

FROM KANSAS.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]
The Approaching Election—The Tariff and Gov. Walker—An Anti-Slavery Sermon.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, June 8, 1857.
As the hour approaches for assembling the Free-State Convention and legislature, the skies brighten and the prospects of the party assume a cheerful tone; danger of collision with the government troops fades away, and confidence in the result of the deliberations strengthens.

Meetings have this last week been held throughout the territory, to express the sentiments of the different communities, and in this way to reveal the minds of the whole people. Thus far only one sentiment has been expressed—and with one voice. It is that of sustaining the Topeka Constitution and advising against any attempt at voting under the laws of the bogus legislature.

It is not to be denied that there has existed a difference of opinion here as to the propriety of participating in the constitutional election to be held this month, but the great mass of the people adhere to their original determination, and the few exceptions are not of much influence per se. Their greatest harm is in distracting the forces of the party just at the time when the strength which comes from union is of the utmost importance and can be made most available.

There are leaders of the free-state party here who are believed to be just as patriotic as some eastern editors; they are far more capable of judging what is sound policy and of giving advice to the people of Kansas, for they know all the circumstances and details of the case. I think the party wise in not attempting to vote at the approaching election; indeed, it can scarcely be a question whether they vote, because, suppose they decide to do so, they can't, because the registry has been so imperfectly made up that probably seven-eighths of the number are not on the list, and consequently cannot vote.

But the question of tax paying is now soon to be tested. The legislature last winter levied taxes, as is supposed, among other things, to pay for the destruction of newspaper establishments, burning houses and sundry other amusements, so bravely accomplished last summer. If the legislature was indeed an unlawful body, then of course this tax bill is of no account, and upon this ground the free state party propose to resist the law to any extent short of an actual collision with government.

Personally the new Governor is popular, and would at once be received with confidence, but his unfortunate determination to act against the great mass of the people and in sympathy with the administration, forbids it. He mingles freely with the people, and expresses his wish to secure their best interests.

Kansas has this season been visited by several of the prominent men of the country, among whom are Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Col. Aiken and Col. Orr, of South Carolina. It is pleasant to see these representatives of entirely opposing parties and opinions mingle together so freely and cordially as they

seem to have done. A week ago yesterday, Gov. Walker, Gov. Robinson, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Levee were at church together, and heard an anti-slavery sermon. Yesterday Sheriff Jones and several of his companions were at the same church and heard the Rev. Mr. Nute preach upon the duty of forgiveness. He said, "it hard sometimes to practice this duty, and I felt it so last week, when at Leavenworth I went into the cell of Charles Fugitt, and gave him the outstretched hand and open spirit of forgiveness for shooting my brother-in-law last summer. And it is hard to forgive the Border-Ruffians, too, who came among us, burnt our houses, ravaged our homes, and threw us into dungeons; but we are commanded to forgive them, and we can do it—even forgive a Border Ruffian—and I have done it, and only wish I could have a house full of them every Sunday to preach to." After the service, Jones's friends began to discuss the sermon, when he said, "The less we say about it the better, for he gave us all a damned, hard rub."

A few days ago, a strong Anti-slavery man had Col. Aiken by the button hole for an hour or two, trying to teach him the beauty of the anti-slavery enterprise; but 'twas no use, the Colonel had a thousand interested reasons and several thousand invested dollars which forbid his assent.

The next sixty days will be fruitful of important results for Kansas.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Morning, June 13, 1857.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,
Republican State Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR. DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia.

No paper will be issued from this office next week. We omit publishing next week in order to catch up with our publication day—being now two days behind, in consequence of a pressure of job work. We wish to be able to get out our paper at the usual time in future, and take this method of reclaiming lost time. We are the only losers pecuniarily.

The Buchanan democracy met at Harrisburg on the 9th inst., and made their nominations for Judges of the Supreme Court. Wm. K. Strong of Berks, was nominated on the 2nd ballot, and James Thompson, of Erie, on the 9th ballot.

A young man, named Sheldon McClintock, a couple of weeks since, working in the circular saw mill of Brewer & Co., near Titusville, Crawford Co., accidentally brought his arm in contact with one of the saws while in motion, and it was sawed off just below the elbow. The physicians amputated it immediately above the elbow.

It may not be generally known that the bill to increase the pay of Associate Judges, first negated by the House, was re-considered and passed. The amount of compensation is graduated according to the weeks the Judges occupy the bench. In cases where they sit the smallest number of weeks, the increase will be but \$5 in the years salary. When they sit thirty weeks or more, they are to receive \$400 per annum.

An injunction against the sale of the Main Line of Public Works, has been presented in the Supreme Court, at Harrisburg, by the Canal Commissioners. As the Shamocrats have been living from them for the last twenty-five or more years, they have naturally a great horror at the prospect of losing their "pap." They are therefore making the same move to avoid the will of the people in this matter as was taken by them and their southern coadjutors in regard to the Slavery question. They want to get it declared unconstitutional.

We welcome to our table number one of the Lawrence Republican, a new Free State paper, published by Norman Allen, Esq., at Lawrence, Kansas. We rejoice that the Free State men have now an organ in that city, and hope they will duly appreciate the effort of Mr. Allen to supply the former deficiency. The Republican is a well printed, ably edited, and eminently deserving paper. It is edited by Messrs. T. Dwight Thatcher and Norman Allen. We hope the freemen of the North will extend to this enterprise a liberal support, and thus directly aid in removing the impending ruin of so fair a domain as Kansas. The Republican is published at \$2 per annum.

The Comet.
Now that the day has passed when it was "currently reported" that this mighty globe was to be "wiped out" by the tail of the Comet, for viewing which telescopes and other "optical illusions" have acquired a great demand, we will venture to say a few words in regard to it—in view of the fact that our hand no longer trembles with apprehension of being obliged to render an early account of the past twenty-four years of our life. The comet has done its switching, and for aught we know, (not being versed in the science of astronomy,) has switched all the other planets out of telescopic existence, but our terrene sphere seems not to have come within the scope of its "narrative." Two, three, perhaps four days have already passed since the 13th of June, 1857, and yet the earth continues to revolve on its axis; the attraction of gravitation still causes our physical bodies to maintain their relative positions in their terrestrial foot-holds; accounts of murders and suicides still occupy the major portion of the columns of the city dailies; walking balloons still continue to promenade our side-walks; the farms of Potter county still look inviting to the husbandman; litigants as well as lovers still continue to sue and be sued; the Allegheny river has not changed its course towards the Gulf of Mexico, the Susquehanna towards the Chesapeake Bay, or the Genesee towards Lake Ontario; the "States," and the villages of New York, Boston and Philadelphia still revolve around Coudersport, it being the great centre of the earth's business, and last but not least the POTTER JOURNAL is still published weekly at the low price of \$1.25 per annum.

The first steamboat that rode on the waters of the Ohio, was looked upon as the approaching comet of 1811, and the first train of cars that passed over some one of the Pennsylvania railroads—we disremember which—was regarded as a comet which was at that time about to knock the world into eternal forgetfulness. News did not travel so fast in those days as now, consequently comet calculators were obliged to give their prophecies more time for fulfilment, and in view of this fact, it is not to be wondered at if their calculations did fail. But we have no longer any faith in them when, in these days of lightning and steam, it is only necessary to make their calculations a few days previous to the time fixed upon, they cannot be more successful in humbugging the world. It is well enough occasionally to impress the people with a sense of their dependence on the Supreme Will, but we do not believe in frightening them into it with comet tails and Millerisms.

A WHOLESOME ENACTMENT.—On the first of next month, an Act will go into effect in this State providing that the depreciated notes of the Banks of other States may be forced to give place to the secure issues of the Banks of this Commonwealth. It extends the 30th section of the General Banking Law of 1850 to all persons holding licenses as brokers under the laws of this Commonwealth, or who may be transacting the business of private bankers, so far as to prohibit said parties from paying out any but "the notes of specie-paying Banks of this state," in the purchase or discount of any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other negotiable paper. The violation of this provision is made a public misdemeanor, punishable for each offence by imprisonment for a period of not less than ten nor more than sixty days, at the discretion of the Court, and a fine in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and not less than one hundred.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—Some of our brethren of the pen and scissors are urging the necessity of holding a convention of editors, to fix a tariff of prices &c., for the craft. We would take great pleasure in attending such a convention, and much good would be derived from its deliberations. Among other things, the proverbial vulgarity of some of the coarser members of the fraternity might be curbed and restrained, and good manners enough taught them to induce them to treat each other with more courtesy and respect. The injury inflicted upon the class by a few such is incalculable.—Clinton Democrat.

We suggested this movement some time since, and we are pleased to see the press generally making a move in the matter.

We are under many obligations to the Clinton Democrat for the slip enclosed in the last number sent us; but we regret to say that we cannot take advantage of the kindness. We have a supply of the article, which will answer for the present—edition. Bah! Your "unmentionables" are entirely too small.

Effect of Dred Scottism.—In Michigan, the Democracy are having a very bad time of it on the Dred Scott decision. The Kalamazoo Gazette (Democrat) went over to the Republicans. The Coldwater Sentinel does the same; and the Grand Rapids Herald, which still adheres to Cass and Buchanan, discourses the following dolorous strains: "There is no use denying the fact that the Democratic party in Michigan is in an exceedingly dispirited condition; and unless there is some change in its tactics or leaders, many a long day will elapse before the reign of Fusionism will cease. All over the State the bone and sinew are discussing these matters; and during the last Democratic Convention at Detroit, we found in conversation with Democrats from various sections that the same feeling extended to all parts of Michigan."

A Bolter Will have his Say.
By the following card from Mr. DARTT, delegate from Bradford county to the late straightout American Convention held in Lancaster, it will be seen that "an item" escaped the attention of the reporters. HARRISBURG, June 4th, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: The Convention which met at Lancaster yesterday, to which I was a delegate from Bradford, being composed chiefly of men who considered the great question of Slavery extension of little or no account, and some of them exceedingly violent against any shadow of Republicanism, and I being the only delegate from the northern part of the State, I came to the conclusion to present to the officers of the Convention the following—which may not be published in the proceedings. After presenting my notice of withdrawal I left the Convention before the nominations were made.

"Mr. President.—In view of the fact that the entire mass of Americans in Bradford county (which I had the honor to represent in this Convention) have full confidence in the Americanism and integrity of David Wilmot, and cannot by any means be drawn from him to the support of any other man for Governor, and the fact that but a small part of the Commonwealth is represented here, I respectfully withdraw from any further co-operation in the action of the Convention. B. S. DARTT. Lancaster, June 3rd, 1857.

Democratic Convention.
This body held a night session last evening, for the purpose of adopting a series of resolutions. Quite an exciting scene resulted upon the motion of a delegate from Huntingdon county, to amend the resolution relative to the bill for the sale of the Main Line, which had previously passed in connection with the other resolutions, unanimously. The offer of this amendment expressed himself favorably to a sale, and said that there were many Democrats in his section of the same view, and contended that the adoption of his motion, which was to the effect that the resolution just passed should not be taken as an expression of opinion on the part of the Democracy against a sale on certain terms, would not, as otherwise, become estranged from the party ranks. This proposition brought upon their feet a number of prominent members, among them Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne, who thought the resolution should not be tampered with, because it had already passed unanimously, and was besides to the same purport as the amendment; and Hon. Wm. A. Porter, of Philadelphia, and Ellis B. Solmable, of Lycoming, the former of whom took strong ground against the sale, and denounced it in bitter terms, while the latter proceeded in a bitter tirade against the friends of the present bill, the principal portion of which was directed towards the Pennsylvania newspaper, a late copy of which he had in his hand, containing a strong article in favor of the bill, from which he frequently quoted, and commented upon—the sum and substance of his remarks being that the paper was not worthy the respect of the party, could never be relied upon, and had never been anything else than the mouth-piece of corruption. His remarks were frequently applauded, and made in a bitter strain of eloquence, that told with severe effect upon the friends of the Pennsylvania present. After this show of denunciation, a vote was taken on the adoption of the amendment, which was crushed with but one or two negative squeals. The action of the Convention shows very plainly that the course of their organ here is fully approved by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and that opposition to the sale of the Public Works, "as provided for in the present bill" will be their war-cry in the next campaign.—Harrisburg Telegraph, 10th.

Return J. M. Ward, the wife murderer, was executed at Toledo, Ohio, on the 12th inst. He confessed to having murdered two men, besides his wife. He was 42 years old.

The Democratic press throughout the State are pursuing their usual course, at times when the forces of contending parties are marshaling for a coming contest, of endeavoring to raise false issues with which to embarrass the judgment of the people as to the real merits of the case which is to be tried before them. Wriggle and twist, however, as they may please, they may rest assured that the people of this good old Commonwealth are not going to be led astray from the strict logical consideration of the questions originally proposed for their consideration. Foreignism and slavery extension, the rights and privileges of free labor and the protection of Pennsylvania interests, are the only points to be decided upon, and these not upon the principle of saying grace over piousness, but upon broad national grounds. We shall not suffer the discussion to degenerate into the compass of a debate at a Broker's Board, but we shall insist upon the "Byend" leaders of Locofocoism meeting it upon the broad platform of Naturalization, Slavery-extension and National Taxation. Such was the position the Irish free trade Democracy were content that we should take until the nomination of Packer disorganized their ranks, and the nomination of WILMOT struck terror to their souls. Now they desire to reduce the whole question to the simple form, "was it right in our last Legislature to pass an act for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works?" We see the snake, though it has only shown the little end of its tail. We ask our friends in the country to pass this notice around, that, forewarned, all may be forearmed against his venom, and not suffer it to poison their minds, or divert it from the real merits of the issue. We are ready to meet this, as we are every other question, but we shall not allow it to take effect as the touchstone of the coat of arms. By the way, we may here mention that we read with great pleasure, the approbatory editorial on the subject of the action of the Legislature and the Governor, published a few days ago by the Pennsylvaniaian, and when the accredited organ of the party speaks in favor, it becomes the press at large, or the leaders of the party to endeavor, for the sake of plunder and provender, to force the sentinels on the watch-towers of party to hail for a false pass-word which has not been issued at guard-mounting.—Phil. Sun.

DAVID WILMOT.—Since the arrival of this gentleman in town many of our citizens have called upon him at the St. Lawrence, and all who have spoken of their intorriables have expressed themselves in the highest degree gratified. He is an earnest, honest man, and will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania. His commanding talents and genial manners are calculated to gain every man his friend who is so fortunate as to make his personal acquaintance; and all that is necessary to secure to him an unanimous election is that every man should know him. We are surprised to find that so many who do not know Mr. Wilmot are under a misapprehension in regard to his views upon the two great subjects of the Tariff and Slavery. In due time we will put them right upon these questions; but we hope to have those who doubt his orthodoxy to call upon him the selves.—Phil. Sun.

AMERICAN EAGLE SHOT.—The Lexington Observer and Reporter, says:—"Col. J. Delph killed a bald eagle on his farm, two miles and a half from this city on Wednesday last. It measured nearly seven feet between the tips of its wings, and must have been fully three feet high when alive and in an erect position. It had destroyed fourteen pigs for the Colonel the morning it was killed, and although he did not much like to shoot this representative of our nation, yet when he thought of the loss he had sustained in the destruction of his pigs, his patriotism, like Bob Acre's courage, oozed out at his finger's end, and the noble bird fell a victim to his unerring rifle."

DEBT "OUT WEST."—Persons intending to go West please read the following picture of life in Iowa, where people expect to get rich before they know it, and pay five, ten, and fifteen per cent. for money per month. Delightful place to live, no doubt! "Debt! debt! everybody in debt. Sell corner lots to pay the merchant, then borrow of the lawyer to buy real estate again; borrow of the miller to pay the doctor, fill there is nothing that has anything like a fixed market. It costs too much to live here; it costs altogether too much to die, for poor folks: their cemetery lots and undertakers' bills are enormous. A place six feet long in a bunch of hazel brush costs more than a lot in Greenwood, and all because there is a prospect of a city some time in the future. If it were not for prospects, what would become of this wonderful State?"

Low and County News-Gatherer.
The Post Office at Harrison Valley, in this county, has been discontinued for want of a reliable Democrat to take charge of it.

Rain, rain, rain—will it never stop? While we write, we are receiving the forty-leventh edition of a "settled rain." Well, we can stand it, if the people out in the "States" see fit to crowd it on us.

This is Court Week, and nearly every section of Potter county is represented by men who are either jurymen, litigants or witnesses, all looking healthy and vigorous.

Mr. Henry Anderson, of Kettle Creek in this county, informs us that from three cows, during the past twelve months, he has made 527 lbs. of Butter, 240 lbs. of Cheese, and fed two calves and two pigs. This is an average of 175 lbs. of Butter, and 80 lbs. of Cheese to each cow for the year, which we think can hardly be beat, even among those who make a business of dairying. Mr. Anderson is a Norwegian, and one of the colonists of Ole Bull.

We have received from Mr. John S. Dye, Broker, Wall St. New York, a fac simile of the Shkel or Judas coin. It is the coin for thirty pieces of which Judas betrayed his master, and an interesting relic of the first days of the Christian era. Those who wish to procure one of them can do so by enclosing postage stamps to the amount of 25 cents to John S. Dye, Wall St. N. Y. Five of them will be sent for a dollar.

A Fact Worth Recording.—Few advertised medicines before the public continue for any length of time to command confidence. In most instances being secret nostrums (upon which their popularity depends) composed of cheap, oftentimes injurious ingredients, they meet a short lived existence. This is especially true if we refer to the various preparations of sarsaparilla with which our markets are inundated. Hurley manufactures the only legitimate and reliable article, and no one should be deceived into using any other.—St. Louis Herald.

Ma. Koston.—A bad accident happened on Monday, the 8th inst. D. C. Strong, my son, aged about 10 years, in falling a tree about six inches through; cut it off the stump, and the butt of it struck his right leg about two inches below the knee, split the skin 10 or 12 inches down and around the calf of the leg, and broke both bones. The flesh was badly ruptured. Medical help was procured, and after a long and tedious examination, we got it fixed. In sewing it up it took 20 stitches—and during the whole operation the boy did not shed a tear. Dr. French set the bone, assisted by others. The boy is in the care of Dr. White, and is doing well. Eutawia, June 15. O. W. STRONG.

[It seems that Mr. Strong took umbrage at our giving Dr. Ellison the credit of the above operation.—We now give Mr. Strong's version of the matter, though we believe he will hardly recognize the "Style" of his communication as it stands in part corrected for publication. Dr. French was assisted by Drs. Ellison and White. We hope all parties are satisfied now.—ED JOURNAL.]

THE Secretary of the Treasury is of opinion that there will be a surplus of 22,000,000 in the government strong box at the end of the current fiscal year. He moreover anticipates an increase of revenue under the new tariff, which will be in operation on the 1st of July next. In view of these considerations, Secretary Cobb has already, it is stated, determined to recommend to Congress, in his report, an extension of the schedule of articles of merchandise on which no duties shall be levied.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13, 1857.—N. H. Gibson, State Treasurer, resigned his office to-day, and the Governor appointed A. P. Stone, of this city to fill the vacancy. A deficiency of \$550,000 has been discovered in the Treasury, which Gibson says existed when he came into office, caused by the defalcation of John G. Breslin, the former State Treasurer. The Governor has appointed a committee of investigation.

It is said that a case in chancery, in London, has just been decided, by which a number of American citizens have been declared the lawful heirs to the property of a Mrs. Shard, who died in England in 1819. The amount involved is believed to be about \$250,000, which for several years has been invested in British securities, awaiting a final decision. The heirs in whose favor the decision has been rendered, reside in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont, Ohio and Michigan. Their attorney in London writes that no appeal had been taken as yet, though there was some apprehension that there would be a resort to a higher court by those interested in resisting the payment of the money.