

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, April 9, 1857.

All Business, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

Republican Nominations.

For Governor, DAVID WILMOT, Of Bradford County. For Canal Commissioner, WILLIAM MILLEWARD, Of Philadelphia. For Supreme Judges, JAMES VEECH, Of Fayette County, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Of Chester County.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Republican County Committee are requested to meet at the house of H. H. POTTER, Middlebury, on FRIDAY, April 10th, at 4 o'clock, afternoon, for the transaction of important business. M. H. COBB, Chairman.

Little Rhode Island has elected her entire Republican 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-annually with that most disagreeable of all colds—a cold in the head—are respectfully and respectfully solicited to excuse any and all shortcomings in our duties 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.

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.

David Wilmot received the news of his nomination, sitting quietly at home in the midst of his family. 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 bear the Republican standard on to the glorious triumph which awaits the Right.

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 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 people it would seem that pride might arise in its lesser majesty and protest against the longer continuance of the shameful misalliance.

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.

Some farmers have made as many as 1000 lbs 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 200 lbs per farm—so we presume.

Again—400,000 pounds of sugar at 12 1/2 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 the contrary, we have used the Census report of 1850 lying before us, as the basis of the foregoing estimate.

Why, it is not a half-year since the priests and elders of the tribe of Douglas assured the people that Slavery was only a local and domestic institution of the South.

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summates the last act in the drama of Crashing out Freedom in the Young West. The remainder will keep pace with the mutations of the party to which they yield allegiance.

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—its finer feelings must be called into harmonious action.

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 he returns a pro-slavery voter.

It is not enough that a man should sleep in the gutter or watchhouse of some Southern city for a few 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 paltry considerations of pigmy self.

But this great crime against Humanity is perpetrated and defended by professing Christians in a professedly Christian land; and not necessarily, but from choice!

The Republican nominations are enthusiastically 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 man who pines 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 or patriotic.

And therefore, to the several friends who have written us somewhat earnestly upon these matters, and to whom we have not time to write separately and privately, we say: Your fears are groundless and visionary.

The manufacture of maple sugar has been conducted with a commendable enterprise by the farmers of this County, this season.

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PLATFORM OF THE Republican 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

Resolved, That the maintenance 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 shall 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 inalienable 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 duty and object of our Federal Government is to secure these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction.

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 Washington 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 barbarism, polygamy and Slavery.

Resolved, 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 extrajudicial 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 authority to pronounce the law arising therein, is but another step in consummation of that conspiracy against our free institutions, which has its inception in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; that it is the direct result of the late triumph of the Slave Power in the election of its candidate, James Buchanan, to the Presidency, and unless promptly rebuked by 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 people.

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, tyrannical 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; the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; cruel and unusual punishments have been inflicted upon the innocent, while murders, robberies and arson have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, has 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 choose 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 plain 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 civilized nations, is still in full force, and the people are denied the right peacefully to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances; the National Executive has permitted two Governors of his appointment to be driven from the Territory under fear of assassination, 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 admission as a Slave State at the next session of Congress. Against this stupendous wrong, we protest, in the name of GOD AND HUMANITY—by all that is glorious in our history, and by the memory of the great and good men who established our liberties.

Resolved, That it is a fraud upon our laws, and fraught with danger to our institutions, to admit to a full participation in their benefits, any man who acknowledges a foreign supremacy, which he cannot conscientiously and without mental reservation, abjure and forever renounce; whether that supremacy be civil or spiritual.

Resolved, That the stupendous frauds by which our popular elections are swayed against a majority of the legally qualified voters, strikes 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 effective 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 speculation and plunder, thereby inflicting upon the State pecuniary loss, and also irreparable injury, in the almost universal demoralization and political profligacy 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 legislation impairing their security.

Pennsylvania 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. WAGONSLELLER, two from citizens of Schuylkill county, for a new county to be called Anthracite.

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 Treasurer of Allegheny county.

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

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

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. LMBRIE offered the following resolution:

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.

BILLS IN FLAG.

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, HOUSE.—The first bill in order was No. 173, for the protection of journeymen mechanics, day laborers and mechanics.

The question pending was on the indefinite postponement 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 beneficial act, the three hundred dollar law.

Mr. LONGAKER differed with Mr. THORN. 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 increasing 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 order.

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

Ira Couch, of Chicago, who died recently worth \$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 bullies of the country, has appointed Isaiah 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 two minutes and twenty seconds; said to be the quickest time on record.

Responses to the Nominations.

From the Blair Co. Wieg.

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 expectation but also fulfills the desire of all the opponents 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 insight, 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 understanding, 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 conservative of the school of Jefferson and Madison, he has steadily resisted the extension of Slavery into territory consecrated to Freedom by solemn guarantees 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 which they are named.

There is no time, place, nor disposition, we believe, to cavil. We can whip the distracted Buchanans 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 a "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 strictest 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, he was the leading and most active spirit. The Hales, Summers, Chases, and the Seargards, who now flourish as the heads of the Republican party, were but followers in his 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 a 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.