with the General Government. It has refused to take

the responsibility, or is unwilling to do justicer The decree having gone forth that all the world should be taxed, the bogus officers are busy in the effort to carry it out. Their success is various. At one place, the Assessor proceeded to put up his notice, and just as he it down, and tearing it in fragments threw them in his face. He left. At another place, a rope with a noose on the end of it was thrown over the limb of a tree, and when the Assessor came it was pointed out, and he was advised to leave, which he did. The laws for distraining property have been enforced in some cases, and in others the Law-and-Order functionaries have dispensed with the needless preliminaries incorporated in the bogus statutes for the sake of appearances, and have taken such articles as were available or suited their taste. In this way the ingenious Collector of Calhoun County laid his appropriation claws on some saw-logs belonging to a Free-State squatter near Kansopolis. This effort to reduce the revenue to a suw-log basis shows a creditable. anxiety on the part of that functionary to collect something. Probably he wanted the logs, and availed himself of this excuse for stealing them. The probability is, however, that this clever exploit may get the aforesaid Collector into trouble. A party has been raised and has started to rescue the property. I think it is quite likely that we will have a little brush connected with this tax-collecting



Of Fayette County, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Of Chester County. SPECIAL NOTICE .-- The Republican D County Committee are requested to meet at the house of H. H. POTTER, Middlebury, on FRIDA Y, April 10th, at 4 o'clock, afternoon, for the transac-tion of important business. M. H. COBB, April 2, 1857. Chairman. tion of important business. April 2, 1857.

Little Rhode Island has elected her entire Republican State ticket by rousing majorities. This is another melancholy case of reaction not foretold by the hunker prophets. Is it not a little singular that every general election held since last November should be won by the Republicans?

You who are afflicted either periodically or semi occasionally with that most disagreeable of all colds -" a cold in the head," are respectfully and respectively solicited to excuse any and all shortcomings in our dutics this week. If there be any lack of news, we excuse it by saying that we have heard nothing, distinctly, for the last five days. If there be any fault of taste it would not be strange, as we have tasted nothing, discriminatingly, for a like period. Hydropathists and Homeopathists may detect the aroma of ginger-tea and aconitum-the first in excess and the last in commendable moderation. Whatever may be out of gear, excuse it and wait for Spring skies and fair weather.

There is a remarkable difference in the manner of seeking public favor, as adopted by politicians. For example : we have it from very good authority, that the pro slavery aspirants for Gubernatorial honors-Packer, Black and Witte-kept " open house" for several days preceding the Convention which put Packer in nomination. Liquor, of the best brands. is thought to have flowed like water from the several headquarters alluded to. But the quality, or quantity that flowed from the rooms of the successful aspirant, swallowed up the small torrents of his rivals. We are forced to conclude thus from the It is not to achieve greatness for itself, but for our fact that, by mutual agreement, these men placed success with that one who should dispense the most carly. Let us bury local issues where they can nevrum.

David Wilmot received the news of his nomination, sitting quietly at home in the midst of his fam-ily. Neither he nor his friends kept "open house' at Harrisburg or elsewhere. He did not find it necessary to attend as an outside delegate, even. He was chosen as a representative man to hear the Republican standard on to the glorious triumph which or patriotic. There may be individuals to whom naawaits the Right. Republicans! We must strain ture has denied the privilege of looking beyond the every nerve to elect him. Tioga County-the glo- immediate neighborhoods wherin they reside, and rious Banner County-can give Wilmot 3,500 majority. She can and she will do it. Organize !

#### The almost Unaccountable.

Who does not, in each hour of active life, pause to note and wonder at the strange grouping of inconsistencies in the moral, social and political economies, in accordance with the rules of which, worldly affairs are administered ? The law which affords negative protection to the daring speculator, through whose recklessness hundreds may be impoverished. immures the child that unbidden takes a little loaf to satisfy unreasoning hunger. The social law that banishes beyond the pale of human sympathy the erring woman, takes under its protecting wing the author of that woman's misfortune. And here, in had done so a man walked up, read it, tore this land, boasted as "the asylum for the oppressed and to whom we have not time write separately and of every nation," we behold that greatest reproach to the enlightened people of America-SLAVERY! the rankest and most cruel of despotisms, flourishing and seeking for universal expansion, under the patronage of what men are pleased to term " A Dr. MOCRACY." The indifference with which the Northern people have seemed to view this glaring inconsistency up to this time, is to us one of the most unaccountable of things. If patriotism be dead in the hearts of the neople it would seem that pride might arise in its lesser majesty and protest against the longer con tinuance of the shameful misalliance. But with patriotism, pride has departed. Our statesmen hob-anob with the monster and vote away vast territories, not to satisfy, but to increase its insatiable desire. The people may continue to permit this; they may sit down and patiently wait for the Almighty to blot out the curse; but they will learn that God works through instrumentalities, and that no miracle will be interposed to save this Republic from the just and inevitable punishment of its great crime. The tyranny of the second James had recourse to the Judiciary. Through that channel it reached the very heart of the popular soul and awakened feelings of the deepest abhorrence. The tyranny of our second James under the active rule of the Oligarchy, works out its cruelties under like anspices. There was a tyrant in flight from Whitehall on a gloomy night, and because he had done with his in. dictary what he found could not be done with his Parliament. Modern rulers may regret not having been warned by such examples in history. It is nev-er too late to retrace a false step while the people petition. When they demand the time for compronise is passed. 'The Oligarchy boldly declares that the expansion of Slavery must be had in order to ensure it equality as a political power in this Republic. Was there ever a more monstrous declaration ? What is this less than to say, that henceforth, Slavery must be recognized under and protected by the Constitution. as an appendage of the General Government in its administration ? Yct the South only asks for a formal recognition of the power it has wielded in silence from the first moment of our existence is nation. That formal recognition has already taken place. James the Second, through the Judiciary, has accomplished in one brief month what Pierce, with all his infamous ambition for bad eminence chose not to crown his monster villainies. Why, it is not a half-year since the pricets and elders of the tribe of Doughfaces assured the people that Slavery was only a local and domestic institution of the South. Now, they are not limited to any narrow ground of that sort. They will never suffer their Southern brethren to cook up a claim so outrageous, or a villainy so monstrous that they cannot advocate the legitimany of the one and swear to the constitutionality of the other. We have heard men say, "If Mr. Buchanan does this, or that thing, I "will abandon the democratic party." They know not what they say. A tew, such as cannot be reached by ridicule, will abandon the party when it con-

summates the last set in the drame of Grushing out Freedom in the Young West. The remainder will keep pace with the mutations of the party to which they yield allegismee. When men so far forget the principles that once formed the nucleus of the party they follow, that they neither remark their absence nor the substitution of others diametrically opposed, it is not likely that they will halt at any villainy it may be necessary to enact to retain that party in power.

The great American heart must awake. "It has battled with Slavery as a political evil, alone, long enough; all its wealth of sympathy must be excited -alf its finer feelings must be called into harmonious action. It must be trained to look beyond the formation of States and the establishment of geographical divisions. It must cry out when the wife sold from the keeping of the husband; when the child is sold from the protecting arms of its muther; when the girl, just budding into womanhood, is sold into prostitution : when the sex is valued as they promise to increase the planter's stock of human cattle: exposed to the brutal last of overseers for gain, whipped in the market-places, crowded into slave-pens and deemed most desirable property when every vestige of womanhood shall have been crushed out ! Then, when the great American heart shall feel these indignities, an anti-slavery feeling fixed and imperishable, will move the masses in the North with a force as resistless as the tides of the sea.

The horrors of Slavery have been carefully concealed from the masses. Take a pro-slavery voter from the ranks and send him into the cotton and rice fields of the South; let him stay long enough to thoroughly understand the system as it exists on the plantations, and then it he returns a pro-slavery voter, God help his wife and daughters-if he be so fortunate as to have them.

It is not enough that a man should sleep in the gutter or watchhouse of some Southern city for a ew weeks, to constitute him a proper judge of the institution of Slavery. It requires a heart alive to distress and obedient to the teachings of high moral principles; a soul above the paitry considerations of pigmy Self. Such a one studies the system only to loathe and to abhor it. We could not envy the man, whatever place he may occupy, who can study Slavery as it exists on the plantation and speak in its defence.

But this great crime against Humanity is perpetrated and defended by professing Christians in a professedly Christian land; and not necessarily, but from choice! This is fit to crown the list of "The Imost Unaccountable."

The Republican nominations are entlusiastically received by the Republican Press everywhere. We look for an interesting campaign-one that shall furnish occasion for the employment of every moment in the work of organization. The Republican par. ty has a nobler aim than a mere selfish existence. common country. Let us trim our lamos anew and er rise to distract again. We must forget local dif. ferences in remembering the good of the American people.

The man who pauses now to figure in the narrow circle of Self, or endeavors to engage others to do so, may, by a liberal exercise of charitable judgment, be honest ; but he cannot be called either wise such are doubtless to be pitied. There are others prefer to expend their energies in fomenting private quarrels. There are some who are made unhappy at the progress of their fellows; and these will always be unhappy, because they will always be behind somebody. And they will keep behind some-body, because, instead of studying to build them-serves up, they study to pull others down. Such are harmless as doves," to the student of human nature. These classes will be found in all parties, trades and professions, and they are doubtless necessary ingredients in the composition of the world of Man.

And therefore, to the several friends who have written us somewhat carnestly upon these matters, privately, v we say: Your fears are groundless and visionary. We shall help to fight no personal quarrels planned either by the victims of malice, envy or disappointed ambition. That is no part of our duty as a man, and certainly not as the conductor of a public journal. Such quarrels never add to the moral stature of the man nor to the dignity of journalism. They thrive on countenance no more than on opposition; we must therefore decline to bring them into notice even negatively. Those who push their private griefs and jealousics into the political struggles of these perilous times, are not Republicans except in name, and should be left alone with their own unhappy passions-the most severe of inflictions. As remarked above, such men are born to grumble, since somebody will progress, either so cially, morally or politically, and without deference to their little likes, dislikes, envys and jealousies. Our advice to our correspondents then, is, to let the individuals to whom they refer entirely alone The manufacture of maple sugar has been conducted with a commendable enterprise by the farmers of this County, this season. This spirit of en. terprise was evoked by the high price of cane sugar, we suppose, and will subside whenever good Musca vada can be had at our stores for 7 and 8 cents. Some farmers have made as many as 1000lbs of good, marketable sugar, each. Others have made from 300 to 600 pounds. It is safe to average the production of maple sugar in this county at 200lbs by each farmer-so we presume. Estimating the number following agriculture as a business and as proprietors, at 2000, we have 400,000 pounds of sugar produced in the county in a single season. Estimating the population of the county at 30,000, this quantity, divided per capita, gives 13}lbs of sugar to every man, woman and child-without distinction of sex or color. Again,-400,000 pounds of sugar at 121 cents per pound, (the retail price of ordinary cane sugar in this county,) is worth the snug little fortune of \$50,000. Now we have not guessed at this result ; on th contrary, we have used the Census report of 1850 lying before us, as the basis of the foregoing estimate. Tioga produced upward of 200,000 pounds of sugar in 1650; probably she has produced twice that quantity this present season. It will be seen that our estimate is rather under than over. Something may be learned from this: It teaches that the development of our Agricultural reasurces is of the greatest importance. The production of grain, hay, sugar, &c., ruins none, but enriches all | rry-by all that is glorious in our history, The manufacture of lumber, while it enriches the few, impoverishes the many. Hundreds try and keep trying for a lifetime and die unsuccessful lumbermen. All manufactures on a large scale require a large capital. Few individuals have a large capital; Lumbering must be conducted upon a large scale to be profitable. The deduction is inevitable and need not be written.

PLATFORM OF THE Republican State Convention. Adopted March 25th, 1857. This Convention of Delegates, representing the Freemen of Pennsylvania opposed to the leading measures of the late National Administration, and the continuance of the same destructive policy clearly foreshadowed by the acts and declarations of the administration just inaugurated, do

Resolve, Thet the maintainance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; that the Federal Constitution, the liberties of the people, the sovereign rights of the States, and the Union

of the States, must and shull be preserved. Resolved, That with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalien. able rights ; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men; and that the primary dury and object of our Federal Government is to secure these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction. That, as our Republican fathers abolished Slavery in all the national territory, and ordained in the Constitution "that no per

son should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the Territories of the Mited States. That we deny the authority of Congress, of the Supreme Court, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the Consti-

tution shall be maintained. Resolved, That the Constitution confers

upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, for their government: a power not controverted for the first sixty years of our national existence, but exercised by the general concurrence of all departments of the Government, through every Administration from Wushington to Polk and that in the exercise of this unquestionable power, it is the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories, those twin relics of barba

rism, polygamy and Slavery. Resolved, THAT WE ARE YET FREEMEN and that while we retain the inestimable rights of Freemen, secured to us by the sacrifices, sufferings and blood of our Revolutionary fathers, we will not submit to have a new Constitution imposed upon us by the extra judicial opinions of Judges of the Supreme Court-opinions subversive of the rights of human nature-in conflict with the truth of history, with the unbroken action of the government and the law of the land, as heretofore pronounced by the Federal Judiciary,

and the Courts of nearly every State in the American Union... Resolved, That the recent opinions of the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court in a case over which they decided the Court had no jurisdiction, and, therefore, no authori who pretend to love Freedom extravagantly, yet ty to pronounce the law arising therein, is but another step in consummation of that conspiracy against our free institutions, which had its inception in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise ; that it is the direct result of thelate triumph of the Slave Power in the elec-tion of its candidate, James Buchanan, to the Presidency, and unless promptly robuked by not "as wise as scrpents." though they are "as the people at the ballot-box, may be followed by other usurpations fatal to the independence of the Free States and the liberties of our prople.

Resolved, That the constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them. Their Territory has been invaded by an armed force spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Federal Government, tyrappical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; the right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office i the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; oruel and un usual pnnishments have been inflicted upon the innocent, while murders, robberries and arsons have been instigated and encouraged and the offenders have been allowed to go un punished; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. as been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law; the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged; the right to chose their representatives has been made of no effect; That all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the Federal Government; in violation of the plainest mandates of the Constitution ; That the usurpation by which a spurious Legislature was imposed upon Kansas and its people subjected to a code of laws unparalleled for cruelty in the history of civi lized nations, is still in full force, and the people are denied the right peacefully to assemble and petition for a redress of grievan ces; the National Executive has permitted two Governors of his appointment to be drive en from the Territory under fear of assassi nation, and has not dared to exert its power for their protection against the lawless minions of Slavery, while judicial monsters and men whose hands are red with innocent blood are retained in office. to carry on the work of subjugating free territory to the cause of Slavery. Kansas has been denied admission under a free constitution, and fraudulent means are now in progress to secure its ad mission as a Slave State at the next session of Congress. Against this stupendous wrong, we protest, in the name of GOD AND HUMAN and by the memory of the great and good men who established our liberties.

Resolved, Phat the superidous frauds by which four popular elections are swayed against a majority of the legally qualified soters, atrikes at the foundation and life of our system of government; and unless speedily corrected, will lead to violence and anarchy ; and we urge, upon all, good citizens to unite for the suppression of this evil; and we call upon our own Legislature to guard by effect. ve and stringent laws the purity of the ballot-box.

Resolved. That the sale of the Main Line of our improvements, is demanded by every consideration that should weigh with intelligent and honest men. As a source of revenue, it is wholly worthless to the State, while it is notoriously used as a means of peculation and plunder, thereby inflicting upon the State pecuniary loss, and also irreparable injury, in the almost universal demoralization

and political proffigacy engendered throughout its entire extent. Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and

co-operation of men of all parties, however differing with us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared ; and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislaion impairing their security.

## Penusylvania Legislature.

Monday, March 30, House-Petitions,-Mr. WILLISTON, twenty one, signed by 1,189 citizens of Tioga county, for the incorporation of the Tioga Bank.

Mr. BENSON, one from the citizens of Potter county, for the establishment of a Teachers' Institute in each county in the State.

Mr. VAIL, four from citizens of Wayne county, for a law for the preservation of deer in said county.

Mr. BENSON, one from citizens of Lycoming county, for a law to require Boom companies to pass logs and lumber free of charge,

Also, one from citizens of Potter county, in favor of the Summit Bank.

Mr. WAGONSELLER, two from citizens of Schuylkill county, for a new county to be called Anthracia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILLISTON, same, as committed, the bill to attach Warren county to the Eastern District of the Supreme Court, Also. Senate bill No. 289, relating to the

Freasurer of Allegheny county.

Also, with a negative recommendation, the bill to prevent hawking and pedling in Huntingdon county.

Also, as committed, the bill to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace in Tioga county. ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. IMBRIE offered the following resoution :

Resolved, That Bank bills in their regular. order, as they passed the Senate, shall be considered on Friday next, and that a special session of this House shall be held for that purpose, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day.

The House refused to proceed to a second reading of the resolution, by a vote of 48. to 16.

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. WILLISTON, one to abolish the Superintendent of Common Schools, and to provide for the election of school directors.

Also, one to legalize the elections in Osceola and Nelson townships, Tioga county; which was taken up, considered and passed finally.

April 2, Houss - The first bill in order was No. 172, for the protection of journeynen mechanics, day laborers and n

#### Responses to the Nominations,

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From the Blair Co. Whig. We take extreme delight in placing the names of the gentlemen nominated by the late Union State Convention at the head of our editorial column. It is a tower of strength and can be elected if we give it a strong pull, and a pull altogether. With DAVID WILMOT we have a candidate that we can be justly proud of.

From the Honesdale Democrat. The nomination of DAVID WILMOT, as the Republican candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth not only meets the expecta. tion but also fulfills the desire of all the op. ponents of the National Administration in this

county. 1. Because he is eminently fit for the place. He has been much in public life, and has never been found wanting in force 'and dignity of character, in intellectual ability, in. decision and inflexibility of purpose, or in, those peculiar qualities of iasight, self-reliance and tact essential in those who are called to the leadership of popular movements or to the conduct of governmental affairs. Though, still comparatively a young man he has fairly won a distinguished position. In all emergencies he has exhibited a solidity of under. standing, a breadth of view, a power of sharp analysis and illustration, a cogency of argument, and a fervor of eloquence, entitling him to take rank among the first Statesmen of the country.

2. Because his nomination makes the issue so distinct as to be entirely unmistakable.-While he has never been a fanatic or a restless agitator, but on the contrary a conserva-tive of the school of Jefferson and Madison, he has steadily resisted the extension of Slavery into territory consecrated to Freedom by as solemn guaranties as it is possible for a nation to give ; and this he has so done as to make his name throughout the Union and throughout the civilized world a synonym for such resistance. Wilmot and his Proviso are one and indivisible.

3. Because he is a Son of this county, and the most distinguished son it has produced. Even those of our citizens who differ from him on political subjects, cordially assent to his title to distinction and rejoice in his renown.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, With respect to the gentlemen who is our standard bearer for Governor, where in Pennsylvania or in this nation is his name not familiar ! He is a representative man, and in fighting for his election we feel new vigor and determination from the fact that he stands, out as the representative of the Anti-Slavery Extension principle which inspired every true heart in this great State. Even if we were defeated for once or for twice, what is a man or a principle either, worth, that can't stand up to the last in the midst of defeat and disaster as proudly erect as though victory crowned their efforts. Our cause must gather strength wherever it is honestly maintained, and at the present moment it is stronger than

it ever was before in this State. The names of our other nominees, with that of Wilmot's, stand at the head of our column, and there they will stand, we trust, until their owners shall have been chosen by the people of this State to fill the offices for

There is no time, place nor disposition, we believe, to cavit. We can whip the dis-tracted Buchananites if we will. Shall we not do it ?

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. Whatever differences of opinion there may be in regard to the doings of the opposition convention, there can be no disputing the fact that they have nominated a strong ticket, and one that truly and fairly represents the sentiments of their constituents. With David Wilmot as the candidate for Governor, there can be no evasion of the great question of the extension of slavery into free territory. The man identified with the opposition to such extension. from the moment of its commencement, cannot be considered as holding a doubtful position on the subject. The people will have the issue fairly presented to them, The Democracy will not be permitted, as they were in the Presidential campaign, to pretend one thing and to intend another .---Both candidates for Governor will be expected to take their positions fairly and squarely, and there will be no evasions or tricks created which may be designed to deceive the people as they have formerly been deceived. From the Philadelphia North American. The Opposition State Convention yesterday did some important work at Harrisburg, the effect of which upon the politics of Pennsylvania remains to be seen. A Union ticket has been made of about as good materials as -such things can be. David Wilmot has been nominated for Governor. He is clearly and beyond all peradventure a Republican, pure and simple. In him that party stands up erect without halt or stumble. He is no obscure man merely picked up to represent its principles --- no half way personage, with here "but" and there a "however," standing upon the fence and looking both ways for fear of losing votes or influence. In all the essentials of a Republican party man, he is the proper standard bearer in the present crisis, and though we were not among his advocates, we cannot otherwise than rejoice that so fit a candidate has been found to rally the great mass of the Republican opposition .---Originally a Democrat of the straitest sect, Mr. Wilmot adhered to that party as long as he could do so without losing his own sense of self respect, or being false to the great principles of human freedom and Democratic Republicanism, to which he was so ardently attached. He only left the Democratic party when he found he must either do so or give up his creed. Among the few early and steadfast opponents to slavery extension, be was the leading and most active spirit. \* The Hales, Sumners, Chases, and the Sewards, who now flourish as the heads of the Republican party, were but followers in the movement initiated and persevered in by him. For this he was proscribed by both parties, but his constituents at home have always remained faithful to the man and his principles. To his influence may be attributed in great measure the revolution in Northern Pennsylvania. It will matter to us very little whether he be elected or defeated, though we most ardently desire his success. The nomination of such a candidate will be a tower of strength to the Republican party.

business before long. Attempts have, recently been made to arrest some Free-State men living near Ottawa Creek on a variety of charges made by their Pro-Slavery neighbors. Woodson, the acting Governor, authorized the use of the troops, a party of dragoons accompanying the Deputy Marshal.

AVER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC is now ready for delivery at Roy's Drug Store, who is supplied with it by the publisher for distribution gratis to all who call for it. It contains about the richest collection of anecdotes we knew of-a calendar accurately calculated for this meridean and found reliable, besides an amount of valuable medical information which should be in the possession of every family. This little annual has become a welcome visitor to the fireside of the American people,-and not to them alone, for its numbers are freely circulated in almost every civilized country under the sun. It is published in the English, French, Spanish and German lan juages, with calendars adapted to every meridian of the Northern Hemisphere, Over twenty-seven hundred thousand copies were issued last year, which is doubtless the largest edition of any one book in the world, Our readers are respectfully invited to call and get a copy, and when got, keep it.

A case involving the question whether a clergyman can marry himself has just been decided in the affirmative in the highest courts of Ireland.

' Tuesday Morning.

Resolved, That it is a fraud upon our laws, and fraught with danger to our institutions, to admit to a full participation in their bene fits, any man who acknowledges a foreign supremacy, which he cannot conscientiously and without mental reservation, abjure and

be civil or spiritual.

The question pending was on the indefinite

ostponement of the bill.

Mr. THORN said that this bill had been fully discussed when last before the House. There was nothing in it that would please mechanics and laborers, except the title. It was an effort to repeal in certain respects, that wise and beueficial act, the three hundred dollar law.

Mr. LONGAKER differed with Mr. FHORN. It was not an effort to repeal the \$300 law, but to make it protect the mechanic and laboring man. There was a class of sub contractors who employed laboring men and refused to pay them for their labor, or were unable to do so. If suit was brought, the property of such contractors was covered by the \$300 law. It was to remove this evil that the bill was prepared.

Mr. CALHOUN thought the bill would have the effect of repealing the very law which was passed for the protection of laboring men.

Mr. WILLISTON favored the indefinite postponement of the bill. He intended to offer a bill during the session incraasing the amount of property exempted from taxation from \$300 to \$500, and would have offered it as an amendment to this bill if it was in forder.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs LONGAKER, HIESTAND and KAUFF-MAN, and the motion to postpone indefinitely was agreed to.

IRA COUCH, of Chicago, who died recently orth \$1,500,000, left his property in the hands of Trustees, to accumulate for twenty years, at the end of which time it is to be divided equally between his four children, now minors.

Mr. Buchanan, in acknowledgement of the debt of gratitude he owes the loafers and bulthe country, has appointed Isainh Rynders, Marshal of the Eastern District of New York.

The New York Express, whose editor was the Know Nothing candidate for Governor last fall, gives unmistakable indications that it intends to support Mr. Buchanan's administration.

Mr. Ellis Lewis, the present Chief Justice of this State, and the Pro-Slavery candidate for re-election, declines the nomination. Is he afraid of being beaten ?-

A mare called Lady Kate lately trotted on the ice at Chicago at the rate of a mile in "A freshet in Pine Creek' was reported bereabout forever renounce; whether that supremacy two minutes and twenty seconds; said to be the quickest time on record.

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