

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Potter Journal.

New York, April 8th, 1858.

Our season of Lent and its accompanying solemnities are just over, and our citizens, children of a larger growth just let out of the school of penitence and fasting, are now going in for almost the extravagance of amusement. Expectation is on tip-toe for the "Grand Military, Civic and Fancy Dress Charity Soiree," (it takes every one of those words to name it,) to be given at the Crystal Palace to-morrow evening. The officers of the Hunter Woddis Benevolent Society, in aid of whose funds this monster ball has been projected, have been distributing thousands of bread tickets among the poor of this city, and it is not doubted that this "Colossal Fete," (another of the names they call it "for short") will bring in most bountiful contributions to this very worthy charity. A committee of— I am almost afraid to say how many citizens or how respectable—or rather two committees, one civic, the other military, have the affair in charge. I count 17 civic names of "property and standing," headed by the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, our Mayor. The military committee is made up of 104 Lieutenants and 82 Captains—all there are I should suppose in this region of country, including Captains and Lieutenants of target companies—and a proportionate sprinkling of Captains, Sergeants, Paymasters, Engineers, Quartermasters, Adjutants, Majors, Colonels, Generals and Brigadiers, making in all a committee of 330, headed by Major-General Sanford, the man to whom our late Mayor Wood surrendered so bravely at the close of his police insurrection last summer. By the way, I observe that the name of the aforesaid ex-mayor does not grace the list of either of these committees, while that of the Hon. John McKean, who suffered on the political cross for the sin of loving the ex-mayor neither wisely nor too well, holds a prominent place in the civic list. Over these vast committees our most respectable citizen, Peter Cooper presides. The spacious rooms of one of our aforesaid banking institutions have been opened on Broadway for an office; doors and windows covered with tempting placards; policemen stationed at the door to regulate the crowd of applicants for tickets; handbills suspended in all hotels and places of business; daily announcements made among the "city items" of the public press, and altogether the excitement is being worked up in the most approved style to the most fevered heat. Your correspondent will be there to see.

Another unparalleled attraction, not for a night but for all the season, is the great Musard, whom Mr. Ullman has just imported from Paris, to give his celebrated concert and "Bals musiques" at the Academy of Music. The papers of this morning have a whole column of announcements about it, winding up with a clincher as to the identity of the celebrated Musard, to put down the calumny that Mr. Ullman had brought out an imitation Musard. Mr. Ullman does not deny that he gives imposing performances; but imposter performances never.

Burton, notwithstanding the "considerable emotion" the Tribune said he exhibited the other day at one of the prayer-meetings in his own old Theatre, is playing the "Serious Family" in his new Theatre, and takes the character of Ananias-Speck himself. Your readers must excuse me for giving so much space to amusements; but really this is a week of jollity let loose. I am surrounded and surrounded with it, and how can I help talking of it.

"Women's Rights," the noisy advocacy of which seems to have very much declined of late years, are suddenly looking up again and finding able advocates in quite unexpected quarters. A series of lectures on this subject have been instituted here in behalf of the "Shirt Sewers Union" of this city. James T. Brady, one of the best known of our lawyers and best looking of our gentlemen, gave the opening lecture on the evening of "All Fools Day," and on that occasion took up the cudgel in behalf of "Woman and her Legal Disabilities." His positions in favor of woman, though quite radical, were bravely taken and well received by a large audience of citizens, representatives of a class who have heretofore given little or no countenance to the "Woman Question." He claimed for woman equality with man before the law, representation with taxation, the extension of the elective franchise at least to single women, and freedom of divorce for desertion, drunkenness, infamous conduct and capital crimes. His lecture was well delivered, but he seemed to forget he was not in the court room, and piled as many words on his argument as if he was splitting hairs on a point of law. Some passages were quite in the vein of the indictment which sets forth with so much succinctness that John Doe did, with malice of forethought, attack, maim, bruise, assault, batter and otherwise slightly kill the aforesaid Richard Roe. Any practiced speaker on woman's rights would have said in ten minutes what occupied him an hour.

An interesting personal incident happened to me on the occasion, which somewhat broke in on my own composure and the rapt attention I was giving to the legal gentleman's logic. A facetious friend whispered me a characteristic comment on one of the legal opinions, and in leaning toward him I suppose I treasured somewhat upon the crinoline of one of my strong minded neighbors, though fashion knows that, in ordinary times and styles,

I wouldn't have been within ten feet of her. However, feeling or figning herself insulted, with a recoil and a jerk exhibited no where else in nature short of the snapping turtle, she focalized her eye-glass sharp upon me and hissed out, "Will you sit up?" "Certainly, madame," I retorted, with a smile made of all sweet accord; "certainly, provided only it be with you!" Her coarse hard features relaxed in the presence of the proffered tenderness, and I felt constrained to put on an air of offended dignity and turn away lest the mock conciliation might ripen into an acquaintance.

We have a Countess among us, widely known by the name of Leda Montez. She is one of the kind who not only talks about her rights but takes them. Well, she lectured Monday night last on that pleasant little subject, herself, and the discourse was very funny as well as terribly autobiographical. I might say several things about it; if I only knew what would please her capricious Highness.—She has punished several men, and very much hurt their feelings, for mistakes in that direction; and as I stand in judicious fear of her raw-hide—or rather of my own—I decline for the present. If you will agree to take all the wall-papers, maybe I'll tell you more about her some other time.

The "Great Awakening" is occupying somewhat less of public attention here, and the concern of mind manifested by most persons pertains now to the business revival. The prayer-meetings at the old theatre closed last Saturday. I observed there one remarkable instance of change of heart which I must tell you of. A young man of fine features, elegant dress and manners, and a ringing melodious voice, urged upon sinners the duty of repentance, in so eloquent, earnest and impassioned a manner as to carry conviction to the heart of at least one beautiful young lady, for as he sat down she eyed her new-born emotions in an indiscreetly loud whisper to her sister companion—"Oh! ain't he sweet!" The most fervent prayers of the congregation were solicited at once for that lady's ease.

The mutual using of each other up practised among our New York ruffians, as in the case of Baker and Bill Poole some time ago, and Cunningham and "Paudeen" lately, saves the State some trouble and gives general satisfaction. It is proposed to offer a project of law to our legislature granting absolute and exemption from punishment to all roadies who will go in recklessly and extinguish other roadies. The bill is to be introduced under the name and title of the "Kilbenny Outer Act."

It cannot be you have any better weather in the country than we have. To be sure your gardens, fields and green things set it off better; but our clear sky, breezes and sunshine are of the finest order. The storm of our vernal equinox wholly forgot to come down, and the proverbial showers of April have failed to appear excepting a smart sprinkle for three long minutes on Monday. Our streets, that endless source of complaint and profanity in former years, are now in fair condition. Broadway especially is kept swept and tidy as our Bridget's kitchen. Some inventor has been driving a steam wagon over it for some time past, endeavoring to demonstrate the practicability of steam for carriages and omnibuses in place of horses. I saw it to-day turning down a side street, backing out, and performing all the evolutions required of a carriage. First we know it will be an established success, and then let stock raisers look out for the loss of one great market for their horses.

We buried the Lecompton handling here last week with all the honors. The spirit of the thing went up like a rocket with a shower of rockets, and its remains came down like a stick; and then we fired 120 guns over its grave just by way of lulling the dear little innocent to its everlasting sleep. 'Twas a fine conditioned child only a few months ago, and gave promise of a grand growth that could stalk down all opposition—strong constitution, not liable to the mishaps of ordinary infants, no measles, no stomach ache, no change of any kind, not even a tooth, to be had till its sixth year. But strong Northern blasts chilled its vitals with cold; then it fell into a fever from over-warm Southern breezes; finally government pap didn't set well on its stomach. The Little Giant Doug its grave in the Senate; then they took it into the House and hurried it to death with Special Committees and amendments. I notice that though our Dan Sickles tried hard to save it, yet "Sickles cut off," which our Patent lawyers have been quarrelling so much about must have had something to do with its promising career without his knowledge or consent. WRATZ.

KANSAS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. LEAVENWORTH, K. T., March 31, 1858. The Constitutional Convention is proceeding in its work of framing a Constitution with more than usual rapidity.—For the last two days they have worked with zeal as if they had the task of making a Constitution by the job. Without wishing to impugn their self-sacrificing spirit, which is quite as great as it should be, and probably greater than they can afford, it is still very evident that the best mode of expediting legislative action is to reduce the members to the necessity of paying their own expenses. Last night the Convention remained in session until after midnight. It was, indeed, 2 1/2 o'clock before it adjourned. Two thirds of the reports have already been read and adopted. The reports have all been submitted. The last of them were handed

in and referred this morning. It is the desire of many members of the Constitutional Convention to adjourn on Thursday. Its labors will certainly not extend beyond the week.

The Constitution will be a more radical Free-State document than that of Topeka. Several of the reports were from the Topeka Constitution, but with little change. Wherever a change has been made, or a new article submitted, the new feature indicated a more radical Free-State sentiment. The prominent features of the new Constitution, so far as indicated, are: Strong declarations in the Bill of Rights in relation to human liberty; woman's right to property; short legislative terms; equalization of legislative and Senatorial representation; single representative districts; close restrictions on special legislation—three ways of amending the Constitution, so as to facilitate its amendment; Slavery excluded. The schedule provides for submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people on the third Tuesday in May next. It provides for the election of State officers at the same time. It also provides for the location of the capital by the vote of the people. Another feature of the schedule provides that if Kansas shall be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, this Constitution shall go into immediate force upon its ratification by the people. This latter is a most significant feature. It is a deliberate and calm provision against a probable contingency. It provides a mode of extrication, and makes that mode the duty of the State officers if a majority of the people of Kansas ratify the Constitution. This feature was introduced as an amendment by Mr. Winchell of Wyandot, who belongs to the Conservative, and which has been called the Anti-Topeka faction.

Such are the features of the Convention so far. Such is the character of the Constitution that will be made, and as unquestionably adopted. It is the indication of that popular sentiment which now exists, and which, sooner or later, will assert its supremacy, unless the character of representative government has indeed been blotted out.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Morning, April 22, 1857.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Rain, rain, RAIN—is the order of the day. "There is a fine prospect for a high flood."

Two weeks ago a locomotive and 12 coal cars were thrown off the track of the Corning and Blossburg R. R., by placing large railroad spikes on the track. The engineer was killed. The spikes were placed there by two sons of Adam Shewfelt, who lives at Oceola, Tioga Co. They have been arrested and confined. Hon. Charles Lyman writes to his wife that Shewfelt formerly resided in Ulysses township in this county.

An exchange paper says: "The platoon of the Iowa house of representatives, at the opening of the morning session, the other day, prayed very graphically and to the point as follows: "Great God! Bless the young and growing state of Iowa, her senators and representatives, her governor and state officers—give us a sound currency, pure water, and undefiled religion, for Christ's sake. Amen."

BROOKLYN.—Protest of Colored Citizens.—Scipio Franks and four other colored citizens residing in the 8th ward, sent a communication to the Common Council at the last meeting, in which they ask to be relieved from paying tax for the support of the public school in 15th street, on the ground that their children are refused admission. The communication was referred to the Committee on Schools, Arts and Sciences.—N. Y. Eve Post.

Is not that a reasonable request? Why should people be taxed, who are not permitted to take any part in the affairs of Government.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon, in consideration of the Appropriation Bill, voted one hundred dollars to each of the Harrisburg Fire Companies, and made provision for the payment of the same.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

And pray what right has the "House of Representatives" to vote away the people's money to Fire Companies in Harrisburg? The advantage of having the State Capitol there, ought to satisfy her citizens. When they ask for appropriations to fire companies, churches, and other private companies, we think they are asking too much, and if the members of the Legislature comply with such requests, we think they should take the money from their own pockets.

Many of our readers will be glad to hear that FORDYCE A. ALLEN, late of Smithport, Pa., has associated himself with Franklin Taylor and Doctor Ellwood Harvey, in the establishment of a Normal School in West Chester, Pa. Mr. Allen is one of the best teachers in the State—perfectly at home in every department of

the common school, and enthusiastically devoted to the educational interest. If any body can sustain a Normal School in Chester County, then this one will prosper, for Mr. Allen has all the requisites of a successful Teacher, and there is no such word as fail in his Dictionary.

We congratulate the Teachers of South-Eastern Pennsylvania, on the establishment of this Normal School, and trust they will at once avail themselves of its advantages. The good work goes bravely on.

The great question in Congress and before the country is, Shall the people of Kansas have an opportunity to vote for or against the Constitution under which they are to live? This is the whole issue. No sophistry can obscure, and no knavery dodge it. ALLISON WHITE, and the other members of Congress who look to the White House for instructions, say that the people of Kansas shall come into the Union, whether they desire it or not, and they shall live under the Lecompton Constitution till 1864, whether they like it or not. Now what is this but the most odious despotism? The Lecompton Constitution is the offspring of fraud, usurpation and villainy. No matter, says Mr. White. The President desires Kansas covered into living under this hated instrument, and I shall be able to control the patronage in my district if I go for his measure. So Mr. White votes for Lecompton, knowing that his constituents are opposed to it, and that it is an outrage on the people of Kansas.

Last week, after the House had voted to adhere to their previous action in regard to the Lecompton Constitution, the Senate demanded a conference. This the House granted by a vote of 108 to 108, the Speaker voting in the affirmative to overcome the tie. The Speaker of the Senate appointed on the committee Messrs. Green, Seward and Hunter; the Speaker of the House appointed Messrs. English, Stephens and Howard. The following is the action of the Committees on Saturday last:

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate, in relation to the Kansas Lecompton bill, met this morning. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, was absent. Messrs. Seward and Green failed to agree on any plan to propose to the House Committee.

The committee, on the part of the House, also met, but declined to act till a proposition should have been made by the Senate Committee. Mr. Stephens was absent.

The next and final meeting will take place on Monday. It is not supposed that there is any probability of an agreement. The absence of Messrs. Hunter and Stephens evinces that the administration is disposed to stave off matters.

We find the following item among the recent proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

"Mr. Ely, three memorials, signed by two hundred and fifty ladies of the borough of Bristol, Bucks county, for the passage of a law authorizing the citizens of said borough to vote on the question of allowing or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks within the bounds of the same."

Two hundred and fifty ladies thus appeal directly to the gallantry and humanity of the members of the Legislature, that by their action the preliminary step may be taken to rid them of rum-holes. But these ladies have not gone far enough—they should have petitioned that they should be allowed to vote also. This they could do without infringing on "men's rights" any farther than to give their verdict against one of women's "wrongs." We wish the Legislature would agree to submit a liquor law to the people, and allow the women to vote on it—even though they required that one man's vote would equal the votes of three women in counting the same. The House has just passed a license law and we propose that it be so amended as to submit it, in accordance with the above mentioned plan, to the people. Wives and mothers best know the evils of intemperance—let them pronounce their opinions of them.

The Detroit Advertiser, having been led by an error of the telegraphic reporter to suppose that the Hon. Wm. A. Howard, M. C., from that district, had paired off with a Lecomptonite in the important division in the House of Representatives on the 1st inst., Mr. Howard makes the following statement: "I never pair on any such vote, nor shall I lose any such vote from sickness. I am not doing that kind of business. During the time I have been here my record is full—no vote lost or paired, except the time I was in Kansas. Soon the final struggle on Lecompton will come, perhaps to-day or to-morrow, and if my name should be left out, as usual, you will please contradict the report, or announce my death. Don't say sick or paired." That is the kind of talk we like to hear from a Member of Congress. We com-

mend it to the attention of Hon. Simon Cameron.

The maple sugar season is now in full bloom. The weather is excellent for the flow of sap—warm, sunny days, and cool frosty nights. The product is plenty in market, and reasonably cheap, 12 to 18 cents a pound. We remark the generally improved quality of the sugar.—Springfield Republican.

Sensible people in Springfield. Pay 18 cents a pound for maple sugar and call it cheap at that. That is in accordance with my idea of the real value of maple sugar, as compared with that kind made down South by the forced labor of Slaves. How any freeman can eat the product of Slave labor is a mystery to me. J. S. M.

"Ye shall know them by their Fruits."

As we are interested in whatever relates to the progress and improvement of this county and its inhabitants, we desire to improve the present general interest in religion, to state a few facts which deserve the serious attention of all. We do not intend to say any thing that is calculated to disturb any one's feelings. On the contrary we desire to aid and assist those who are inquiring what they shall do now that they have formed new purposes in life. If every day virtues are neglected, then your new purpose is a failure, for by your fruits will it be known whether your conversion is genuine or a sham. That there has been a wide spread, and general failure hereof, any candid person will be satisfied, who looks at what has occurred for years past.

Read the following extract from a late editorial in the N. Y. Tribune, and see if it does not give a true picture of this failure:

"Let any one cast his eye back for the last twenty-five years, and see how ill within three or four years the Churches have stood on the greatest question of humanity and mercy which Providence has presented to this nation. Who have been the loudest for oppression, and the most bitter against humanity? Who have voted for Fugitive Slave laws, and led the movements which would strengthen the fetters on white as well as on black men? Have they not generally been the nominally religious? Among the once honorable names in this city which have lately been handed down to disgrace as volunteer supporters of a most fraudulent and iniquitous measure, were there not many which have been highest on the rolls of respectability Christian denominations? We know there are noble exceptions, but has not the tendency of many of the strictest of our religious bodies been to put piety on one side, and honesty and justice on the other? Religion would thus seem to be, in the minds of many, a kind of mysterious enthusiasm, and to have nothing to do with counting-rooms, and courts, and legislative chambers. Indeed, one who should judge from many of the facts and utterances which meet our notice, might almost think that it was a kind of garment never to be worn in the streets or the markets; or a sort of ceremony which had nothing to do with mercy, and truth, and honor.

We trust that one good effect of this religious awakening will be a change in this respect. Every man who is now, as he supposes, starting on a new course of life, must ask himself what is his solemn duty, in view of his newly assumed responsibilities, toward the great questions of justice, humanity and morality constantly agitated in this country. He is to take his position for the universal rights of man, of whatever creed or color, or against those rights. He is to be a friend to temperance and order in all ways which his conscience may command, or he is to be a friend of license and disorder. Yes, more; he is now, as the man who professes in himself a more vital principle and a higher influence, to make manifest to all that business is not of necessity selfishness and dishonesty. Who now necessarily assumes that a religious man's promise to pay is better than any other man's? On the contrary, how often do we find that of the two the religious man is the more slippery. If this Revival be genuine, it will in some degree remove this reproach. Religion must be carried by it into the counting-room, the shop, the Brokers' Board, and even into the halls of legislation. As we have said, the fruits are the only test to the outside world. The excitements, the prayers, the experiences and visions are nothing to them if they convert do not seek justice and love mercy in every-day life. He may wear his pithieries broad, and pay faithfully his taxes; but, if he neglect plain and simple duties, his piety, to the eyes of the un-believing—not to speak of a Higher Spectator—will seem a rather Pharisaical piety. We mean to speak plainly in this matter, and we trust the spiritual teachers are speaking plainly. It may be that a new era of religious life—of Justice and Brotherhood between man and man—is commencing; or it may be that this is only a fresh spasm, to be followed by a more palpable moral lifelessness. Which shall it be?"

Sale of the Pennsylvania State Canals.

HARRISBURG, April 19.—The bill for the sale of the state canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, passed the Senate at one o'clock this morning, and only wants the signature of the governor, to become a law.

Every Farmer Should Raise Sheep.

In looking about among our farmers, we find a large number without any sheep, and a majority of the rest with very small flocks. This is a bad system of farming, and ought to be corrected at once. If you can't buy a flock buy two or three this year, and two or three next year, and then if you take good care of the lambs, and never kill a ewe, you will soon have a fine flock.

As an inducement to exertion in this respect, we give part of a letter to the Warren Mail, from one of the best farmers in Warren County.

"My fine woolled sheep I disposed of about a year since, the flock at an average of about \$4.50 per head instead of 75 cents, the price for which I sold the flock that I owned before these. I have a few of the Lestershire that I think are pretty fair. Four years past last June, I purchased eight head, four Ewes and four Lambs; these cost me when I got them home, a trifle over one hundred dollars; from the increase of these (making no account of wool) I have sold 208 dollars and have 22 sheep left, not reckoning 4 half-bloods which did not prove a profitable experiment. I have one Ewe that has raised six lambs in three years, five of these I have sold for fifty dollars, or ten dollars a piece, the other I refused to sell for that price and have it yet; it is two years old and past, and weighed last Fall 208 pounds. For wool they are inferior to the merino, but for beauty and weight of carcass are far superior. I find it wise to be the most profitable stock that I keep. DANIEL LOTT. Feb. 27, 1858.

A NEW WORK ON HORTICULTURE.—THE GARDEN; A NEW PRACTICAL MANUAL OF PRACTICAL HORTICULTURE; OR, HOW TO CULTIVATE Kitchen Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. With an Exposition of the Nature and Action of Soils and Manure, the Structure of Plants, and the Laws of Vegetable Life and Growth, etc. By the author of "How to Write," "How to Behave," etc. FOWLER & WELLS, 303 Broadway, New York. Price, in paper, 30 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

No one who owns or rents a square rod of ground can afford to be without this best of all garden manuals. It is an eminently popular and practical work—so clear and simple in style that everybody can understand it; so convenient in form and size that it can be carried in the pocket; and so low in price that all can buy it; while, at the same time, it is thorough, comprehensive, and perfectly reliable. It tells how to cultivate everything belonging to the garden; how to plant trees; how to choose the best varieties of fruits; how to prune, graft, bud, destroy insects, preserve fruits and vegetables, and save seeds; and it not only tells the reader what to do, but why it should be done, thus giving him a new interest in everything. The chapter on the Flower Garden is just what the ladies are wanting. Adapted to all sections—the South as well as the North. It will be found worth a hundred times its cost to any one in a single season.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of a gifted lady in Cincinnati, written in a moment of inspiration, after having used one of GEORGE & BAKER'S celebrated sewing machines, in executing her family sewing, and published in the Cincinnati Enquirer: THE NEW HOUSEHOLD DOMESTIC SONG: A PLEASANT SONG.

THE SONG OF THE SEWING MACHINE.

I come from the realm of thought, I come: Oh! give me a welcome in every home; For I bring in my trail a stranger-guest, A friend to the weary—'Domestic Rest'; And my iron hand has a gift for all. Who summon my aid in the Spring and Fall. I come, the "Child of Genius." I come, And to what a treasure I bring to some, To the weary housewife an hour from care— An "hour for improvement," for thought, for prayer; An "hour for repose"—I've thought it no crime To pluck such feathers from the wings of Time.

I come, with a cheerful song I come, And I hope ere long thro' the world to roam, 'Neath the sun of the Tropics I'll lift my wing, In the icy balls of the North I'll sing; And the trumpet of Fame, from main to main, The triumph shall sound of my useful reign.

The Tioga Agitator asks our opinion (among others) as to the Union policy advised by the late informal Republican State Convention at Harrisburg. Our judgment, our experience, our observation, and our associates, heartily concur in the conclusion that it is the course best adapted to advance the great principles of Republicanism. When Union for the Truth has been faithfully carried out—not only in our own, but in other States—it has proved highly successful. There is now, apparently, a more general appreciation of the necessity of union, than heretofore. It is fully to go to loggerheads about names. It is the name of "Deucocracy" that has cursed the nation for years past; and we stand prepared, now as ever, to join the great body of its opponents in the best adapted measures to stop its evil power, and overthrow the bogus party. In great causes—in moving masses—we must avoid extremes, and look to the general good more than to our individual preferences. Fall in, brother! "Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea!" [Lewisburg Chronicle.]