

There will be Divine service at the Court House on Sabbath morning next, at half-past ten o'clock. Preaching by the Rev. L. C. PORTER.

It is said there will be meeting at the Presbyterian Church, preaching by Rev. J. F. CALKINS, of Wellsborough.

A bill for the sale of the main line of the public works of this State has passed both branches of the Legislature, and it is believed the Governor will not withhold his signature. The price is fixed at \$10,000,000. We think it would have been better to have sold the whole of the works together; but we are thankful that the chief source of the corruption of the State is about to be dried up.

THREE CHEERS FOR OLD BULLION!—The Benton Anti-Nebraska Democracy of St. Louis have elected their Mayor and entire city ticket, by some 1000 majority, over the combined force of Nebraska Whigs, Nullifiers, and Administration Hunkers. The St. Louis Democrat says this result insures the return of Col. Benton to the U. S. Senate.

A State Temperance Convention having been called to meet at Harrisburg on the 6th of June, the Free Democratic State Committee have changed the time of meeting of our State Convention—so that the State Convention of the Free Democracy will meet at Pittsburg on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of May next. We hope our friends will make this the most important and effective of any ever held in Pennsylvania by the friends of freedom. The delegates for this county are Nelson Clark, Hon. O. A. Lewis, and Joseph Mann, who were authorized to appoint substitutes in case they could not attend.

The Unity of Despots.

Dr. F. WAYLAND, President of Brown University, and one of the ablest writers now living, has been delivering an address against the Nebraska fraud. It will exert a powerful influence, and will be widely read, for the writer has a wide circle of friends. The following extract is copied to show the unity between Southern Slaveholders and Eastern Despots:

This change in the principle underlying the Constitution changes our relations to the whole civilized world. The great question which is henceforth to agitate the nation, is the question of Human Rights. It has been the glory of this country thus far to stand forth everywhere in defense of human liberty. It is the position which we have taken on this question that has given us our influence among nations; and taught down-trodden humanity everywhere to look up to us for succor. But establish Slavery, not as the exception, but the rule—make Slavery the law of the land, the pivot on which legislation turns—and we must by necessity ally ourselves with despotism. We expose ourselves to contempt, even now, by swagging about human liberty, while a pious and benevolent lady is at this moment imprisoned in a dungeon at Richmond for no other crime than that of teaching children to read. What will it be when such an act of oppression is sanctioned by the whole country?

Since reading the above, we have found another item, to which we ask the reader's attention.

The latest meeting (as the papers say) ever held in Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle county, Kentucky, met there on the 7th of March to oppose the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They passed the ablest and best resolutions that we have seen on that subject. The following is one of the series, and its truth cannot be called in question:

Resolved, That the slaveholders are naturally in sympathy with despots everywhere; and that we call upon the friends of European and world-wide liberty to note who are the defenders of Haynau and Brdini, and who the friends of Kossuth and Mazzini and universal democracy.

"Speak, that I may see thee," was a wise request; but the expression of the countenance is more to be relied on than the voice of the speaker. Martial forcibly says:

"Thy beard and head are of a different dye, Short of one foot, distorted in thy eye; With all these tokens of a knave complete, Shouldst thou be honest, thou'rt a devilish cheat."

"Light sorrows loose the tongue, but great enchain."

See new advertisements of D. W. Spencer. Also card of Prof. Furman.

Sham Democracy.

True Democracy, according to the standard established by Jefferson and his associates, is a principle of Justice not to be appalled, corrupted, or compromised. It holds that all men are created equal, and that every man—black, white, red, or mixed—has an inalienable right to liberty. But sham Democracy, such as has ruled Pennsylvania for years, is the very opposite of this. It lives by compromising away the rights of freemen. It holds that slavery is justifiable, and is in favor of breaking down all barriers to its indefinite extension. For proof of this, note the following quotations from the Harrisburg Union of April 12. Speaking of the attempts of the Montrose Democrat to make out Breckenridge opposed to the Nebraska bill, the Union says:

"It is now well understood that Mr. Pollock, the whig candidate, will stump the State, and that he will take the same side of the Nebraska question which the Speaker of the House so ably advocates—that is, he will 'agitate' against the Douglas bill—and we think the democratic editor should be satisfied with having one candidate on his side; it is asking too much to claim both. When Gov. Bigler shall speak on this question we will chronicle his sentiments; until then we shall rest happy in the belief that on the Nebraska question, as on all others, he will be found acting with his democratic friends."

That is, for the bill—for nearly every paper in the State which supports Breckenridge is flat-footed for the Nebraska inquiry.

Again—in another article dissenting from the advice of the N. Y. National Democrat to abandon the present the National Administration, the Union gives the following reasons for standing by President Pierce:

"For instance, the Nebraska bill is known to be approved by the President, and a majority at least of the Cabinet. The principles of that bill are undeniably democratic, and we think we are not mistaken in saying are concurred in by the N. Y. Herald. Would they, therefore, oppose what they believe to be right, merely because Gen. Pierce happens to be in the Presidential chair, and some men equally obnoxious to them in the Cabinet? We cannot think so. Let 1850 take care of itself—but in the meantime let the administration be sustained in all right measures by the undivided national democracy."

In another article the same paper says: "Let us place our feet firmly upon the Baltimore platform—let us espouse at once the compromise measures of 1850—let us stand shoulder to shoulder as national democrats, scouting all outside questions, and turning a deaf ear to all the schemes of weak minds and treacherous hearts to lead us from our true position."

But the following places the position of Breckenridge Democracy among the shams beyond dispute. Says the Union:

"Whatever timid leaders or time-serving politicians may say to the contrary, we contend, as we have from the first contended, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania favor the principles of the Nebraska bill, and that he or they who do not serve the party on that issue, can be looked upon in no other light than as the allies of whigs and abolitionists."

We believe the assertion in the above paragraph, that the Breckenridge party are in favor of the Nebraska bill, cannot be questioned or denied; and hence we are curious to see how many of the rank and file in this county who have determined to oppose that measure at all hazards, will be coaxed or driven to support the party that makes the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of Slavery a test question.

Effects of the Erie Troubles.

We are glad to learn that there is a disposition on the part of some of our merchants to buy their goods for the future in Philadelphia, instead of New York. The business men of New York attempted to crush Pennsylvania because they could not over-ride the people of Erie. If the merchants of the western part of the State will be true to themselves they will take advantage of the liberal inducements held out to them by the heavy mercantile houses in Philadelphia; and in the mean time, the merchants of that city should advertise liberally in the local papers of this part of the State.—Conneautville Courier.

So are we glad at the very general manifestation of self-respect, which the merchants of Western Pennsylvania are exhibiting. The New York merchants and editors undertook to annex Erie county to their city, and because they could not succeed they forthwith stigmatize the whole people as rowdies and rioters. If these unfounded charges shall open the eyes of our people to the true interests of the State, the evils of the Erie disturbances will not be without good results.

Blushes are flying colors, which maidens carry blooming.—Exchange.

True Enough.

The Susqueyanna Register of April 13, has an article on the position of the Bigler party of this State, and the cowardly attempt of their State convention to dodge the Nebraska question. The Register article closes as follows:

How the Governor has changed his tune since 1851! Then the whole salvation of this nation depended upon the opening of our jails as slave-pens for Southern slaveholders, and Governor Johnston was denounced in the most unmeasured terms, because he was going to veto the bill that was to accomplish that desirable object. Then it was all very pleasant and proper to bring the whole power of a pro-slavery administration to bear in his favor, because his opponent dared to think and act as became a Northern freeman; but now, when the north is forced to speak out, and speak so as to be heard, Gov. Bigler is mum; and some of his friends cannot see why the Nebraska question need enter at all into the State election. We think there are several reasons why it should, and be the culminating point of the next canvass. It is one of more vital importance than all others that have been presented to the American people for the last quarter of a century. The Missouri Compromise of 1820, provided that all the territory North of 36 deg. 30 min. should be free; the Nebraska bill repeals the Act of 1820, and opens a new and fertile territory of hundreds of thousands of square miles in extent, to the blight of Slavery, giving the lie to all our professions of love of liberty and equal rights, so long the boast of America. Should the question remain open till after the Pennsylvania election, the result will no doubt be decisive of the measure. Pennsylvania gives more votes for the bill than any other Northern State; a majority of the Democratic papers as well as members of Congress, support the bill, and the Governor dodges the question, not knowing which will be the strongest side. Let Gov. Bigler be re-elected, and the members returned who support the bill, and it will be claimed, from Maine to Louisiana, as a Nebraska victory—a democratic triumph. With what intense interest did the people look for the returns of the elections in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; and although the Democrats of those States declared that the Nebraska question was not involved in the issue, yet the people did not believe them, but voted in a manner that their would-be masters at Washington understood them most fully.

We have more to say upon this subject another time. We believe there are thousands of Democrats in the State who are heartily and honestly opposed to the extension of slave territory, and are not in favor of dodging a question of such momentous moment to the welfare of the whole country; and unless we are greatly in error, before Gov. Bigler has played out his game of hide and seek, he will be constrained to admit that honesty is the best policy.

We have italicized two lines of the above, which contain a very important confession. We subscribe most heartily to this article of the Register, and think it contains more truth than the Whig press generally will admit. The Register very truly says, that the Nebraska question "should be the culminating point of the next canvass," and that "there are thousands of Democrats in the State who are heartily opposed to the extension of slave territory." This being true, may we not ask why the Whigs will not so modify their action, as to allow this "culminating point" to be surrounded by all without reference to old issues; and thereby clear the track for an independent candidate for Governor, who would receive the enthusiastic support of these thousands of honest democrats, who are heartily opposed to the extension of slavery.

Every such democrat, while remembering that the honest and fearless Larimer failed to receive the nomination, simply because the compromise Whigs controlled the convention, and required a man of their stamp, will hesitate a good while before voting for Judge Pollock, who has never yet given any evidence of opposition to the extension of slave Territory, except his endorsement of the resolutions adopted by the Whig convention, one of which opposes the Nebraska fraud, and another one endorses the compromise measures of 1850, including the fugitive slave bill.

DUTY OF MINISTERS.—Old John Adams understood well the duties of the pulpit. In a letter addressed to his wife, dated Philadelphia, July 7, 1774, he enquires: "Does Mr. Willbind preach against oppression and the other carnal vices of the times? Tell him the clergy here of every denomination, not excepting the Episcopalian, thunder and lighten every Sabbath." The clergy of the Revolution gave effectual aid and comfort to the cause of liberty. They assailed wickedness in high places as well as in low, and dealt with public as well as private sins. Oppression on the part of rulers they held to be a flagrant crime, demanding the sternest rebukes of the pulpit.

The Ten Hours Law.

There is progress even in Pennsylvania. The operatives in the manufacturing districts of the State have been laboring for years to have the length of a day's work defined by law. They have at last succeeded, and though it has but little practical interest to our readers, from the fact that in this section the mass of the people are their own employers; yet we recognize this as one of the great humanitarian movements of the day, which is calculated to elevate and dignify labor, and therefore we feel a deep interest in the success of this movement.

The following letter to a gentleman in Massachusetts we find in the Boston Commonwealth, and it is another evidence that the hearty opponent of slavery, is the best friend of the laboring man every where. Mr. Wilde is a true democrat of the Jeffersonian stamp, opposed to oppression in all its forms, and hence we find him one of the leaders of the labor reform movement in Pennsylvania. Last fall he was sent as a representative of the laborers of Southeastern Pennsylvania, to New-England, to co-operate with the friends of progress there; hence the following letter:

UPLAND, Delaware County, Pa., April 10, 1854.

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that the Legislature of this State has passed the ten hours law. The third section of the bill prohibits "all under twenty-one years of age from working above ten hours in any one day." The House passed this section by a large majority, forty four years and eight days. The Senate was evidently against us, for they voted that all minors sixteen years of age should be competent to contract, or their parents or guardians for them, to work eleven hours a day. But the Senate was forced to recede, and they have passed the bill as it came from the House. The vote on the third section prohibiting all under twenty-one years of age from working above ten hours a day, was yeas eighteen, nays thirteen. And on the final vote the yeas were, twenty-seven, and nays four. Believing that this information would give you much pleasure, I feel highly gratified in forwarding it. In the hope, sir, that your exertions in Massachusetts will be attended with the same success,

I remain yours respectfully, JOHN WILDE.

An Inexcusable Dodge.

We regret that the Democratic State Convention did not express its sense upon the most important political question which now engages the public mind. A "dodge" may be sometimes convenient, but it is never manly nor honest, and always tends to impair confidence in those who resort to it. If the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is in favor of adhering to the principle of non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the Territories, which formed the basis of the compromise measures of 1850, its convention should not have hesitated to say so. On the other hand, if it has ceased to appreciate that principle, and is opposed to its extension to Territories hereafter to be organized, the people have a right to know the fact. In either case it was proper for the Convention to speak out. But we cannot doubt how it would have spoken, had the voice of its majority been allowed a hearing; for we are perfectly satisfied that the sentiment of the democracy of Pennsylvania upon the subject of Congressional interference with slavery, has undergone no change since it was so plainly declared with reference to, and in support of, the Compromise of 1850.—Reading Gazette.

With a trifling amendment, the above article would contain more truth than often gets into a paper which unites democracy and slavery under one flag.

The Gazette is satisfied that the democracy of Pennsylvania are in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of slavery. If it had said the politicians who rule its party are in favor of this measure its article would need no amendment, but it is a slander on the rank and file of any party, to say that they are in favor of submitting to the dictation of 300,000 slaveholders. The North has been servile, not because the people are so, but because they have allowed the politicians to rule them.

We are glad to see the cowardly conduct of the Bigler Convention so thoroughly exposed; and we hope the people will have the manliness to repudiate the control of those who dare not express an opinion on "the most important political question which now engages the public mind."

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1854.

DOUGLAS still declares that the Nebraska bill shall go through the House.

Col. BENTON'S last. A gentleman talking with the Colonel about the Administration yesterday, the Colonel remarked, "I never supposed they had common sense enough to know that if they applied a match to gunpowder it would explode."

Spitting on the Platform.

The Bradford Reporter, though it supports the candidates of the convention, thus valiantly derides its resolutions:

We had supposed also that we had seen the last declaration of the finality of the compromise of 1850. This has been repeatedly proclaimed in Congress and in State and National Conventions, and yet nothing is more certain than that the "vexed and dangerous question" is now agitating the country and "menacing the existence of the Union," in a degree never before experienced. If the Democracy of Pennsylvania "regard it as a solemn and deliberate settlement of controversy," why did they not rebuke the ambitious promptings which have enkindled the flame of sectional agitation; which in violation of the most solemn declarations of the Baltimore platform, again brings the slavery question before the country, by an attempt to violate national compacts, to infringe upon the obligations one section is under to the other, in defiance of good faith, and the understanding entered into thirty years ago.

If the last resolution means anything—if it is not senseless twaddle—if it is not historically incorrect, and out of time and stale—it means to convey a rebuke to the authors of the Nebraska outrage, and intends to denounce those who are now disregarding the "finality," and violating the Baltimore platform and endangering the existence of the Union! This presumption is sustained by the fact that the Convention virtually expressed their disapprobation of Douglas' Nebraska bill, by refusing to endorse it—and negated, by the resolution approving the course of BRODHEAD, who has stopped at nothing demanded by the South, even to disfranchising foreigners who may settle in the Territories. We are still in perplexity and doubt.

By a proper union of the independent voters of all parties, upon good men, the present administration and the corrupt legislature, may be overthrown—but this work is too great to be performed by the present Whig party, which so disgracefully debased itself by its course in adopting the Baltimore platform of 1852; and we fear, an adherence to its old issues may result in the triumph of the present anti-bank, anti-Nebraska Nebraska, Temperance Rum Administration, and a Legislature not disposed to "embarrass" it by the passage of laws called for by the good of the people.

Let the Whigs meet the opponents of Rum, Slavery and kindred iniquities half-way, and we can have State and county tickets suited to the temper of the times; while, if they pursue their usual course, and insist upon the ostracism of all men who are not disposed to worship their organization as the embodiment of all that is good in politics, they may find themselves overwhelmed.

The Lancaster Whig seems awake to the importance of this course, and advises the support of Judge Wilmot, as an independent candidate, and the withdrawal of Judge Pollock. The Coudersport People's Journal favors Judge Wilmot, George Darsie, or any other good man, as a State Reform, Anti-Nebraska, and Prohibition candidate. Other presses should speak out on the subject.

By a proper spirit of liberality, in our own county, the majority against Gov. Bigler could be increased 1,500 or 2,000 over what it would otherwise be—and when the opposition shall have such men as Stevenson, McConnell, Shinn, Riddle, &c., in their ranks, we can see no reason why they should not unite in their support, instead of frittering away the anti-Nebraska and Temperance vote upon several tickets.—Pitts. Dispatch.

THE COMMUNITY IN DANGER!

We learn that Mrs. Douglas, who was imprisoned at Norfolk, Virginia, for teaching colored children to read, has been discharged, after serving out her term; but we have not learned whether she has turned her steps. It is important that we should know this fact. The progress of so dangerous and so wicked a person should be pre-announced, that the unsuspecting should be put upon their guard. Teach children to read! Children who may grow up to be men and women! Children who have immortal souls! Children whose crime and misfortune is said to be that they cannot learn! We do not know Mrs. Douglas, but is it not reasonable to suppose that the enlightened State of Virginia is, in this Nineteenth Century, incapable of doing injustice to any human being, and most especially to a helpless and unprotected woman!—Mrs. Douglas must be a great sinner!—National Era.

THE "AFFECTIONATE" PIERCE.—The Independent Democrat says that President Pierce has been sending to Independent Democratic members of the next New Hampshire House of Representatives, men who have no personal acquaintance with him, copies of Moses Norris's ruffianly speech in favor of the Nebraska bill, which, in addition to his Presidential frank, had these words in the President's hand-writing on the first page, "With the affectionate regards of your friend, Frank Pierce."—Boston Commonwealth.

TEA by the chest or pound for sale at D. W. SPENCER'S.

ASSORTED PICKLES in jars for sale by C. S. JONES.

PICKLED CHERRIES at C. S. JONES'S.

"Afflicted, Read."

D. J. I. FURMAN, Professor of diseases in HERRICK and CARRLE, respectfully informs the public that he has located in Hebron township, (enquire at Joseph Stone's,) where he is prepared at all times (Sundays excepted) to attend to calls in his profession. He is of long experience in the business, and hopes by his superior skill and assiduity to secure the patronage of the public. 6-42m

New Goods.

D. W. SPENCER has just returned from the city with a large stock of Groceries, Clothing, Drugs and Medicines, and a general assortment of Fancy Articles, and many other things too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash or ready pay.

GARDEN and Field Seeds for sale at SPENCER'S.

NEW article of summer Hats at SPENCER'S.

A better selection of Coffee not found in the county than at SPENCER'S.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Vend.

Exec. Als. Vend. Ex. Pls. Vend. Ex. and Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of common pleas of Potter county to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the courthouse in the borough of Coudersport, on Monday, the 15th day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Certain real estate, to-wit: Situate in Pike township, Potter county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the North by lands of W. B. Furman, on the east and south by unseated lands of H. M. Walker, and on the west by lands of Calvin Curriel—containing forty-five acres.—Also, one other tract, situate as aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of David Kilbourn and unseated lands, east by unseated lands and lands of W. B. Furman, on the south and west by land of John and Calvin Curriel—containing one hundred acres.—Also, one other tract, situate as aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of J. Sutherland, east by unseated lands of H. M. Walker, south by land of John and unseated land, and on the west by unseated land and lands of W. B. Furman—containing eighty-one and seven-tenths acres, more or less, on which there is erected one overhauled saw-mill, one log and one frame house, and one board house thereon.—Also, one other lot, situate in Hector township, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by lot No. 25 of the allotment of the lands of H. H. Dbit in Hector township, east by west line of Toga county, south by lots Nos. 36 and 37, and on the west by lot No. 34, (being lot No. 35 of the allotment in said township)—containing one hundred acres, fifty acres of which is improved, with one log house, a frame house, a frame barn, and an apple orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Barry and E. Mulford, at the suit of Caleb Towbridge.

Also—certain real estate, to-wit: Situate in Clara township, Potter county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Isaac Barnes, on the east by lands of Sala Stevens, on the south by lands of E. B. Bales, and on the west by unseated land—containing sixty acres, more or less, with about thirty acres improved, with one log and frame house, one log barn, and some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. B. Graves, at the suit of J. B. Noble.

Also—certain real estate, situate in Pike township, Potter county, Pa., bounded on the North and east by lands of D. E. Smith, and on the south by unseated lands, and on the west by lands of H. B. Crippen—containing fifty-one and seven-tenths acres, about forty acres of which is improved, with one log and frame house, one blacksmith shop, one frame barn and shed, some out-buildings, and an apple orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Sherman, at the suit of Peter Knickerbocker.

Also—certain real estate, situate in Genesee township, Potter county, State of Penn., bounded on the north by lands of G. and F. State line, on the east by lands of Ganaway and Chambers, south by Bingham lands, and west by lands of C. Leach—containing two hundred and seventy acres, on which is about twenty-six acres improved, and a log house and barn thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Patrick Burke, at the suit of Charles Leach.

Also—certain real estate, situate in Oswayo township, Potter county, Pa., bounded on the north by land of George Bates, east by land of Shattuck and Grinstead, south by Bryan lot, and west by land of George Bates—containing one hundred and six acres, on which is three acres improved, on which is one saw-mill, two frame houses, and barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Franklin Gale, Chas. W. Gale, and A. D. Hill, at the suit of Wm. T. Jones & Brother.

Also—the following described real estate, situate in the township of Oswayo, in the county of Potter, and bounded on the north by the N. Y. and Pa. State line, on the east, south, and west by lands owned by Nathaniel Johnson—containing one hundred acres, be the same more or less—lands formerly owned and conveyed by Azel Lane, and being the northeast corner of warrant No. 866. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of W. T. Rice, at the suit of John B. McCarty.

Also—certain real estate, situate in Jackson township, Potter county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the north by unseated land, on the east by lands of J. P. Lossy, de'd, and unseated land, on the south by unseated land, and on the west by unseated land and lands of widow Ryan—containing three hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, on which is a saw-mill, a frame house and board shanty, and about five acres improved thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Reuben Herrington and Charles Herrington, at the suit of Wood, Abbott & Co.

Also—certain real estate, situate in Alleghany township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the east by lands in the possession of George Nelson and unseated lands, on the south by lands of Fox Estate, on the west by the lands of the Fox Estate, on the North by lands of the Fox Estate, being lot No. 82 of the allotment of the Fox Estate lands in Alleghany township—containing one hundred and one acres and one-tenth of an acre, fifteen acres of which is improved, on which is erected two log houses, one frame barn, and some fruit trees thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac B. Baker, at the suit of Franklin W. Knox.

Also—certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Sharon township, Potter county, Pa., beginning at the southeast corner of Simon Drake's lot, thence by Drake's line north 18 degrees, thence by the center of the road north 25 degrees east 49.5 perches to the main road, thence by said road south 50 degrees east 43 and three-tenths perches to the northwest corner of the lot sold by Sutherland to Burdick, thence south 40 degrees west 45 perches to a post in the south line of warrant 2184, thence by said line west 25.2 perches to the place of beginning—containing twelve and two-tenths acres, strict measure, some about one acre improved thereon, some fruit trees and a small frame house. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the prop-