

FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, March 23, 1857.

The Topeka correspondent of the Democrat says: The Kansas Free-State Convention was in session at that place on the 10th and 11th inst. C. F. Currier presiding. The committee on the Platform reported a series of resolutions, stating that the people of the Territory cannot participate in the election called under the "Pro-Slavery Constitutional Convention Act without compromising their rights as American citizens and jeopardizing the public peace; that the Topeka Convention is still the choice of a majority of the citizens of the Territory; and they urge upon Congress the immediate admission of Kansas as a state under that Constitution; that peaceful relations between all its citizens are regarded as indispensable to the welfare of the people of the Territory; and they urge an appeal to all men to submit all differences of opinion growing out of the question of its domestic institutions to the ballot-box, provided that any attempt to abridge or impair the Freedom of Speech or of the Ballot-box shall be held as just cause for departure from this policy; that no tests shall be made for membership of the Free-State party save the exclusion of Slavery from Kansas; and finally, that they are inflexibly determined to abide by the principles of Equality and Squatter Sovereignty as enunciated in the Kansas Nebraska bill.

AN AMATEUR POSTMASTER.—A striking instance of the vanity of human expectations occurred recently in a thriving coal mining village, in a neighboring county. A certain aspiring individual, who claims to have done the State—on, rather, Mr. Buchanan—some service in the late campaign, was an applicant for the Post-office in the village. He laid his plans judiciously, as he thought. At length, matters being "on a train" and a special agent—the Postmaster under Pierce—having been dispatched to Washington to get the appointment effected, the aspirant felt quite secure, and even went so far as to announce his appointment, and that he already had "THE PAPERS" in his pocket. He accordingly hired an office, and had it fitted up with all the modern improvements, and no doubt was already fingering the mails in anticipation. But the best laid schemes fail at times. The agent came back from Washington in due time, but he brought his own appointment in his pocket. This was a staggerer to Mr. Buchanan's friend. The disappointment of his hopes and the ridicule of those who had witnessed his swaggering, were too much to be borne, and he hastily disposed of his newspaper, and left for Wilkesbarre, where it is said he intends to practice law for a livelihood. The disappointed office-seeker was E. B. Chase.—Montrose Repub.

A NEW USE OF INDIAN CORN.—Using Corn for Fuel.—A farmer in Illinois, on the Grand Prairie, where wood is not to be had and where coal is worth thirty cents a bushel, and corn the same, got out of fuel while the roads were so bad that he could not haul coal, and in the emergency of the case tried burning corn in the ear in his stove in place of coal, and found that it not only succeeded but that it was actually cheaper to burn corn than coal, and that it not only makes a hot fire but a cleaner one than coal.

We were quite aware of the value of corn cobs and corn stalks for fuel, but this is a new use of the grain, though we see no reason to doubt that an article so full of oil and alcohol must make good fuel, and not very expensive.

There is positive information from Washington that Brigham Young and his crew have burned the United States archives, court records, &c., in Utah territory; that they have demanded the appointment of one of two candidates for territorial officers, both scheduled for Feb. 1st. Young for Governor, and Brigham for the purpose of driving any other candidate from the territory by force of arms. The Mormons are already in a state of rebellion.

The Boston Post wants to know why credit should not be given to the citizens in notices of death, as well as to clergymen in notices of marriages? A newspaper obituary announcement could read: "Died at the hands of Dr. Saddlebags, John Doe, aged 20 and

THE JOURNAL

Published by J. S. MANN, EDITOR.

Republican Nominations. For Governor, DAVID WILMOT, OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner, WILLIAM MILWARD, OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

For Supreme Judge, Full Term, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, OF CHESTER COUNTY.

For Supreme Judge, Short Term, JAMES VEECH, OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Attention Delinquent Collectors.

The Commissioners of Potter county will meet at Coudersport, on MONDAY, the Fourth day of May next, for the purpose of settling with the Collectors who are in arrears. Those who do not come forward at that time and arrange their accounts, will be visited by the Sheriff before the June Court. March, 24, 1857.

DUICK WHIPPLE, S. S. RASCO, L. B. COLE, Clerk.

Maj. Samuel Mills, of Colesburg, advertising some very desirable property for sale in another column.

We call the attention of our readers to the large number of new Advertisements presented in our columns this week. Those who are troubled with rats and other vermin will find "Costar's" rat ready to pilot them to a remedy. "Costar" knows the real value of the newspaper, and profits by his knowledge.

Our young friend, John H. Jones Esq left this place on Monday morning last, with the intention of "changing out" his "single" in one of the many thriving western villages or cities. We regret his departure, but as he has gone from our midst in the spring-time of life to seek a fortune among strangers, we take pleasure in saying that he is well calculated to make a high mark on the ladder of fame, and we commend him to the good will and patronage of the western people.

HARD T. BRAT.—We learn that Mr. White, of Ulysses township in this county, made, during the week ending Saturday, 28th ult. eight hundred pounds of first quality of map's sugar, from one sugar orchard. During the week the weather was not altogether favorable to the business, Mr. White also made during the same week, eighty gallons of molasses. Should all our sugar makers be equally successful this spring, the demand for cane sugar will not be so great as it has been the past year, and our citizens will not be so dependant on the Southern production as formerly.—There is good reason to believe that a millennium is at hand for our sugar consumers.

Those of our subscribers who know themselves to be indebted to us for subscription will do us a great favor by paying up immediately, as we desire to procure an entire new outfit for the paper soon, which will require all the resources at our command.—We are well aware that the article we are asking for is very scarce, but our claims are so small and widely spread, that while each of our patrons owing us will not feel the light demand upon them, our purse would be considerably expanded when they are all collected together. Those who are distant and find it inconvenient to call upon us can remit the money with perfect safety through the mails.—Will our friends aid us, and let us do ourselves a favor? Money will save us 10 per cent, in the purchase of our new type, and a vast amount of trouble hereafter.

A Committee of the Washington Board of Health, which has been investigating the causes of the epidemic diseases at the National Hotel, concur in regarding the disease as one of "blood poison," produced by the inhalation of a poisonous miasma, generated by animal and vegetable decomposition, which entered the hotel through the sewer, connecting with the street sewer.

The Republican State Convention. NOMINATION OF DAVID WILMOT.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we announce to our readers the nomination of the Hon. David Wilmot as the standard bearer of the Republican party in the campaign of 1857.—We but express the living and enduring sentiment of every good and true anti-slavery man in the State, when we say that he is the first choice of that sentiment, and of all men the most deserving of the trusting confidence of the friends of Freedom in the Keystone State.

The vote of the Convention which nominated him was complimentary alike to him and the sentiment which he represents. He was nominated upon the second ballot, the vote being as follows: Wilmot, 99; Ball, 22; Todd, 24; Corvode, 15; Monks, 2; Total—162—necessary to a choice 81.

Wm. Millward, of Philadelphia, was nominated on the first ballot for Canal Commissioner. Messrs. James Veech of Fayette County, and Joseph J. Lewis, of Chester County, were nominated on first ballot for Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Convention adjourned in the greatest harmony of feeling—many gentlemen who with their colleagues had voted against Mr. Wilmot, and in giving their hearty support to the nominees, and pledging his large majorities in the districts they represented. The Republicans of Pennsylvania may well be proud of the nominations they have made; and the Americans of the State, cheerfully give their votes to the nominees without violating any of the principles they adhere to.

On the 23rd ultimo, in the State Senate, Mr. Harris, of Butler, presented the following joint resolution in regard to the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case: WHEREAS, The Supreme Court, ordained by the Constitution as the highest sanctuary of justice, through the preponderance which the Slave Oligarchy possesses in its councils, has become little else than the willing tool of pro-Slavery politicians, and has rendered a judgment in the Dred Scott case, which is a more monstrous perversion of truth and right, than any to be found in the records of any nation calling itself free and enlightened; Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting Slavery in the North-Western Territory, and the Missouri Compromise, which forever prohibited Slavery or involuntary servitude in all that Territory now contained in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, are declared unconstitutional and void, and which decided that the National Constitution confers expressly property in Slaves, and guarantees that right to every State, is a flagrant outrage upon the sixteen free States of the Union, and making Negro Slavery a national institution; and that we believe, with Judges McLean and Curtis that the Court exceeded its jurisdiction in making that decision, and that it has no binding authority over a free people.

The Buchanan Senator, immediately became rampant in regard to the matter, and got themselves into a wonderful passion—all because it brought the real issue directly before them. They were met with vigorous but moderate arguments by the Republicans, and floundered upon every argument they presented. One of the Buchanites, Mr. Welsh, of York, being directly asked, stated that he fully endorsed the decision of the Court. The venerable Senator from Allegheny County having been alluded to by Mr. Coffey, of Indiana, as having voted in favor of the same principles compromised the present resolution on a similar question in 1819, declared that while he objected to the language of the resolution he would vote in the same way that he did in 1819. Mr. Wilkins is one of the leaders of the Buchanan party of the present day, and we are pleased to notice this evidence of his unwillingness to follow the meanderings of the party whether it goes right or wrong. A motion to refer the resolution to a select committee was adopted by a vote of 16 yeas to 14 nays. The Governor has approved the bill

declaring the Genesee river in this county a public highway. The recent proceedings of the Legislature are barren of business of direct interest to this section.

We owe an acknowledgment to Mr. Souther, of the Senate, and Mr. Benson of the House for repeated favors.

On our first page will be found the Firewell Address of Gov. Geary to the people of Kansas; also the editorial of the Missouri Democrat embracing the statements made to its editor by Gov. Geary, in regard to the past, present and future prospects of the territory of which he has just resigned the Governorship. We ask our readers to give it an attentive perusal, and judge for themselves of its merits.

Meanwhile Gov. Geary has had several lengthy interviews, separately and jointly, with the President and Cabinet, in which he has announced to them his determination to retire to private life, notwithstanding he was urged to resign his post, Hon. Robt. J. Walker of Mississippi, has been appointed in his stead, and Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee, probably appointed as Secretary of the Territory, in place of Woodson, who is to be removed.

The tendency of these appointments is too transparent to be mistaken, and the overweening desire which President Buchanan already exhibits to please the South, extinguishes the last hope which the conservatives among the different parties at the North have placed in the uprightness and justice of his administration. There is now no longer a hope for the establishment of a Free State Constitution for Kansas, except in the firmness of its inhabitants, and even that is forlorn and uncertain. With a pure-blooded disunionist for Governor and a conservative Southern Whig for its secretary, and the elements of Slavery, (fraudulent and reckless) already engrafted in its social soil, Kansas is most certainly doomed, at least for a time, to an institution not only locally but nationally disgenous to the wishes of a majority of its people. But we do not resign it to the curse for all time—the tastes of its hardy people will soon uproot it and remove this last great stain upon our national character. But the reform will not be confined to Kansas alone—Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Texas are fast tending to that liberality of sentiment in the masses which is sure to end in their redemption from a social condition which was so long stagnated and depressed the enterprise of their citizens. We look forward to the day, not far distant, when a man will with shame acknowledge that he is a citizen of a State which rigidly encourages the existence of Slavery. That day will be when the masses of the North cease to elect to office men who countenance it by doughfaceism and official sycophancy. This reform is now happily progressing under the fostering care of the republican Party. All the wire-pulling efforts of the office-seeking doughfaces in the ranks of the Buchanan party cannot master the storm of retribution now gathering in their political horizon, and which will burst upon them when they next attempt by false issues to wheedle the people of the North into the support of their pro-slavery principles.

The Newcastle Bank of Pittsburgh has exploded, having a circulation of \$100,000. The Cashier of the Bank, who it appears is charged with having absconded with \$50,000 of the funds of the bank, has been arrested in Philadelphia. The Cashier is reported to be involved deeply in speculations in Wall street.

We copy the above from the Money Article of the N. Y. Eve. Post of the 27th ult., as well for the information it gives as to correct an error in the location which it gives to the Bank.—The Bank is not located at Pittsburgh, but at Newcastie in Lawrence county. We are inclined to think that the Monetary editor of the Post does not handle much of the money of the Bank, or he would not have mislocated it—it is, however, ample evidence that his fingers are not much burnt by the explosion. We hope there are very few who are not as lucky as our friend of the Post.

The failure of the Newcastle Bank is probably more directly chargeable

to the constant war upon it, by the brokers of Pittsburg than any other cause; though it is charged to the account of a Wall Street operator named Sherman, who obtained control of it and gave it into the hands of its late Cashier, Wagonseller, of Luzerne, who prays to have been a "fast man." But be the cause what it may, the result is a good evidence as we want for the establishment of a general Banking Law in Pennsylvania, upon a basis which will secure bill holders.

This, (the Dred Scott decision) is an end of the Free Soil party.—Eric Oberster.

Yes; the butt-end.—Wagner Mail. Our idea exactly. It will put the "brains" out of the Democratic party, unless its leaders repudiate the decision, of which there is not the slightest probability.—Eric Gazette.

Keep cool gentlemen, just let the Democratic party ulme, and it will beat its own brains out against "poor bleeding Kansas."—McKean Citizen. That would be very difficult to do. Mr. Citizen as it is generally conceded that it has had no brains of recent years. And as for hurting itself by bludgeing it has a little brains black blood in its veins.

"THE BORDER OVER" by Edmund Bennett, author of "Clara Moreland," "The Erie Flower," "Loni Lodi," &c.; complete in two large duodecimo volumes, neatly bound in paper.—rice \$1. T. B. Peterson, of No. 102, Chestnut St., Phila. Publisher.

The above is the title of two volumes in paper covers, for advanced copies of which we are indebted to the publishers Mr. T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street Philada. We have given two books a hearty personal sufficient, however, to judge of its merits as compared with Mr. Bennett's former work, and take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers, as a work worthy of a high place in American literature. We have always admired the books of Bennett, and regard them as second only to Fenimore Cooper's faithful portrayments of our National pioneer characteristics. "The Border River" will be forwarded to any address, postage prepaid, on the receipt of One Dollar by the publisher.

"THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE AND SUGAR MAKING" by Charles F. Sautsbury, A. M., late Commissioner of the Industrial Exhibition, London, 1850. Price 50 cents. Published by J. M. Saxton & Co., Agricultural Book Publishers, 110 Fulton St., New York.

The above is the title of a work well received from its publishers. It is a history of the Chinese sugar cane, which we use on its culture & adaptation to the Soil, Climate and Economy of the United States, drawn from authentic sources. To persons desiring to inform themselves upon this subject, will find in this book every important detail, and fully treated. The book under notice is one of a series of Agricultural Hand-Books being published by Saxton & Co.

"The Good Templar" is the title of a neat little monthly pamphlet published at St. Louis, Mo., for \$1 a year, in advance, and devoted to the interests of the Temperance Cause.—The March number is just received.

The superiority of American inventive genius, not only over that of our English progenitors, but indeed of all other nations has become too tangible to be disputed. It was notorious at the worlds Fair in London, that the American's far outstripped all others in the useful inventions which they supplied. We beat the English in vessels, railroads, and manufactures by power. We are beating them in the scientific arts of Chemistry and Medicine, as we have long beaten the rest of mankind. A new and practical proof of this assertion is shown in the fact that the principal remedies of the allied armies of the East are furnished from the laboratory of our countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell is filling orders for immense quantities of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for both the land and sea force in Turkey. His medicines have been tried and approved by those in power who have found them the most efficacious which they could procure for the exigencies in which they are to be employed.—N. Y. City Times.

"COSTAR'S RAT ROACH, R. D. BUE, & Co. EXTERMINATOR.

We invite special attention to "Costar's" advertisement in another column. These Remedies for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Cock Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c., are said to be invulnerable; indeed, we can speak from actual knowledge of their rare merits. The name of "COSTAR" is a household word to New York, and his Depot, No. 388 Broadway, is thronged by thousands daily. As the summer approaches we advise every one who would be rid of the above named pests, to send and procure a

timely supply of the Exterminator.—Dealers and Dealers also should send their orders early if they would secure in trade articles for which there is a constant demand, and on which their profit may be realized. These Remedies, we learn, are being extensively introduced throughout the Canada, West India, and South America as well as the United States. Orders (large or small) accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention addressed to "Costar's" principal depot, No. 388 Broadway, New York.—Richardson's Journal.

McKEAN COUNTY OIL FIELDS.—Editors Democrat:—A surveying of interest in relation to the oil fields in the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania, has, at this time, an especial value, I transcribe for your columns the following extract from a letter just received by a gentleman in this city, who takes great interest in the measures now being agitated for the extension of the Genesee Valley Canal. I will simply add that the writer of the letter is a gentleman of veracity and the strictest probity, whose name, if mentioned, would be recognized at once, by a large portion of this community, as a sufficient guarantee of the truth of all he has asserted. The extract is as follows: "I have just seen specimens of Benzole, Camphene Oil and Tallow, from Coal in the vicinity of Southport, McKean county, superior to anything I ever knew. One ton of any makes Benzole, 80 gallons, Fuel, 40 gallons, Lubricating oil, 20 gallons, Tallow or sperm, 15 pounds. The actual cost of Benzole, &c., will not exceed 15 cents per gallon.—This coal is said to be 20 per cent better than the Beckenridge, and hence is of immense value. There is a machine (for manufacturing purposes), now on the way to Bradford. Depend upon it, that this is no humbug."—Rochester Democrat.

Another Compromise in Prospect. The election of delegates to the Kansas constitutional convention will be held on the third Monday in June, when all who were not citizens prior to the 15th of March will be excluded from voting. All the prospects of election will be a heavy man, and the only one who will undoubtedly name a constitution establishing slavery. This constitution will be submitted to the next Congress, with an application for the admission of Kansas to the Union, simultaneously with the presentation of the new constitution to be made for Minnesota. The danger we apprehend, that the slavery extensions of the South and their northern conditors will insist on a compromise compelling the two States, and making the admission of Minnesota, in case she gets a free constitution, contingent on the admission of Kansas with a slave holding constitution. Such a proposition is already seriously discussed by the so-called "democratic" politicians. It is true that in no essential respect are the claims of the two territories for admission equal. Kansas, unlike Minnesota, has not procured an enabling act of Congress authorizing the formation of a state government. She will not present, like Minnesota, a constitution expressing the will of her people, and she will not be able to prove herself possessed of a third of the population requisite for the election of a representative to the House of Representatives, whereas Minnesota has at this time almost twice the necessary number of inhabitants. Such considerations, however, will weigh little with the southern ultraists in Congress with an administration which is apparently willing to make any sacrifice to conciliate them.—See Post.

THE KANSAS CONVENTION.—Advice from Kansas states that in compliance with a resolution of the Topeka convention, Mr. Robinson has withdrawn his resignation as a candidate for Governor of the State of Kansas, and declared his adherence to the principles of the Topeka Convention. A committee was appointed by the convention, to frame a petition to the President, asking that the public lands be held subject to the pre-emption for ten years from this present time.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain O.T.E. made by me, payable to Jones P. Far one year from date, for Seventy-Three Dollars. Said note is due about First of May, 1857. It was obtained by fraud, &c.

MRS. P. A. SMITH Pike, March 13, 1857.—914 31.