

At the session of the New York Conference of the M. E. Church, held in that city, during last week, the discussion of the slavery question was very warm. The resolution requesting the General Conference, whose next session is in Buffalo, in May next, to amend the rules of Discipline; that no slaveholder can be a member of the Northern M. E. Church, was lost by a vote of 123 to 43.

The following remarks of the Rev. G. F. KERRILL, on the question, we give below. He said:—

"Was slavery a sin to such an extent that a man should be excommunicated for holding slaves? Now, if it was a sin to hold slaves, there was no alternative; they must cut it off, root and branch. Yet brethren who said it was a sin, objected to the instant abolition of Slavery. Now, the whole question was, 'Is slavery a sin or not?' There was a great deal of pious rhetoric and sentimentalism spent on this theme. Slavery was called sinful, because evils grew out of it. He denied it was necessarily a sin. There were many evils growing out of the marriage relation in the present imperfect state of society, but marriage was not sinful *per se*.

The Bishop reminded the brother that he was not speaking to the question.

Many voices.—"Let him go on, we like to hear him!"

Mr. KERRILL continued.—The Sabbath, also, was made the occasion of riot and debauchery, but who would dare to say the Sabbath was a sinful institution? The old adage, that the world owed every man a living, was nonsense; every man owed the world his labor, and if a race would not work, men were right to exact labor by force. This principle was understood and carried out at the North, in our vagrant and work-house system, but whether its adoption was a sin worthy of excommunication, or all the rhetoric expended about people owning the bodies and souls of slaves was nonsense. The Southern only owned the negroes, and the slaves worked, and to copy them from one place to another to make them do so. At Athens and Rome, the bodies and souls were owned, but in our day slaves were treated with kindness, and cruelty to them was punished severely. Slavery, as it now existed, was not a sin. The question was, whether they should let loose 4,000,000 of paupers upon the world? He depicted the natural degradation of the negro race, and insisted that they were best off as at present. The negro in the West Indies was incapable of taking care of himself, Emancipation had blighted one-half of the finest of the Antilles. This was proved incontestably. Toussaint l'Ouverture discerned the evil of freedom to the blacks, and established the famous "Rural Code," with the intent to finally enslave all his race. Go where you would in our own North, and the negroes were an idle set. If Slavery had degraded the negro, why didn't Freedom elevate him? He affirmed most emphatically, that under God's providence, Slavery in America had been the only thing which had elevated the negro race, and he was a bold man who would dare deny it! In morals, health, and civilization, the slaves were far above the free negroes. Many statistics were given to show this. Mr. Wesley was often quoted as having said that "American Slavery was the vilest system under the sun." Mr. Wesley must have been blinded by prejudice, or he would never have made such a remark. Folks said we were "eclectic." It was a blessed thing for us from the Southern cotton crop alone kept alive our institutions and our called election. The speaker here went on to contrast the products of the South and of the North, finding an enormous ratio in favor of the latter, and ending with the conclusion that we were the ones who were actually deriving the most benefit from the institution of Slavery. Didn't his brethren love coffee and sugar, and he was sorry to say, tobacco? Did they ever think of abolishing Slavery by giving up slave products? It was something very curious to see a brother get up and make an Anti-Slavery speech, with a cotton shirt on his back, and tobacco in his mouth. [Great laughter.] If Slavery was a relic of barbarism, "was he believe a word of it? Was all this talk about their being equal with us, he didn't believe a word of it. 'Twas all nonsense and sophistry. Attempts to alter Southern institutions by such talk made him think of the European rival villages, "Great Barre," and "Little Barre." The people in the latter place built a lofty steeple, with a wonderful clock in it, looking toward the rival village, from which the semblance of a human countenance loomed forth and made faces at Great Barre, whenever the clock struck the hour of the day. This was what we were engaged in doing—making faces at the South, and he didn't think it was very dignified, or that it would result in much in the end. [Great merriment and confusion.]

Curtin's "High Grounds."—A. G. Curtin recently said with a great flourish that he was going to conduct the campaign on "high grounds and gentlemanly principles." This sounded very well coming from that party, and was very well calculated, if adhered to, to favorably impress the people with the idea that for one the Abolition party had selected a true gentleman for their standard bearer. But this would-be, but can't-be Governor showed the cloven foot before he finished his speech, by resorting to low, vulgar, and scurrilous remarks about our worthy President Buchanan. If such be the "gentlemanly" ideas of this oracle of Know-nothingism and abolitionism, he had better save the people the little trouble of wiping him out, by leaving the field at once, for he is destined to be worse whipped than his two uncles, Gregg, and Irvine, who were both vain and unsuccessful aspirants for Governor.—Montross Democrat.

It is said that over a hundred thousand dollars were used by the Opposition to carry the election in the little State of Rhode Island, whilst Senator Simmons and a whole host of Sewardites were marbled out upon the stump, to aid in the desperate contest. In Connecticut also an army of foreign stumbers—Tom Cowan, Stanton of Ohio, etc., (hired no doubt with the money raised through "honored" John Covode's secret circular)—were imported to assist in staying the tide of sound sentiment which is overflowing New England. Their monstrous efforts in behalf of the latter State did elect them a Governor by a very lean and pitiful majority—just enough to convince them how tremendously they are going to be thrashed next Fall. As for "little Rhodey"—dear little repentant child—it was all to no purpose. Republicanism, Sectionalism, John Brownism and Helmsism would go down and would perish, in spite of all efforts at their salvation.

Gov. Parker has signed the death warrant of Henry Fritts, recently found guilty of murder in Somerset county. He is to be executed on the 23d of June.

More Democratic Victories.—The municipal elections in all parts of the country are resulting in a series of brilliant and encouraging Democratic victories, the import of which is not to be mistaken. The Democracy of Hartford, Connecticut, on the 9th inst., followed up their previous gallant efforts, by a grand triumph at their municipal election.—They elected H. C. Deming, Mayor, and the entire Democratic ticket, by an average majority of 466. Two years ago, T. M. Allen, Republican, who is now defeated, was chosen Mayor by 212 majority; showing a Democratic gain in two years of 678! Such a triumph, at such a time, is significant. It evidences the spirit and energy which animate the Connecticut Democracy.

At the charter election in Albany, N. Y., on the 10th inst., the Democracy elected the entire city ticket. Notwithstanding the personal popularity of Mr. John Taylor, the Republican candidate for Mayor, and the withdrawal of the regular American candidate in favor of the Republican nominee, Mr. G. H. Thatcher, Democrat, was chosen Mayor by a majority of nearly 1,000. The Democrats also carried the Board of Aldermen and Board of Supervisors. In the evening, an enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held in the hall of the Capitol.

In Trenton, N. J., on the 10th inst., the Democrats won a glorious victory, re-electing F. S. Mills to the Mayorship, by a majority of 381; and Democratic Recorder, Marshal, Overseer, Freeholders, and Surveyors.

At the municipal election in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the third instant, the Democrats elected their entire city ticket. Col. J. S. Prince is the new Mayor.

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The Republican majority in Cincinnati at the Spring elections of 1858 and 1859, was over 2,000. This Spring the Democratic majority is between 600 and 700. Republican loss, 2,600.

The N. Y. Tribune chuckles over the Abolition tirade made by Mr. Lovejoy, in the U. S. House of Representatives, on Thursday. The Tribune's Washington correspondence calls it "a tremendous philippic!" It was a paltry harangue, both useful and unprovoked. Slavery Mr. Lovejoy styled a twin relic, with paganism, of barbarism; and he poured forth a strain of the worst calumny on the South.—The speaker was as coarse in his manners as in his language. He left his seat, and while talking shook his fist at the Democratic members. The consequence, of course, was a disgraceful scene. Southern men, stung to the quick with the offensive manner and matter of the Illinoisian, gave vent to a natural feeling of resentment, and at one time a collision between Democrats and Republicans seemed inevitable. Mr. Lovejoy, evidently alarmed at the tempest he had roused, moderated his tone, and was allowed to finish with only a few sharp interruptions. Mr. Lovejoy is a fair specimen of the Howard-Helprites, and his conduct in the Senate was truly "Republican." His gross personalities and insulting fanaticism almost occasioned a mortal combat in the U. S. Congress—apparently what he and his fellow Republicans ardently desire.—Boston Post.

THE RETIRING SENATORS.—The term of the following State Senators expired with the close of the last session: Messrs. Shaffer and Baldwin, from Lancaster Co.; Mr. Keller, of the Snyder district; Mr. Bell, of Chester and Delaware; Mr. Rutherford, of Dauphin and Lebanon; Mr. Marselis, of Philadelphia city; Mr. Turney, of the Westmoreland district; Mr. Miller, of the Washington district; Mr. Francis, of the Lawrence district; Mr. Craig, of the Carbon district; Mr. Schell, of the Bedford district. Of these retiring seven are Democrats and four Republicans.

WHERE THE SYMPATHY IS FOUND.—A few days since the feeling of the "sentimental party" were appealed to, by "Occasional" from Washington, to save the negro, "Sam's" wife, from being sold into Southern slavery. The money, \$600, must be raised before the first of April, or Sam's wife was a "goner." The rich Republican M. C.'s were appealed to, and in two weeks raised one hundred and thirteen dollars and thirteen cents. Thus the case rested upon the 31st of March, and Sam's wife was ed upon the 31st of March. At this time, half a dozen Southern gentlemen, and all slave holders, while discussing the merits of sparkling Catawba at Willard's casually learned how the affair stood, took up a collection and raised among themselves the \$686 87, and restored "Sam's" wife to the arms of her husband. The Abolitionists assert now that the reason that they did not raise the money, was that they are opposed to buying slaves.—N. Y. Express.

A few years since the Editor of the New York Tribune quietly submitted to have his nose pulled and his ears slapped by Russ, of Arkansas, while discussing the merits of sparkling Catawba at Willard's. The Tribune wrote the other day in his paper an infamous article on Jefferson Davis, in which the noble hearted, but somewhat hot headed Senator from Mississippi, is denounced as the "veriest of cowards." It is very refreshing to hear Greeley call Davis toward. The best answer to this is, that while Davis was riding at the head of his Mississippians through a hail-storm of bullets, on the field of Buena Vista, the white livered craven who wrote that article sat in his garret scribbling a defense of the Mexicans; trusting that they would welcome his countrymen with bloody hands to hospitable graves. A pretty fellow this who has a conception of what courage is!—Erie Observer.

On Monday a man and woman were arraigned in the Criminal Court at Boston, on a charge of adultery. The man plead not guilty, and the woman responded, "In the sight of my God and my conscience I am not guilty, but in the sight of the law I am guilty." The counsel for the woman stated that she was laboring under a delusion induced by Spiritualism; a plea of not guilty was entered, and the case was set down for trial.

The Commissioners of Patents has granted an extension of the Morse patent for seven years. It covers the patent of 1846, including the instrument now in use, and the mode of transmission.

At the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, on the 24th inst., the Committee on organization reported the name of Gen. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, for Chairman, and one Vice-President, and one Secretary for each State. General Cushing, on taking the chair, delivered an effective address to the Convention. Considerable discussion took place on a motion to the effect that the majority of a delegation cannot compel the minority to vote with them as a unit, unless instructed by the Convention that appointed them. The motion was finally adopted by a majority of ninety-seven. This action, it is said, strengthens the Douglas men by some thirty votes. A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee on the party platform, and that no balloting for candidates for President and Vice-President be taken until the committee report was adopted. The Committee on Credentials stated that they would make a report on the 25th inst. After inviting the ministers of the Gospel to open the Convention with prayers, and referring the Alabama platform to the Committee on Resolutions, the Convention adjourned till this morning. The proceedings were rather boisterous. The rival New York delegations were arguing their case before the Committee on Credentials last night, and a report will probably be made on the subject early to-day. The Mozart Hall party appear to have out-manuevered or out-argued the Regency at all points. Gen. Houston has been nominated by the Texans, in mass meeting on the battle ground of San Jacinto, for President, and there are reports from Charleston that unless the Wood delegates are admitted, and a Southern platform is agreed to, there will be a bolt, and a union with the Baltimore Convention on Gen. Houston.

BUFFALO AND BRADFORD R. R.—By a Slip from the Bradford Miner office we are informed that arrangements have been made which will secure the early completion of this road to the coal mines, at Lafayette. The contractors are on the line and will commence work within three weeks. The Miner boasts that it will give the time table in its Fourth of July issue. The opening of this road will be the dawn of a new era in M'Kean county. An impulse will be given, never before felt, and the hopes so long deferred, come within reach of realization. Its completion can not but effect favorably the construction of the road from Millgrove to the mines. The immense mineral resources of our county once known, and outlets will be constructed to develop them.

OLY.—Messrs. Smiths, who have just returned from the Venango Oil country. They visited wells that yielded a gallon per minute. Specimens of the oil, both refined and in its crude state, were brought home. Particulars we refer you to MARTIN, at the Bennett House, who will tip you a yarn, smooth as oil, of what he saw, smelled, and suffered during his greasy pilgrimage.

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DELAWARE POLITICS.—The People's party of Delaware held a State Convention at Dover, last week, and after considerable discussion, resolved to not send delegates either to the Baltimore or Chicago convention, but to await the course of events. The convention then adjourned over until June.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE DECIDED.—The Court of Appeals of New York has decided the Lemmon slave case, affirming the judgment of the court below, by the concurring opinions of all the judges, except Justice Clarke, who delivered a dissenting opinion. The decision is adverse to the rights of a master to hold his slaves in transitu through the State of New York. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court.

DIED.

In Smethport, April 15, JOHN FRANKLIN, son of D. V. and S. A. Shepard, aged 4 years, 4 months and 3 days.

But though earth's purest blossoms die,  
And all beneath the sky is vain,  
There is a brighter world on high,  
Beyond the reach of care and pain.

!!! DEATH !!!

To every form and species of  
**VERMIN.**

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator  
"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator  
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects.

DESTROYS INSTANTLY  
Rats—Roaches—Mice—Moles—Ground Mice—  
Bed Bugs—Ants—Moths—Mosquitoes—Fleas  
—Insects on plants, Insects on animals, &c.,  
&c.—in short, every form and species of  
VERMIN.

10 Years established in New York city—used  
by the City Post Office—the city Prisons and  
Station Houses—the city Steamers, Ships, &c.  
The city Hotels "Astor," "St Nicholas," &c.,  
and more than 20,000 private families

Druggists and Retailers everywhere sell them.

Wholesale Agents in all the large Cities.  
Regular sizes 25c. 40c and \$1 Boxes—  
Bottles—Flasks.

!!! BEWARE !!! of spurious imitations.—  
Examine each Box, Bottle and Flask, and take  
nothing but "Costar's."  
\$1 Boxes sent by Mail.  
\$3 & \$5 Boxes for Plantations, Hotels, &c  
by Express.

Address orders—or for "Circulars to Dealers"  
to  
**HENRY R. COSTAR,**  
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 410 BROADWAY, N. Y.  
Sold by W. S. BROWNELL, at Smethport

Read and Take Heed!

M. A. SPRAGUE, Dentist, from Buffalo, would  
inform the citizens of Smethport, that he has  
engaged rooms at the Bennett House, for a  
short time, and is prepared to perform dental  
surgery. Cleaning and extracting done care-  
fully and skillfully. Teeth filled 25 per cent  
cheaper than by any other dentist, and war-  
ranted not to decay again were filled.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary to the  
Estate of DAVID CROW, Senior, late of  
M'Kean county, deceased, have been granted  
to the subscriber. All persons indebted to  
said estate are requested to make immediate  
payment, and those having claims against the  
said decedent will make known the same with-  
out delay, to

DAVID CROW, Executor.  
Or to his Attorney  
BYRON D. HAMLIN.  
Smethport, April 11, 1860. 52-6w

NOTICE.

To the School Directors of M'Kean County,  
Gentlemen:—In pursuance of the 43d Sec.  
of the Act of May 8th, 1854, you are hereby  
notified to meet in convention, at the Court  
House, in Smethport, on the first Monday in  
May, A. D. 1860, being the 7th day of the  
month, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and select,  
*en vivo*, by a majority of the whole number  
of Directors present, one person of  
literary and scientific acquirements, and skill,  
and experience in the art of teaching, as County  
Superintendent, for the three succeeding years;  
determine the amount of compensation for the  
same; and certify the result to the State Su-  
perintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the  
39th and 40th Section of said Act.

L. R. WISNER,  
County Supt. of M'Kean County.  
Smethport, April 2d, 1860. 52-3w

PLOWS.

SIDE-HILL AND SHOVEL PLOWS, A SU-  
perior article, manufactured at the  
SMETHPORT FURNACE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day  
of March, 1860, the firm of J. C. Backus & Co.  
was dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts  
due the firm, are to be paid to J. C. Backus,  
and said Backus is to pay all demand against  
said firm.

J. C. BACKUS.  
G. W. SARTWELL.  
Smethport, March 15th, 1860.

ASTOR HOUSE.

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PENNA.  
WM. HASKELL, Proprietor

DESS leave to announce to the traveling  
Community and the public generally that he  
has purchased the above named hotel, formerly  
occupied by James Miller, and refitted it in a  
style suited to the times and wants of the public.

HIS TABLE

Will always be supplied with the best the market  
and the surrounding country can afford.

HIS BAR

Will be supplied with the choicest wines and  
liquors.

HIS STABLES

Will be in the care of attentive hostlers, respon-  
sible for their conduct to their employer  
who will give the entire establishment his per-  
sonal supervision.

In short every department of his establish-  
ment will be supplied with all the

COMFORTS AND CONVENIENCES

the weary traveler can desire.

In the hope that he will be able to make his  
GUESTS COMFORTABLE,  
during their visit at his house, he respectfully  
solicits a share of public patronage.

Smethport, Jan. 1, 1860. n38-6m

A FEW cases of Boots and Shoes to give away at  
B. F. WRIGHT'S.

50 BUSHELS of Dried Apples in store and for sale by  
B. F. WRIGHT.