

From the Springfield Republican.
Nationalization of the U. S. Supreme Court.

It needs no argument to show that the Supreme Court of the United States has degenerated into a mere partisan and sectional instrument. The lamentable fact is palpable and undisguised. Its recent outrage upon public decency and propriety, in forcing upon the country a series of opinions upon the subject of Slavery, not required by the case under consideration, and uttered for the sole purpose of giving a certain sacredness to the greatest partisan outrage ever committed by Congress—the annulment of the Slavery prohibition in the Territories; shows the extent to which that court has degenerated, and the utterness of its prostitution to the uses of the Slavery-extending politicians. Is there any remedy for this debasement of the Supreme Court?

Has the country no protection against this new and strange process, by which the politicians may get their most repulsive heresies transformed into law? Must all the Executive and Judicial precedents of the past be ruthlessly denied and trampled down, whenever a reckless political gambler shall choose to coin some new theory in support of slavery, which he can sell to the South for a consideration.

The Supreme Court is looked upon as something fixed and immovable—entirely beyond the reach of the people, and clothed with an authority nearly or quite absolute and despotic. Indeed, there are not wanting, among those who claim the name of Democrats, some who consider it a sort of treason, or something worse, to doubt the infallibility of the grave gentlemen who occupy the Supreme Bench, or to hint at the possibility that they have uttered a mistaken opinion, or yielded to a corrupt influence. But the whole history of the Judiciary, in this and other countries, shows that judges are but weak and erring men, often committing the ugliest mistakes, and, alas! how often perverting their sacred office to the support of the wrong cause, when backed by power and wealth, against the right which has only its own righteousness to sustain it.

We said the Supreme Court is sectional. It is not only so in its general aim and the spirit of the majority of the judges; it is sectional in its construction. This is seen at a glance by the following table of the judicial districts:

Table with 2 columns: Districts and Population. Includes categories like FREE STATES, SLAVE STATES, and Five circuits.

Here Kentucky is twice included. If we deduct her population from one circuit, we shall see that five Southern judges represent but 5,883,000 people, while the four Northern judges represent 12,835,000. Under a fair apportionment, the North would have six of the nine judges, and the South but three.

We have reason to believe that the subject of a just and fair re-organization of the Supreme Court will be brought before the next Congress, and will become a topic of the most serious and earnest discussion. It is too much to hope from a Congress constituted as that will be, that the measure will succeed. But it will be presented in such form that the measure will succeed. But it will be presented in such form that the whole country will see its intrinsic justice and propriety, and the decision against it will be so evidently based on sheer sectional and party grounds as to demonstrate how entirely the Supreme Court is relied upon and used as a political machine. Something will thus be gained in the presentation of the true bearings of the question to the people, and in the preparation of the public mind for the change. If we can not secure a Supreme Court immeasurably above the base partisan uses to which the present court degrades itself, then it were better that the whole thing should be rooted up, and a new court organized, that shall stand above the reach of such influences.

The Washington American declares that it has the proof to establish the charge, whenever Secretary Poucey denies it, that he is interested in the contract to furnish paper for the Congressional printing, and has made great profits by furnishing paper of a quality inferior to the samples upon which the contract was made.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,
Thursday Evening, Oct. 29, 1857.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Governor Pollock has issued a Proclamation fixing upon Thursday, Nov. 26th next, as a day of Thanksgiving. The same day has also been selected by the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, New York and Maryland.

So far as we can learn, Potter is the only County in the State that has given a larger majority for Wilmot, than for the Republican State Ticket in 1856. Brother Cobb, what have you to say against passing that Banner this way?

THE KANSAS GRIPE.—The editor of the Knoxville Whig says the Democratic party is suffering with a severe attack of the Kansas gripe. It is a troublesome disease, and will yet cause the death of the Democracy. The Kansas Nebraska platform is like Gen. Pillow's ditch—all on the wrong side—and the Democratic party has tumbled into it.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Coudersport Library Association will take place at the room of the Librarian, on SATURDAY NOV. 7TH, at 4 o'clock P. M. A Lecture will be delivered by Rev. G. M. Blake in the evening. The friends of the Library, and the Stockholders particularly, are earnestly requested to be present at the meeting, as business of great importance will be brought before them.

We have had the pleasure of inspecting some syrup made from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by Mrs. Russell, of Butler County, Iowa. It is an excellent article—better, to our taste, than any New Orleans syrup ever brought to this market. Mrs. R. made sixteen gallons from a small patch, the growth of a 25 cent paper of seeds. Mr. Lewis Mann, who brought this sample of syrup, saw many of the farmers of Iowa at work making it—conversed freely with them in relation to the cane—its value as an agricultural product &c. &c. Every person with whom he conversed, was highly gratified with their experiments, and spoke of it as a complete success. We feel great encouragement at this account, and shall watch with interest the progress of the sugar movement.

In spite of the attempted frauds of the Border Ruffians, Kansas is in the hands of the Free State man. According to our latest reports, they have a majority in both houses of the Legislature, and have elected Marcus J. Parrott to Congress by from three to four thousand majority.

In Iowa, the Republicans are entirely successful, having elected all their State ticket and a majority of both houses of the Legislature, which gives a Republican United States Senator in place of Jones, Administration.

In Minnesota, the official returns come in very slowly, but it is now conceded that the Shamocrats have carried the State by a small majority. In Ohio, Chase is elected by 2,100 majority; with the balance of the State ticket, except Blickensderfer for Com. of Public Works. The Legislature is Buchanan.

In this State, the official returns indicate a Buchanan majority of 40,000, and a large majority for them in the Legislature.

POTTER COUNTY.—The Democrats have probably elected their candidate for Register and Recorder, ANDREW JACKSON, Esq. (not the General, but a mighty clever,) while WILMOT'S majority is about 400.

M'KEAN COUNTY.—The Democrats have elected their entire county ticket, and have given the State ticket a respectable majority.—Warren Ledger.

That is about as correct intelligence, as a Hunker paper thinks it worth while to give its readers. Any man who had information of Wilmot's majority being about 400 in this County, could as easily have known that Andrew Jackson was not probably elected Recorder.

The assertion as to M'Kean County is still farther from the truth; for the Republican candidate for County Commissioner is elected in that County, also, the County Auditor, and Wilmot has some sixty majority. Such being the character of the Ledger's statements in regard to events in adjoining Counties, what reliance is to be placed on its statements, or papers of that stamp, when speaking of affairs in distant Territories.

Gov. MARCY, before his death, did not hesitate to condemn the outrage on Sumner and the conspiracy against Kansas.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
Federalization of the Democratic Party.

Richard Taylor, Esq., only son of the late President Taylor, is the Democratic candidate for the Senate of Louisiana, in the St. Charles district. This, we believe, completes the list of the sons of our distinguished patriots and statesmen who are now acting with the democratic party. Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster, has noted with the democratic party for several years. James B. Clay, the son of Henry Clay, is the democratic member of Congress elect from the Ashland district, Kentucky. The sons of ex-Presidents Tyler and Van Buren continue to adhere to the democratic faith. J. Scott Harrison, the son of ex-President Harrison, is not a democrat, but he is bitterly opposed to the Black Republicans and all their political ideas. There is a good deal of significance in these facts.

More significance than the Enquirer has even dreamed of. These men have sacrificed not only their political, but their personal integrity, and are real prodigal sons.

JERSEY SHORE BANK.—An election for Directors of the Jersey Shore Bank was held on Thursday last, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: John A. Gamble, Samuel Humes, E. D. Trump, Robert Crane, James Gamble, H. F. Darrell, John Webb, James S. Allen, Michael Sypher, Huston Hepburn, A. H. McHenry, John Sebring, James Williamson.

These gentlemen are good men, well known in the community, and we presume will give general satisfaction. We do not know whether the fact that ten out of thirteen are Democrats is the result of accident, or design. Time will show.

The Directors met at the Banking House on Monday, 12th inst., and elected the following officers, Hon. J. A. Gamble, President, J. J. Sanderson, Cashier; there was no teller elected.—Jersey Shore Vindicator, Oct. 15.

We publish the above item of news, as evidence of the consistency of the Hunker Democracy on the Banking question. The leaders of that party are never talking against the Banks, and yet they are the most active in starting one whenever there is a dollar to be made by the operation and more than that, they have made the system of Banking in this state, the most favorable to Banks of any of the surrounding states, and therefore the most unfavorable to the people.

The people of Jersey Shore are nearly equally divided in Politics, and yet when a bank is to be started, three-fourths of its managers are hunker democrats. We presume the same rule will hold good throughout the state. Hence the Banks had no trouble in getting just such Legislation at the extra session as they desired, although one branch of that body professed to be anti-Bank. What Hunker democracy is on the Bank question, it is on every other—just what will secure the greatest amount of spoils.

Kansas to be a Free State.

Already the good effects of the late election in Kansas are being manifested. The Chicago Times has the credit of reflecting the sentiments of Senator Douglas, the most influential of the Buchanan supporters in the Free States. And thus the Times speaks of the late election and the Constitutional Convention:

"What that convention will do, or what it will not do, we have not the means of knowing. But we know that any attempt to force a pro-slavery constitution upon the people without the opportunity of voting it down at the polls, will be regarded, after the recent expression of sentiment, as so decidedly unjust, oppressive and unworthy of a free people, that the people of the United States will not sanction it. It would add thousands to the vote of the Republican party in every State of the Union, and give to that organization what it has never had yet—a show of justice and truth. To the democratic members of that convention, the course is plain.—The people have decided in favor of a Free State—though they have not voted in the naked issue of 'Free State' or 'Slave State,' they have voted practically in favor of a Free State. Two-thirds of the democratic party in Kansas have voted with the 'free-state' party at the recent election, in order to make the popular decision more emphatic. As Kansas must be a free state, even those persons in the territory who are known as pro-slavery men must recognize in the late election a decision which must not be slighted nor put at defiance. To that expression of the popular will there should be a graceful, if not a cheerful submission. Kansas is to be a free state! That fact being ascertained, let the convention frame a constitution to give her best interests upon all other questions, and let the prohibition of slavery be put into it, clearly, and without quibble, plainly without disguise, explicitly, bravely and firmly. Let the convention then submit that constitution to the people. If it be adopted, Kansas will come into the Union at the next session, and the Republican party will expire for want of sustenance."

These are sensible views, and if they had been generally entertained for the past two years, by the party to which the

Times belongs, there never would have been any trouble in Kansas. But though late in adopting them, we hail them as an evidence of the triumph of Freedom in Kansas, the most important political triumph ever achieved on this Continent. The Free State men of Kansas, are entitled to as large a meed of praise, as the men of 1776.

As to the extinction of the Republican party, by means of admitting Kansas as a Free State, our opponents are welcome to that opinion if they will but aid in the work.

The Spirit of the Slave Power.

Some months ago, a Col Netherland, member of a Presbyterian Church in Tennessee, caused a colored man, which he claims as his property, to be so inhumanly flogged, as to arouse the indignation of public sentiment of even a Slave State. The facts coming to the knowledge of the Rev. Samuel Sawyer, pastor of the church to which Col. Netherland belonged, he advised Mr. N. to appear before the Senior of the Church and satisfy that body of his innocence. Instead of doing so, he turned on the minister for his interference, and drove him from the pulpit he had as a pastor occupied for many years. The following extracts from Mr. Sawyer's second letter to the public, will show how the Slave holders treat a minister of the Gospel, who will not keep silence as to their cruel treatment of Slaves.

"Furious threats were made by the Netherland party after my 'Circular' was published, such as commitment to the Penitentiary under the Tennessee statutes of 1835, and personal violence; but 'none of these things moved me,' as I had determined neither to run away nor to be driven away from the line of duty. The negro-trader, Mr. Blevins, assaulted me in a store at Rogersville with a heavy yard-stick, but Elder Johnston interposed, and, as some one observed, 'could have thrashed the ground with him' and would have done it if he had continued the assault. Disappointed in the result of this attempt at intimidation, Mr. Netherland's nephew undertook a cowardly. Remonstrance were in vain. He struck at me twice with the cowhide, and then in self-defence I choked him some time against the counter, which moderated his zeal so that he abandoned the idea. Mr. Netherland's brother-in-law went so far as it was said, as to remark that he 'could stand by and see me garroted on the streets of Rogersville,' and all because I had called the attention of the Church to the offences in which Col. N. was implicated, but which, to my utter astonishment, they, as a family, were disposed to justify. The family, in connection with the negro-traders and a few others, in all about one-tenth the members of the Church, determined that I should not preach my farewell sermon in our Church, and they arbitrarily locked the Church door against the Sunday School, and a part of the Elders, and a majority of the Church-members and congregation who disapproved of such proceedings.

"And yet Mr. Netherland would have the public believe that he has throughout these unnumbered cruelties and Church disturbances acted the part of a moderate, a reasonable and a Christian man.—Throughout his statement the reader, if he can wade through its wretched grammar and wretched composition, will perceive that he has kind and gracious words and gentlemanly address for the negro-trader, but the absence of all these when speaking of a minister of the Gospel."

Such is the legitimate fruit of Slavery wherever it may be found. Its whole power and spirit is brutality, injustice and barbarity. Hence the murders, frauds and sacking of Towns, which have marked the track of the Slave Power in Kansas. In view of such facts as this Netherland affair, which are of frequent occurrence wherever Slavery exists, is it not incredible, that professing Christians at the North will still persist in giving the right hand of fellowship to the Slave holders, and thus encourage them to continue in their sin of Slave whipping, breeding, and all the villainies connected with the system. If Northern Church members would entirely withdraw their support of Slavery, the monster iniquity would sicken and die at once. But instead of this, there is scarcely a Church in all the North, but what contains leading members who have "kind and gracious words and gentlemanly address" for the slave holder, "but the absence of all these when speaking of (an anti-slavery) minister of the Gospel."

Some such will go so far in their devotion to Slavery, as to accuse their Presiding Elder, with being bribed to preach anti-slavery, and should the minister in charge undertake to call the offending member to an account, ten to one, if he does not fare in kind with the Rev. Samuel Sawyer of Tennessee.

J. S. M.

"DEAR JOURNAL.—Brother Jonathan's imports for the last few years have exceeded his exports by several millions

Consistency.

The following extracts from three letters, all voluntarily written by James Buchanan within the past nine years, need no comment:

JAMES BUCHANAN IN 1848.
"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible that Congress, in my opinion, possesses power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories."—Letter to Stanford.

JAMES BUCHANAN IN 1850.
"This legislation—the Kansas and Nebraska Bill—is founded on principles as ancient as free government, itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a territory, like those of a state, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or not exist within their limits."—Acceptance of nomination for the Presidency.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IN 1857.
"Slavery existed at that period [when the Kansas and Nebraska Bill was passed] and still exists in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States. This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign states acquires a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the parties can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatever is recognized to be property by a common constitution."—Letter to the New Haven Memorialists.

SENATOR SUMNER.—A private letter from Mr. James P. Hogue, of this city, who is now in Europe, furnishes very agreeable intelligence respecting the Hon. Charles Sumner. Mr. Hogue spent a day in company with Senator Sumner, and thus writes respecting the state of his health:

"He converses without the slightest degree of that nervousness which one might expect after reading those paragraphs in the newspapers which make it out that he is in a precarious situation still. I doubt whether his health was ever much better; he looks remarkably well. He was on his way from Avon to Tunin, and thence over the Great St. Bernard into France again, having been in Switzerland a week or two."—Albany Journal.

The Republican Triumph in Ohio.

The re-election of Governor Chase, of Ohio, we believe is no longer doubtful. His majority is likely to exceed a thousand. In Hamilton county his vote exceeds that given for Fremont last year, and doubles the vote he received there two years ago. The result is a gratifying one in every point of view. It is the most complete political victory that the Governor has achieved. His previous successes, numerous as they have been, were obtained partly through the division of his opponents. He was elected to the United States Senate by a minority, and when he first ran for Governor, had the opposition been united, he would have been defeated by about ten thousand votes. In the late election the opposition were united; the vote of the Americans was too inconsiderable to be channeled by the Ohio press, their merges in the administration party having become absolute; so that the vote just given was a fair test of the opposition strength of the state.

In the two years of his gubernatorial administration Mr. Chase has built up the Republican party from a small plurality to a majority, and had placed the future administration of its affairs upon a firm basis. He has purified it of its secret foes as well as of its transient and unreliable allies, and has consolidated all the friends of freedom and economy into a compact political organization. This is the fruit of wise statesmanship; it is ripened confidence which his good sense, probity and forecast have inspired. No one who looks at his administration without prejudice, any longer doubts that, like Saul in Israel, he is superior by a head and shoulders to any Governor that Ohio ever had before him. Governor Chase is one of the few men now in public life, who has always been faithful to his convictions, and whom no immediate or prospective political advantage has succeeded into improper dalliance.

The Cincinnati Gazette thinks that the rest of the Republican State ticket is elected, with the exception of Blickensderfer, but for whose nomination the triumph of the Republicans would have been more unqualified. It attributes the Governor's large vote in Hamilton county to the fact, that Blickensderfer was repudiated by the Republicans.—N. Y. Eccl. Post.

Colon and County.

Harper's Magazine, for November is on our table, full, as usual, of first class literature. This number closes the volume of 1857—the Volume for 1858 commences with the December number. See the Prospectus in another column for Terms &c.

Large Beet.—Dr. Amos French, of this village, last week presented us with a "Great Wilmot" Beet, which weighed eight and a half pounds, and measured twenty-one inches in circumference. Can this be beet-up? We'll give up beet if it can.

Harper's Weekly, has attained to the position of a first-class illustrated literary paper, and is fast growing into the favor of the public. We have read it for nearly a year, and can find no fault with its literature or illustrations, and can cheerfully commend it to those who desire such a paper. See the Prospectus in another column for terms, etc.

Harley's Sarsaparilla.—This wonderful restorative and purifying medicine is now the subject of general conversation in every section of the Union. The many and surprising cures, especially of a class of diseases (which the profession acknowledge beyond medical aid) have rendered its name famous throughout the land, whilst it is a consolation to the afflicted to learn, that in its remedy is concentrated the greatest blessing on earth—perfect health.—Enquirer.

DIED.

In Corning, Oct. 18, Mrs. LOUISA F. PACKER, wife of Mr. James M. Packer, (Formerly of the Corning Journal Office), aged twenty-seven years.

She left five children, one being an infant a few months old, to be reared hereafter the loss of one of the kindest of mothers, whose life was constantly devoted to promote their comfort and welfare, and whose worth even the eldest is too young to appreciate, or comprehend the severity of the sad bereavement.

[The above comes to us in the Corning Journal, and we learn that Mrs. Packer formerly resided in this place, her husband being connected with the People's Journal.]

Cornell & Co. a gift book concern in New York sends us a double column full column advertisement, which they request us to insert four times and receive our pay in books, a list of which with prices is attached for us to select from, which we must accept without the corresponding gifts! The entire catalogue would not pay for the room they desire in our paper, at our lowest cash price. Send along \$24 in each gentleman and we will take pleasure in giving your ad. a place, as you request. Your offer is an insult. We are fond of books when we can afford it—but we must forego too extensive reading these hard times.

Man Lost—Found Dead in the Woods.

On Tuesday of last week, Mr. GABRIEL BARNES, of Oswayo township, in this county, started out hunting. Not returning that night, his friends felt anxious; but did not exert themselves to discover his whereabouts until the next morning, when they began to inquire among the neighbors to learn whether any one had seen him. Nothing was heard of him all that day and night, and on Thursday morning a few of the neighbors started out in search of him, but did not find him. A general rally was made on Friday morning, and about 200 men spent all day in searching for him on the various courses he was thought to have taken, but were unsuccessful. An arrangement was made for the next day, and the company were separating when a few persons who waded the Oswayo Creek a few rods south of Mr. Robbins Brown's house, accidentally found the dead body of Mr. Barnes about fifteen rods from the creek, lying upon the ice, and without any appearance of a struggle or wound. His gun was about four rods behind the body, one barrel of it discharged, and the cap on the other tube exploded. It also had the appearance of having been used as a support in wading the creek.

Mr. Barnes had waded the creek, at a well known ford for footmen at the mouth of Post Hollow, and was going directly towards Mr. Robbins Brown's house, about 1 1/2 miles below Millport, and was within 60 or 70 rods from the house when discovered.

Mrs. E. L. Graves heard the report of a gun and a man hullo about nine o'clock on Tuesday night, and called the attention of her husband, (they being in bed) to the fact; but he told her it was the hands of Burdick's saw mill, a short distance off. It is supposed to have been Mr. Barnes in distress.

It is supposed that Mr. B. being much exhausted by a hard day's travel, was chilled by the water, his strength gave way and he died on Tuesday night. He was buried on Saturday. He leaves a large family and circle of friends to mourn his loss.