

man they all went away and left him alone.

Just then an elegant traveling carriage passing that way stopped and a gentleman, followed by a little girl five or six years old, got out. In answer to his inquiries as to what was the matter, the venerable pastor told the story of the avalanche, the old woman's death and poor little Rene's situation.

'Poor little boy,' said the child. 'You will do something for him, won't you, papa?'

'Certainly, my pet.' Replied the father, and taking out a well-filled purse gave it to the pastor, telling him to pay from it the funeral expenses and then, if any was left, to use it for Rene. Then he turned to go away, but the little girl begged him to wait just one minute. She ran to Rene and putting her arm softly around his neck, told him how sorry she was, but that she felt sure that God would take care of him.

Rene had been so much engaged with his thoughts that he had not seen the strangers arrive. He looked up at her in surprise.

'Are you an angel,' asked he, 'that the dear God has sent to comfort me?'

'O no, no,' said the child. 'I am not an angel; I am only little Fleurette.' She took off a ring and put it on his hand, telling him to think of her every time he looked at it; then bidding him good-bye, ran back to her father and they drove off.

Even the good pastor had hard work to persuade Rene that the little Fleurette was not an angel.

'Though she is not,' replied the boy, 'she will be one to me, for with her ring on my hand I shall never do a bad act.'

He was most grateful for the purse, because now his grandmother could be respectfully buried; but he never once thought of himself.

The kind neighbors now took up the bed and carried it to the next house, where they carefully secured it until the body could be buried. Then they went away and the pastor, followed by Rene, came out, locked the door, and went home, too. On their way Rene said:

'O, sir! how very kind—how very good every one is! I see well, sir, that I am quite right in trusting everything to the good God. See how He helps people out of trouble before they get in it. As long as I live, sir, I will try and do just what I think will please Him; and every time I say my prayers I will ask Him to bless that gentleman and little Fleurette, and the kind people of this valley.'

Rene must have kept his word, for the prayer seems to have been answered.—*The Methodist.*

The POTTER JOURNAL

AND NEWS ITEM.

COUDERSPORT, PA., May 30, 1873.

Constitutional Convention.

On the 22nd there was an earnest discussion on the article on the "Declaration of Rights," the preamble being as follows:

"We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recognizing the sovereignty of God and humbly invoking His guidance in our future destiny, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government."

This was warmly advocated by Mr. McConnell, Chairman of the committee, and opposed by Messrs. Clark, who moved to retain the old 9th section, and Kaine because of the Legislature having excepted that part of the Constitution from being amended by the Convention.

Mr. Dodd, of Venango, and Mr. Newlin, of Philadelphia, thought the Legislature had no right to make any exception. The following is taken from the Philadelphia Press:

Mr. DeFrance, of Mercer, said the original convention act submitted to the people was the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution, and that the convention derived its authority from the ratification of that legislation by the people. No limitation being then specified, a subsequent restriction by the Legislature against action on a part of that constitution was without any binding force. Then, too, under the constitutional provision that the people shall have the right to reform their government, in all cases, as they may think proper, a constitutional convention seemed to be a more appropriate agency for the purpose than the Legislature could be.

Mr. Darlington, of Chester, opposed any change in the present Bill of Rights.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, subscribed to the arguments of Messrs. Dodd and DeFrance, but favored Mr. Clark's amendment for reasons other than those stated by its author. While

denying the power of the Legislature he would respect its restriction as an instruction and a declaration of the sentiment of the people of the State that no change was desirable in the Bill of Rights. He thought such a declaration entitled to consideration, unless a satisfactory reason was shown for disregarding it.

Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, favored Mr. Clark's amendment, because he preferred the existing Bill of Rights to the one reported from the committee.

Several sections were agreed to as follows:

Art. I.—*Declaration of Rights.*—That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that—

Section 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

Sec. 2. That all power is inherent in the people and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness: for the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

Sec. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship or to maintain any minister against his consent; no human authority can in any case wane or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

Sec. 4. That no person who acknowledges a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall on account of his religious sentiments be disqualified to hold any office or place of profit or trust under the Commonwealth.

The fifth section being under consideration, and providing that elections shall be free and equal and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere with the free exercise of the rights of suffrage, Mr. Darlington, of Chester, opposed the insertion of such a provision in the constitution as unnecessary.

This section and also the sixth, (that trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate,) were adopted that day and the following on the next day, the 23rd:

Sec. 7. That the printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of the government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecuting for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

The next two sections prevailed without extended debate. They were as follows:

Sec. 8. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and professions from unreasonable searches and seizures, and that no warrants to search any place or to seize any persons or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed by the affiant.

Sec. 9. That in all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process of obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecution by indictment or information a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage. He cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

Pending the consideration of the tenth section the committee rose and the convention adjourned.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Below is an article giving something of the other side of the Indian question. We hear a great deal of treachery, brutality, atrocity on one side—we often forget to enquire into the other. The criminal records of our daily papers, even in our best-governed communities, might, if we would think about it, prepare us to believe that there is quite as much of all that is bad on the side of the whites as on that of the Indians; with so much more of power both to carry out their designs and to malign their opponents.

Gen. Sherman, we hope, knows his mind. In 1867, just after the Chey-

enne war had been concluded, at a cost of thirty millions of dollars, he wrote an official report saying that if the Indians were to be dealt with by a policy of war, they ought to be under the War Department; but, if the policy was peace, they should be under the Department of the Interior. Now he seems to have been frightened out of his wits by the murder of Gen. Canby by a little band of half-civilized and half-breed marauders and says that the War Department should control the Indian management; but insists that officers "must be sheltered against the howl of such as followed Major Baker after the Piegan attack, as also Black Kettle's camp." "Sheltered," indeed! Has Gen. Sherman forgotten how he denounced these attacks, and how a Congressional committee did the same? Canby's murder was innocent itself in comparison. Take the Piegan case. A white trader quarreled with his Indian wife's relative and was shot in the melee. We have heard of such things among white folks. Gen. Baker was sent to avenge the white man's death. The tribe was suffering terribly from smallpox. By mistake Gen. Baker struck the smallpox hospital, instead of the main encampment of the tribe, which was twelve miles away, and massacred the smallpox patients—men, women and children—and their attendants. We were all horrified and perhaps "howled," and against such a "howl" Gen. Sherman to-day wants future Gen. Bakers "sheltered." The Black Kettle difficulty was begun by the shooting of an Indian chief under a flag of truce. Gen. Sherman said it in 1867: "It scarcely has its parallel in the records of Indian barbarity." The Indians were encamped under the direction of our officers and supposed themselves protected by our flag. They were scalped, women were ripped open, children were clubbed and their bodies so horribly mutilated that the committee would not print part of the testimony. And it is such Gen. Custers whom Gen. Sherman then condemned but would now "shelter." We appeal from Sherman mad to Sherman sober.

GENERAL DAVIS is awaiting reinforcements at the lava beds.

"Following in the footsteps of the illustrious Gen. McClellan."

It is in the papers that the Constitutional Convention has voted to each member a salary of \$2500, by a vote of 60 to 44.

We hope this vote will be rescinded before the Convention dissolves. Mr. Cuyler, of Philadelphia, it is said, refused to vote, as he thought it was unfair for—

"The city members, who were at no extra expense and suffered no interruption of their business, to fix a low figure for those who gave up their business and were living at great expense during the session of the convention."

True; but the State should not be obliged to pay for the injustice of those members who have attended to their own business and left the Convention without a quorum so much of the time, thus making great loss to those who have been faithful in their attendance. The only right way would be for these recreant members to make up the deficiency to the others. But we hope no one who has been faithful to his duties will be unfaithful now in taking more than the original price.

Sabbath School Convention.

The Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will hold its ninth annual convention on the third, fourth and fifth of June next, in the M. E. Church, (corner Perry and Pine streets,) Titusville, Pa. The sessions will begin Tuesday evening, June 3d, at 8 o'clock, to be continued throughout Wednesday and Thursday.

Each Sunday School in the State is requested to send at least two delegates, and Pastors of all Evangelical Churches are cordially invited. Entertainment will be provided for all delegates who will notify L. B. Silliman, Esq., of Titusville, Secretary of Local Committee, on or before May 31st.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will pass delegates to Harrisburg or Williamsport, from all principal points on its road, on application at ticket office. Fare two-thirds the usual rates.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad will pass delegates for two-thirds fare, on presentation at ticket offices of an order which must be applied for with name and address, at the following points, viz: Philadelphia, Joshua L. Baily, 311 Chestnut St.; Harrisburg, James W. Weir; Pottsville, C. W. Wells, Esq.; Pittsburg, T. J. Gillespie, Esq. "A Museum" will be provided for and opportunity given for Religious Publishing Societies, to display their wares.

It is expected that Prof. Wm. Johnson, of Philadelphia, will conduct the singing.

The International Lesson for the succeeding Sunday will be taught and practically illustrated, and live Sunday School questions will be presented by the Business Committee for consideration.

District, County and Township Secretaries, with Editors, Pastors, Superintendents and Teachers, are requested to give circulation to this call in every part of the field.

THE sudden revolution in the government of France takes almost every one by surprise. The facility with which changes are made in that country, and seem likely to be in Spain, reminds us of the olden time when the voice of the people was the only law and persons were accused, tried, convicted and executed by what is now called a mob. Only there was no mob at Versailles, change was made quietly and without any disturbance of public order. If the new president will be as firm and faithful to the country and the Republic as M. Thiers has been, well will it be for France.

GAINES, PA., May 21, 1873.

ED. JOURNAL: Will you please say to your readers that the Troy District Camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held near Gaines, Tioga County, Pa., commencing on Tuesday, the 24th of June, 1873, and continuing one week, and oblige

M. V. BRIGGS,
Pastor M. E. Church at Gaines, Pa.

A VISITOR at the Vienna Exposition, writes thus, to the N. Y. Tribune of his experience in hunting lodgings.

A single room, with a separate entrance, rarely be found in a day's search. I spent a whole day hunting for lodgings, lately, without finding what I went in search of: a pleasant room with a separate entrance. There were plenty of rooms to let. Almost every house entrance is hung with cards to delude the stranger into climbing three or four flights of stairs in the hope of finding what he wants. On the fourth floor of the house I found there was a real court who wanted to let a room. His card, with a scarlet corner on it, was framed in brass and served as a door-plate. A slatternly woman in a dirty calico dress answered my ring. This was the countess. The noble pair were living in two little rooms and a kitchen. They were willing to let one room for fifty dollars a month, but there was no way of reaching it except by going through the other in which they were to live and sleep. I could not think of disturbing the nightly repose of the nobility in this way by making a count get out of bed to let me in whenever I should be out late, so I declined to take the room.

A very sound and sincere piece of work is Miss Thackeray's *Old Kensington*. Miss Thackeray is working in a vein which is distinct not only from that of her father, but from that of all her contemporaries and we announce this story almost without reserve as a charming picture of life and love in England. The illustration on page 179, though somewhat marred in the reprint, is one of unusual beauty.

It is suggested that this community should have an Accident Insurance agency. So many serious accidents have occurred within the last two or three years that the attention of the people has been turned toward the insurance companies and their power to lighten some of the burdens and difficulties that result from these sudden injuries. It is hoped that such steps will soon be taken to put such relief within the reach of all.

SCRIBNER'S Magazine for June opens with "The Ascent of Mount Hayden" a description of the "Wonderland" the National Park and the Yellowstone and its tributaries. There are wonderful descriptions of wildness and beauty—thrilling adventure and what seems to us in the quiet of home, hairbreadth escapes from peril; some of suffering too, as people must suffer at times in exploring strange countries. The illustrations are enough to frighten one and yet the story is of places and scenes one must long to visit. Life is too short for us to see all the things so we are glad to read of geysers and fields of ice—wonderful ascents and fearful chasms and the beauties of a sort of country as different from one we know as if it were in a foreign land.

THE ladies employed in the Elgin Watch Factory have presented Miss Emily Faithful a handsome watch of their own manufacture. She was in Elgin and won the admiration of the workwomen there.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—Specials from Louisville to the *Enquirer* last night deny that there has been cholera on the steamer Kilgour. That boat arrived in Louisville last night and the officers state that Mr. Schenek, who died on the boat near Memphis, was sick for three weeks before he left New Orleans and that the two deck hands who died near Evansville, died from the effects of hard drink and diarrhoea. The special further says the passengers corroborate the officers' statement.

They would better have a "hard drink" scare.

France.—On the 24th inst. President Thiers resigned his office and General MacMahon was elected in his place by the Monarchical and Conservative members of the Assembly.

PARIS, May 25.—The President has issued a circular to the Prefects of Departments, promising that no attack will be made on the laws and institutions of the country. The formation of the new Government has not yet been completed. It is said Duke D'Orléans will have the Ministry of the Interior and Pierre Magne that of Finance, and that Baron D'Arcy and M. E. Ernaud and Bathie will enter the cabinet. The portfolio was tendered to Gaillard, late

Few perhaps of those who write notices of magazines and even of books, give the time to them that is necessary to a clear understanding and unbiased judgment of them. Books, or short articles even should, in order to be well criticised, be read much more carefully than is possible for one person to do in the time an editor can give to them. Literary matter accumulates so fast in these days that not only cursory notices but cursory reading is all that can be given to the most of it.

Traces of this are manifest in some of our best papers to the surprise of those who have read more carefully. Thus in the N. Y. *Independent* lately there were some commendatory remarks on "The Ordeal of Wives," by Mrs. Edwards, in the course of which it mentioned "the well drawn characters" of the book.

Now we cannot risk anything in saying we think it is a miserable book, without one natural or well drawn character. The author shows too, a lamentable lack of understanding of what goes to make a good character, for she evidently means her heroine for a fine woman, but makes her very far from it. The writer of that notice probably did not, really, read the book. Perhaps this is what Mr. Carl Benson calls "brutally dogmatic." Still we must call attention to those things that seem to us good although, in doing so, we may make some mistakes. And among these is the quiet story of Old Kensington in *Harper's Magazine* of which the same paper quoted above says:

MAGAZINES.

Carl Benson in the *Galaxy*, in an article headed "Casual Cogitations" says that "newspaper notices must be either conventionally inspired or brutally dogmatic." On whichever side of this broad division we range ourselves it cannot be very satisfying to one's desire to be helpful to those whose reading is limited (and whose is not?) in finding the subjects, the authors, the periodicals they should read. This writer goes on to say "I think that the newspaper notices of magazines should be chiefly descriptive and explanatory."

Some of the things he says are very true but not very encouraging.

Minister of Finance, immediately after President Thiers' deposition, but he declined it. Large numbers of republican functionaries have resigned.

PARIS, May 26.—The Orleans Princes were present in the Assembly when the question was taken on accepting President Thiers' resignation, and voted in the affirmative. Thiers has informed the members of the Left Centre that he will take his place on their benches accompanied by the late Ministers Du-Favre, Perier and Leon Jay. The whole Left has decided upon the policy of constitutional opposition to the new government.

PARIS, May 27.—Ex-President Thiers took his seat in the Assembly to-day.

THE office of Consul of Japan was formally opened here to-day by Tetsunoske Tomita, the vice-Consul of Japan. Representatives of foreign consulates called to congratulate Mr. Tomita.—N. Y. *Dispatch*.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—An elaborate article in an administration daily, on Col. McKenzie's recent invasion of Mexico, claims that his action was a justifiable act of self-defence, but says it was done without orders from the President.

PROF. C. F. Peters at Washington yesterday morning discovered a new planet, of the eleventh magnitude—right ascension 161° 14'; south 211° 18' declination. Motion due west.

HARTFORD CT., May 25.—Ex-Governor Jewell reached home from the West late Saturday night and found the official tender of the appointment as Minister to Russia awaiting him. He is considering the matter and will probably accept.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—A band of desperadoes numbering thirty or more, took forcible possession of Caddo, in the Indian territory, a station on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, on Saturday, and defied the authorities. The U. S. Marshall was overpowered. He telegraphed to Fort Gibson for help and troops were sent to quell the disturbance.

LAST week a corps of engineers commenced surveying a railroad from the mouth of Falls Creek, on the Bennett's Branch road, to Ridgway, via Rattlesnake, Little Toby and the Clarion. The work is under the auspices of the Allegheny Valley Railroad and will be pushed forward rapidly. The length of the road is twenty-eight miles and it is projected for the purpose of tapping the coal fields of Elk and Jefferson counties.—*Gazette and Bulletin*.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—The deaths for the week ending last night were 189. Of this number eight died of spasmodic cholera; cholera morbus, sixty-one; cholera infantum, twelve; small-pox, thirteen. The city is as healthy as usual at this season of the year.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and Hon. J. W. NELSON, Associate Judges of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice, County of Potter, Pennsylvania, in and for the County of Potter, have caused a writ of Habeas Corpus to issue, in the County of Potter, on the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and to me directed, for bringing a Court of Civil and Criminal Justice, County of Potter, on the 15th day of June next and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the County, that if they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, they shall appear before the said Court, with their rolls, records and inventories, exact, nations and other documents, to be examined, and those who are bound by their recognizances, to be released, and those who are bound to be taken and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Coudersport, May 16, 1873, and the 9th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias, Levati Facias and Sur Mortgage, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Potter County, Pa., and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House in Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 27th day of JUNE, 1873, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

Certain real estate situated in Hebron township, bounded and described as follows: N by line of Wm. H. Hackett farm 40 acres of land, more or less, by lands of C. Searns; W by lands of Wm. H. Hackett; E by lands of Wm. H. Hackett; S by lands of Wm. H. Hackett; containing 33 acres of land, more or less, along with certain buildings and some other improvements thereon, and being part of Wm. H. Hackett's lot 1, 2 and 3, to be sold as the property of J. H. DORRIS.

Also, certain real estate in Hebron township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine tree in the corner of Lot No. 66 of allotment of lands of Samuel M. Fox, deceased, in Hebron township, and part of Lot No. 127, of which forty acres are included, and some fruit trees thereon, and being part of Wm. H. Hackett's lot 1, 2 and 3, to be sold as the property of J. H. DORRIS.

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