

originals or the originals of the pictures, as frequently the visitor is enabled to detect the one in the throng by the portrayed reflex of the other on the walls. The collection is formed exclusively of original pictures and sculptures of living artists, whose works, now exhibited, have never before been seen in this city.

Two little bits of Jews have been cut off in this city lately in the very beginning of their Jewish career. This early arrival at their latter end was accomplished in a very singularly orthodox and scriptural manner, as they were unable to survive the bleeding that followed circumcision, though Doctors and Rabbis of the Synagogue testified before the Coroner that the circumcision was "all on the square" and after the most approved pattern of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and "thine ancient people, the Jews," generally. No doubt the little things would have preferred to remain in the world as Gentiles rather than come to such an untimely end.

The New York East Methodist Conference, after a lively and interesting session of eight days, adjourned last Friday. Much time was occupied in discussing the very vexed question of slavery, and the anti-slavery resolves were finally adopted by a decided majority. One of the resolutions as follows, will serve as a specimen of the whole:

Resolved, That we affirm the language of our Church in 1784, namely that the practice of holding our fellow-creature in slavery is contrary to the golden rule of God and the inalienable rights of mankind, as well as the principles of the American Revolution; but we therefore deem it our most bounden duty to take some effectual method to extirpate this abomination from among us.

Our old mother, England, is worthily represented in this city by a benevolent institution known as the St. George's Society. Its foundation dates back nearly to our Declaration of Independence, and it gives excellent dinners, makes patriotic speeches, and has a good time generally, every year, about the 23rd of April. The last anniversary came off last Friday, when all the English and other foreign dignitaries in the country were present to make the occasion illustrious. The English minister, Lord Napier, and the Prussian minister, Baron Von Gerolt, especially did the most royal speech making of the evening. Indeed those two bloods of the nobility may be considered to be more or less cousins since the marriage of Miss Victoria with young Master Frederick of Prussia; and so this hopeful alliance formed the happy and appropriate theme of much of the evening's discourse. By the way, I see the young bride is already interdicted by her physician from the enjoyment of her usual afternoon airings on horseback!

The fourth lecture in behalf of women for the benefit of the Shirt Sewers' Union, was given last week by Lucy Stone, the world renowned arch-agitator of the "woman question." Her argument was well stated; for, incredible as it may appear to many, though a woman, she did deal in argument, and no bogus or imitation argument either. She pictured the evils that flow to society from a non-recognition in our laws of the equality of woman with man, from the denial to her of the elective franchise, and of equal access with men to all industrial avocations that she is qualified to pursue. The audience was very large and respectable. James T. Brady, Esq., who gave the first lecture of this course, was on the platform, with many other members of the bar, judiciary and city government. For once Lucy expounded the law in the presence of the very Doctors of Law, and many were astonished at her sayings.

Our Devilin dies hard. Indeed he is kicking the bucket yet, and the question whether he is dead is to be argued in court next Saturday on a motion to enjoin Edward Cooper from taking possession of the office of Street Commissioner in place of Devilin removed.

Next Saturday will be our great May day, which will be signalized by a numerous processions of brooms, pots, kettles, chairs, and other accompaniments of an immense domestic emigration from one domicile to another. Happy would it be for us if our migrations were only like those of Vicar Primrose and his Wakefield spouse, "from the blue bed to the brown; but we can stop at no such cheap and convenient alternation of household variety. Our blue beds and brown, instead of being emigrated between, must themselves be taken up and walked from Avenue A to Battery Place, and from below Bleeker to the Central Park. Next week we shall all be comfortably moved, house-cleared and settled, and then, till the dog-days and yellow fever set in, we shall be very happy to see our cousins from the country, especially if they want to buy anything of us, and help along the revival of business.

On Monday evening last quite a row came off at the Academy of Music between Mr. Uman, a couple of our editors, and the police. Mr. Uman used to be in business with Mr. Darcie, the present musical and theatrical critic of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, and didn't like him any more—in fact, was so good a hater, that he refused to admit him to the Academy, even when he purchased his ticket like other folks. On Monday evening Mr. Darcie and Mr. Wilkes, the editor of the *Spirit*, purchased their tickets entered the Academy, and were proceeding to their seats, when the police overhauled Mr. Darcie, and after a good deal of struggle which Mr. Wilkes and others mixed in, succeeded in ejecting him from the building. The affair drew a great crowd, and got up a good deal of excitement, which may grow into something like another Astor Place riot, if not managed with a good deal of delicacy. Mr. Uman pro-

bably will not be sustained in this public style of gratification of private enmity.

LATER.—Mr. Uman backs down, Mr. Darcie is admitted to the Academy all the same as if he wasn't an editor, and all is serene in the city as usual. WRAFE.

The Patter Journal.

COUDERSFERT, PA.,
Thursday Morning, May 13, 1858.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

On receiving the results of the Philadelphia Election, the President immediately refused to receive any more company that day. "Comments," &c.

The *Crawford Journal* comes to us in a new and beautiful dress. The *Journal* is a "true blue" Republican paper, and we are glad to see this evidence of its prosperity. Friend HAYS will accept our sincere congratulations.

The *Louisville Journal* says that the difference between the two great parties in respect to Kansas may be briefly stated. One of them demands the submission of the Leocompton Constitution to the people, and the other the submission of the people to the Leocompton Constitution.

Our "New York Letter" which should have appeared last week, will be found on our first page. The letter which should appear this week has not reached us on going to press. Our correspondent will please post his letters regularly, and much oblige us—we will make up the difference in the cost of postage. As it now goes, we are obliged to publish news which is two weeks old.

The *Richmond South* describes the beauties of the English Kansas bill as follows:

"It achieves a Congressional recognition of the Leocompton Constitution. It affirms the principles for which the South has contended throughout the struggle. It admits Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, and thus consolidates the victory of 1854. In practice as well as principle, it is now established that no Federal prohibition will avail to restrict the expansion of Pro-Slavery power."

The *Providence Journal* thus civilly declines a most unpropitious proposition:

"CAN'T DO IT.—The *Hartford Times* is trying to seduce us into reading one of its Kansas articles, to prove that it is an interference with popular sovereignty to submit a Constitution to the people who are to be governed by it, and that the first legitimate step toward securing to a people a form of government which they want, is to impose upon them one which they detest."

The *Tioga Democrat* and its namesake in McKean County, are in great glee over the passage of the "English Swindle"—announcing in flaming capitals that agitation is done, and peace is restored to the whole country! Gentlemen are sadly mistaken—agitation has just begun—war is just about to break out in all its force. Yes, you miserable serviles—slaves of dirty duty—your day of tribulation is but fairly commenced—your time for trembling is near at hand; for the PEOPLE are now your foes, and in their majestic sovereignty demand your political extermination. Prepare for your well-earned reward at the hands of a justly enraged people.

The Philadelphia Election, which came off last week, was a grand anti-Slavery triumph. It was "carrying the war into Egypt," and conquering the foe upon their own chosen battle-ground. We give, elsewhere, an account of the result.

We do not claim it as a triumph of the Republican party; but we do claim it as a triumph of the Republican idea—as a triumph of Right over Wrong—of Principle over Party. We regard it as a step in the work of reforming the abuses of the elective franchise by which that city has been so long held in bondage to a corrupt and unscrupulous party organization.

But the issue was not local to any considerable extent—there was a deeper and wider interest at stake. The *Press* of Friday last tells us what that issue was, in the following emphatic language:

"Voters did not believe that Mr. Vaux the Administration candidate for Mayor was dishonest, or unworthy, or incapable—they did not believe that a new change of rulers would make any change in the rate of public taxes—but they did believe, and rightly too, that the re-election of even so worthy and unexceptionable a candidate as Mr. Vaux would be heralded all over the Union as the endorsement of the Administration Kansas policy, and this they were determined not to permit. This was the great controlling motive which dwarfed all other issues, and the sharp, decisive manner in which the people expressed their sentiment leaves no doubt as what they really meant."

Will the Hon. Wm. Bigler hereafter dare to stand up in the U. S. Senate, and tell Senators that Pennsylvania approves of the doctrine of coercion? Will he dare tell them again that a majority of the peo-

ple of Pennsylvania are ready and willing at any time to vote for the reestablishment of negro-slavery in the State? Dare James Buchanan, in the face of this, re-assert the doctrines laid down in his Special Kansas Message, wherein he declares that opposition by the majority to the behests of a presumptuous minority is rebellion—treason? No, gentlemen! this rebuke does not come from those you have ever regarded as political foes; on the contrary, it comes from those by the side of whom you have in all the past stood up and battled in defence of "democracy," wherever and whenever it lead, until now you have gone so low in the depths of corruption that for friendship's sake and self-preservation they are compelled to desert you. You have gone so deep in the mire of political debasement that they have even given up hunting for traces of you. Messrs. Bigler and Buchanan, you have goaded them, and they have tossed your rotten carcasses into the air—and great is the stench therefrom. The October election will bury you forever.

The Duty of Republicans.

We like pluck in friend or foe. We would rather see a man obstinate than vacillating from one conclusion to another. Hence, we like the *Tioga Agitator* all the time, because it has more pluck than any other paper of its size in America. But in addition to this, it is generally right. On the question of the duty of Republicans in cooperating with voters who agree with us in material points but are not Republicans, we think the *Agitator* is wrong. It starts out with this proposition:

"Take the incongruous 'fusions' in Pennsylvania for the last four campaigns: they have resulted in disaster."

We acknowledge to having entertained this opinion of the effects of our fusions at one time. We think now, that great good was accomplished by these fusions, and hence our present position.

What has enabled Republican speakers and papers to reach a majority of the voters of Pennsylvania? In 1856, when Fremont was nominated, there was no Republican party in this State, and no way of reaching the voters in the interior with the facts which called for the organization of such a party. The nomination of a Union State ticket, and the support which Republican speakers and papers gave to that ticket, enabled our speakers to address thousands of voters who also would have remained ignorant of our principles. The seed thus sown has taken root and will bring forward a rich harvest. So of the nomination of the Hon. DAVID WILMOT last year, by a Union Convention. His position as the Union candidate gave him the ear of thousands of voters, who would not have heard him as the Republican candidate; and the truths he uttered will have just as much influence for good as if he had been nominated by a straight Republican Convention. So, we submit that our fusions have not resulted in disaster. Honest men will become Republicans just as fast, as the facts and arguments and principles on which our party is based are made known to them, and no faster. Straight Republican Conventions and tickets will amount to nothing unless we reach the people by an array of facts and arguments that shall convince them that we are right. Whatever course will best enable us to do this, we are for. As at present advised, we think Republicanism has been gaining in Pennsylvania about as fast as a reasonable man could expect, and therefore we are in favor of carrying on the war upon the basis which has worked well to this time.

At a recent term of Court in Harrisburg, the presiding Judge—Hon. JOHN J. PEARSON, extensively known as a clear-headed and able lawyer—exhibited the *privileges and effects of the new Liquor Law* in the following graphic and vigorous style. A law like this, which opens, as it were, the floodgates of iniquity, and affords a clear passage for all who desire to engage in the free dispensations of vice and immorality, must receive the hearty execration of every friend of sound morals and good order.—

"Under all laws heretofore in force in Pennsylvania, a wide discretion was given to Courts in granting licenses. No persons were intrusted with the sale of intoxicating liquors as tavern keepers, except those of good repute for honesty and temperance, and the Court must also be satisfied as to the fitness of the house, eligibility of its situation, and the wants of the community for a public house in that place. Under the present law no discretion is vested in the licensing power. If twelve men can be found willing to certify that the applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and possessed of a house containing the num-

ber of rooms and beds demanded by the statute; we are obliged to grant him a license, although we may know that he is a convicted felon, an habitual drunkard, his house a barrel, his beds lumps of straw, and the whole concern likely to become a public nuisance, a nursery for drunkenness, and a den of thieves! We have no power of rejection unless some one chooses to lay evidence before us to contradict the certificate. Remonstrances, unless in the form of affidavits, are of no avail. We can only decide on the weight of evidence. This subject is mentioned in advance, so that those who have sent in remonstrances, against granting licenses to particular persons, may understand that they will not avail, unless sworn to. We shall, as some little guard for the public, in addition to the affidavits of the truth of the facts set forth in the petition, require at least one of the signers to make affidavit to the truth of his certificate.

The present law relieves the Court from all responsibility in regard to the public houses; how far the people at large will be benefited by a general license to grogeries, is for time to develop.

The Legislature has conferred the power of licensing eating houses on the County Treasurer. Why the same officer was not authorized to license vendors of liquors by no less measure than one quart, we are unable to say, but that duty remains with the Court. We shall grant licenses to all who apply for that purpose in due form of law, without requiring them to advertise their application."

Gen. Cameron's Speech.

Just before the vote was taken on the Kansas bill, in the Senate of the United States, Gen. CAMERON arose to address the Senate, and made a few brief remarks reminding Senator BIGLER that he misrepresented his constituents by voting for the bill reported by the Committee of Conference.—

Senator CAMERON said: Before the vote is taken I desire to say a word or two in relation to my own course. It was my intention at an early part of the session to say something upon the general subject of Kansas affairs, but I am, as you all know, not much of a public speaker, having but little capacity in that way, and no taste for it. I often felt disposed to take part in the debate; but when I proposed to do so, I deferred to others; and sometimes when I felt like going on, I found that some gentleman was discussing the question better than I could hope to do. I rise at this time only to say that I disapprove of the proposition now before the Senate, much more than I did of the original attempt to force on the people of Kansas a constitution which they were unwilling to take. The original bill was a plain proposition, for which men might have voted honestly, without subjecting their motives to censure. This I look upon as a different affair. This, to my mind, is a trick to impose upon weak men, or to enable corrupt men to make the impression upon their constituents at home that they have been acting honestly. Still, I should have said nothing on this subject now, if my respected colleague had not been in such hot haste to announce to the Senator from New York, while he was discussing the proposition that the vote had been carried in the other House against the wishes of the free-men of Kansas. His act was so different from what I expected from an honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, that I was surprised at it. I have always heretofore understood that no man in the whole State of Pennsylvania was more positive and decided in the expression of his belief before the people, that Kansas should not only be a free State, but that she should not have a State constitution at all, unless it should be voted for by a majority of her citizens. His whole course in life, until he came here, was in favor of freedom and of the Free Labor of the Northern States. His own history was such as naturally to make him an advocate of freedom and free labor. Why he has changed his course; here is no business of mine; but it does seem to me in bad taste that he should act as he does, knowing, as he certainly does, that not only the whole Opposition party in Pennsylvania, but a very large majority of the party to which he belongs in that State, are opposed to this measure, and opposed to the conduct of the President of the United States in regard to it; and I cannot permit him to come here and make the impression that he believes the people of Pennsylvania are in favor of it; nor can I remain quiet, much as I dislike to talk in public, when the impression is attempted to be made that the people of Pennsylvania are with him on this subject. If the vote were to be taken to-morrow, the people of Pennsylvania, by a hundred thousand majority, would decide that the President of the United States had deceived them in regard to this matter, and would prove also that my colleague is misrepresenting his constituents on this great question.

The people of Pennsylvania are conservative, and on all questions connected with slavery they have always taken an moderate course; but, sir, I tell you that if any man, who was in their confidence in the year 1856, could have convinced them that, by any possible means, a constitution could be forced upon the people of Kansas in opposition to their wishes, and without a vote of the people, Mr. Buchanan could never have received the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. He owes it to the conduct of himself, and the active influence of his friends all over the State, asserting that by nature Kansas

must be free, and that no man would dare, no matter what his position was, to attempt to put upon her a constitution unless her people had the free and full right to vote for or against it. The President, himself, thought so until lately. Every body knows that so late as the 7th of July last, he wrote a letter to a distinguished man in Kansas, telling him that the constitution must be submitted to the people of the Territory for their fair and free vote, or it would not be adopted or sanctioned by the Government.

I repeat, that I do not desire to occupy the time of the Senate now. I am desirous that the vote shall be taken. A majority, by some means or other, has decided against us in the other House; the majority here, we know, is against us, and it is idle to talk when a large majority will vote against us.

The above is a just and deserved rebuke to the fool-hardy Big-lar who so ably misrepresents this State in the U. S. Senate; and we give it a place in our columns with pleasure. It needs no comment from us, farther than we feel it our duty, in this connection, to state that notwithstanding we disapprove of Senator Cameron's course in pairing with Senator Davis, and his vote on the Army Bill, we have never doubted that he was true to the principles of the Republican party. We have great pleasure, therefore, in laying the evidence of his own words before our readers. Pennsylvania will endorse those words at the coming October election. Mark that.

Senator Cameron will please accept our thanks for a copy of the *Daily Globe* containing the final debate on the English Swindle.

LITTLE DELAWARE ASPIRING FOR FREEDOM.

The discussion of the free-labor question, provoked by the Kansas contest, is having its effect even in little stupid Delaware, and she begins to aspire to the thrift and good name of a free state. The *Penninsular News*, published at Milford in that state, has come out decidedly for the abolition of slavery. It compares Newcastle and Sussex counties, one free and the other slave, in the former of which improved farm land is worth \$53 per acre, and in the latter but 7 or 8. It proposes that the legislature shall pass an act declaring that all children born in the state after the fourth of July shall be free at the ages of 18 and 21, and it is confident that this act of prospective emancipation would tend to increase emigration into the state, and on the very day of its passage would add five millions of dollars to the value of its real estate. As showing how slavery repels population it cites the following instance:

"About three years ago a band of three hundred Swiss emigrants arrived in New-York, with all their arrangements made to settle in Delaware. They were farmers, with money to buy land, and hearing that land was cheap in Delaware—a state settled by their fathers—they concluded to settle here; but, finding, on their arrival, that Delaware was a slave state, they passed us by, settled in Ohio, and helped to augment the wealth of that young giant of the Union."

The Philadelphia Election.

From the *N. Y. Tribune*, May 6.
The following are the municipal officers elected by the Opposition on Tuesday. Their majorities range from 3,000 to 4,500:

Mayor, ALEXANDER HENRY.
City Solicitor, HENRY P. KING.
City Controller, GEORGE W. HERTY.
Receiver of Taxes, ARMSTRONG L. FLORENCE.
City Commissioner, EDWARD R. WILLIAMS.

Of the Select Council, 4 of the members newly elected are Administration and 10 Opposition; but owing to the fact that 10 members hold over, the Board will stand 13 Administrations to 11 Opposition. The Opposition will have a majority of about 48 in the Common Council, there being but 21 Administration members out of 90. Of the Assessors, 5 are Administration and 17 Opposition; of the Board of Health, 7 Administration to 15 Opposition; of the Guardians of the Poor, 6 Administration to 15 Opposition. The Aldermen, a proportion of whom only are elected this year, would appear to be about equally divided. These figures are not precisely accurate, inasmuch as they do not include the returns from two or three wards, but they show the turn of the tide.

The following paragraph from the speech of the Mayor elect to the concurrence of citizens who called upon him at his residence on Wednesday evening shows the principles which have triumphed:

"In the result of the election which you have this day determined, I look beyond the locality of the contest, and see in it, not merely a municipal triumph, but a rebuke to the National Administration, which has sought, by its machinations, to saddle upon the people of Kansas an odious Constitution which has never received their sanction. I also see in the future a National party, which shall arise at your bidding, and shall have for its motto, 'Popular Sovereignty, and Protection to American Industry.'"

Ex-Mayor Conrad, on the same occasion, said:

"Yesterday we were slaves—the registered, signed and recognized slaves of the slave-drivers. To-day we are free [im-mense applause]—free from our fetters, and have given a check to Executive ty-

ranny that I trust will be effectual. Liberty arose in Philadelphia, and Philadelphia has been the scene of its second birth. So long as Philadelphia is true to herself, she need shrink from the accomplishment of nothing."

[The official majority of Mr. Henry, for Mayor, is 4,702.—ED. JOURNAL.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7, 1858.
Judge Evans, Senator from South Carolina, while supping with his colleague Mr. Hammond last evening, was taken suddenly ill with disease of the heart.—He was carried home and died about 10 o'clock.

SENATE.—Mr. Mason (Va.) presented the credentials of Mr. Clingman as Senator from North Carolina in place of Mr. Biggs.

In consequence of the death of Senator Evans of South Carolina, the Senate immediately adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Clingman said he had the honor to receive a commission from the Governor of North Carolina to fill a position in the Senate. He had written him a letter of resignation of his seat as a member of the House to take effect to-day. In severing his connection with gentlemen here, he begged leave to remark that, during a service of some dozen years, he may have given offense either by words or feelings; but in this he was actuated by no feelings of personal unkindness, but governed by a sense of public duty. He parted with his associates here in friendship, and with many regrets. By general consent, at the motion of Mr. Stephens (Ga.), the vote on the Minnesota bill was postponed till Tuesday. On motion of Mr. Bonham (S. C.) the House adjourned.

No reason was stated therefor, but it was in consequence of the death of Senator Evans of South Carolina, which occurred very suddenly last night. He was in his seat in the Senate yesterday, and apparently in good health.

The Opposition papers are jubilant over the election of a "People's ticket" at the Philadelphia city election. Why did they not go for a Republican ticket? That would have been a test of political strength. For the Republicans, Americans and Anti-Leocompton Democrats, uniting on a people's ticket, to elect their candidate, is no great triumph after all. The very fact of such a coalition is evidence of conscious weakness on the part of the Republicans.

—Yes, it is pretty certain that the Republicans alone are not a majority, in a city where they never polled a thousand votes prior to 1856, polled less than 8,000 for Fremont, and were beaten more than 30,000 by Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan had about Six Thousand majority in Philadelphia over Fremont and Fillmore's vote united. That Buchanan vote was in good part fraudulent, but last year the Election was as fair as usual, and then the Buchanan vote exceeded that of all others by over Thirty-seven Hundred. Now, on a great poll, after a most animated canvass, the Buchanan party is beaten Four Thousand—beaten on every ticket, and in every department. The Select Council is tied, but only by the preponderance of Buchanan men holding over; the members elected this year are overwhelmingly anti-Leocompton. If this is "no great triumph," what would be a great one?—*N. Y. Tribune*.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—An important case, involving the right of a father to dispose of his children by will, although their mother may be alive, has just been decided at Pittsburg.

Geo. S. Hamilton died at Pittsburg last December, leaving a widow and three children, the latter aged respectively 9, 11 and 13 years. As the husband was a Protestant and the mother a Catholic, the former, in his will, appointed guardians for the children, directing them to be brought up as Protestants. They were, accordingly, taken from the mother and placed in a Protestant school. The mother applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to recover the custody of them, but was denied it by the Court, which decided that the father had the right to dispose of his children by will.

Thomas Jefferson, speaking of the style in which Lord Cornwallis plundered his plantation, when the chances of war put it into Cornwallis's hands, said: "He carried off also about thirty slaves. Had this been to give them freedom—the would have done right—but twenty-seven of them died of small pox and putrid fever, then raging in Cornwallis's camp, and what became of the rest I never could learn." This Thomas Jefferson would not be allowed to reside in Virginia, if now living. He was altogether too much of an Abolitionist to live in that State. A man who could say it was right for the British to give freedom to his own slaves.—*Milwaukee Free Democrat*.

The Kansas Convention.

Special Dispatch to the *Cincinnati Gazette*.

TOPEKA, Kansas, April 30, 1858.
The Convention for the nomination of State officers to serve under the Leavenworth Constitution met here on the 28th, and was in session two days.

The attendance was large, and the radical men in the ascendancy. The following is the ticket nominated: For Governor—Henry J. Adams, of Leavenworth, (now Mayor). For Lieut.—Governor—Col. C. K. Holliday of Topeka.

For Congress—Judge Conway. For Judges of the Supreme Court—Wm. A. Phillips, Lorenzo Dow, William McKay.

The English government has authorized a new degree of "Doctorate of Science," which will be conferred by the London University.