

COUDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Evening, June 17, 1858. T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Rules and Regulations

LIST OF PREMIUMS

FIRST ANNUAL FAIR

Potter Co. Agricultural & Horticultural Society, TO BE HELD AT COUDERSPORT, PA., Wednesday and Thursday, October 13th & 14th, 1858.

RULES AND REGULATIONS:

- I. All Animals, to be entitled to compete for Premiums, shall have been kept and bred in the County, by the persons presenting them, at least four months previous to the Annual Fair, and all animals, except breeding stock, shall have been bred and raised in the County; but when Working Oxen or Matched Horses or Mares are entered for Premiums, they shall be eligible if one was raised in the County. II. No person or persons shall be permitted to compete for a Premium on any article of Domestic Manufacture, or Butter or Cheese, unless the same shall have been made or manufactured by such person or persons, or his or their family or family, within the year that it shall be offered for a premium. III. Exhibitors must become members of the Society and have their articles and animals entered of the Secretary's book on or before the day next preceding the opening of the Exhibition; and all articles and animals must be brought within the enclosure as early as noon of the first day of exhibition, in order that they may be suitably arranged. The Managers do not intend to assure any exhibitor who registers these requirements, that his articles can be submitted to the Judges while every effort will be made to secure the examination and proper notice of every article on exhibition, justice to those who comply with the rules of the Society requires that they shall in all cases first receive attention. IV. Articles or animals removed before the close of the Exhibition (except by permission of the President) can not receive a Premium, though awarded. V. Should any individual enter an animal in any other name than that of the bona fide owner, the person making such entry shall not be allowed a premium should one be reported by the Judges, and shall be precluded from competing at any future exhibition of the Society. VI. Persons entering stock of the age of three years and under, shall furnish the Judges evidence of the time when the animals were dropped, to be filed by them with the Secretary; and the ages of animals above this, to be given on making their entries. VII. The Judges shall in all cases withhold premiums where the animal or article is not worthy, though there be no competition. VIII. No premiums are to be awarded to Bulls, Cows, or Heifers that have been fitted for the butcher—the intention of the Society being to promote the raising of superior animals for breeding purposes. IX. Whenever it shall appear to the Judges that articles of superior merit have been presented, not noticed in the Premium List, they shall make special report thereof to the Board of Managers. X. It is particularly desired that no persons shall be present while the Judges are examining the Stock referred to them, except those taking charge of the animals, unless by special request.

LIST OF PREMIUMS:

Table listing premiums for various categories: CATTLE (Native and Improved Breed), HORSES (Thoroughbred, Draught, etc.), SWINE (Large Breed, Small Breed), POULTRY (Native & Improved Breeds), DAIRY, GRAZING AND GRAIN FARMS, and GARDEN-VEGETABLES, SUGAR AND HONEY.

Best Specimen of Honey, not over 6 lbs., to be taken without destroying the bees, a statement of management and kind of hives to be furnished, 50 OBGARD AND GARDEN FRENDS, 1 00 Best Assortment of each, Best Samples of each Variety, [Not to be removed until close of Exhibition. Precautions will be adopted to prevent injury.]

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES, &C. [A Committee of Judges, composed of Ladies, will be appointed, with instructions to recommend awards to the most deserving, not exceeding in any case \$1.00.] MECHANICAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES. [A Discretionary Committee will be appointed, with instructions to recommend an award for the best article of any kind that may be exhibited, not exceeding \$1 50.]

THE ABOVE PREMIUMS will be paid in Money, or, at the option of the Depositor, in AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, furnished with a Neatly Engraved Diploma, in which will be inserted the name of the person to whom the Premium is awarded. JNO. M. HAMILTON, } Committee. COLLINS SMITH, }

COUDERSPORT, June 15, 1858.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Regular Correspondence of the Potter Journal. New York, June 9, 1858. The Protestant world is exhibiting a good deal of commotion just now, on account of the official exclusion of the Bible from the schools of the 4th Ward of this city. The Board of Education had the subject up the other evening, spent a four hour session of talk over it and resolved to "cordially recommend that the Bible, without note or comment, be read at the daily opening of our public schools." Whether the 4th Ward folks will "cordially" conform to the recommendation remains to be seen. The point at issue in the discussion was, whether the Board should require it or only recommend it. We have no law absolutely and in terms requiring the Bible to be read in the schools, though we have a city law declaring that the Board of Education shall not have power to prevent it. From this declaration quite a number of members inferred, and tried to argue, that the Board had power to require it; and, having the power, the regulation ought to be enforced. One young member, Mr. Cushing, was particularly church militant. He maintained that the Board had the power and ought to exercise it to the utmost—if there were schools any where who would not have the Bible, why make 'em. It was a fine occasion for the display of a great deal of piety and patriotism, and the impatient members especially, seized the opportunity to give their devotion to the Bible an ostentatious airing.

concluded to await for the "apology" before we fight. The revolution in New Orleans sends a thrill of feeling throughout this city; though we hardly know what to make of it yet. We are reminded by it of the late Wooden dynasty and how near we came to a Vigilant Revolution ourselves.

I had such a jolly, good time among the farmers the other week I could not help paying them another visit at their club meeting this week, and found the occasion quite as interesting as before. I should think every farmer from the country on a visit to this metropolis would be highly pleased and profited to look in on these gentlemen and see how wise city farmers can act and talk. The first topic discussed was the preservation of birds. It was maintained that birds destroy countless millions of worms which would otherwise destroy the crops. They also eat the seed of other millions of noxious weeds and thus do a work of great value in keeping back parasites of that kind. Even crows, it was held, did as much good as harm. A little care would prevent their doing the harm and then the good only would remain. Night birds of all kinds, like bats, owls and hawks, ought to be preserved, as they destroy immense numbers of rats and mice. If the birds help themselves also to a little of our grain, fruit and corn, why, they eat it, and we can afford to pay them this tribute for their services in ridding us of real pests. Solon Robinson gave utterance to the despair he once felt on seeing his crops in the Western prairie about to disappear before the ravages of the army worm, which literally overrun his fields and covered the earth; but in the wake of this invader came myriads of black birds, so that the heavens were filled with them, and the army worm was routed bag and baggage and the crops were preserved. He had been constitutionally a bird-hater and bird-shooter—his father had taught it before him; but that annihilation of a destroying insect, when no help seemed possible, taught him a lesson, and ever after he said: "God bless the birds." Then the debate took another turn on the subject of destructive animals, and Mr. Lawton brought the whole weight of the club down on the dogs. He denounced the whole canine creation as an utterly useless, disgusting, parasitic race. Every one they could be put to could be accomplished in far cheaper and pleasanter ways, and then, for destructiveness, they were unparalleled by any pest on earth. Not half the number of sheep are raised throughout the country that would be, but for the dogs, so that their universal prevalence at large very perceptibly affects the price of mutton; and then the destructiveness of human life alone by hydrophobia is enough to consign the race to indiscriminate destruction. Again, he defied the club to name one single use the animal could be to man that was not overbalanced by greater detriment. One member triumphantly suggested, "sausages?" This staggered the arch enemy of dogs, but he recovered presently, and concluded by hoping that either sausages or mince-meat, and he cared very little which, might be the speedy destiny of every dog now having his day. The club very generally concurred in his opinion. Then came up the subject of raspberry and strawberry culture, on which many interesting things were said, but neither you nor I have space to put them in words. WRATEZ.

FROM KANSAS.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.] An Unfortunate Shooting Affray—General Lane Kills Colonel Jenkins—Nature of the Quarrel—Excitement of Citizens—Threats of Mobbing Lane—General Lane Arrested—Preparations for a Coroner's Inquest. LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, June 4, 1858. A most unfortunate affray, resulting in the shooting and instant killing of Colonel Gaius Jenkins by General James H. Lane, occurred yesterday afternoon near this city. The affair grew out of an old feud in relation to a contested land claim. I have taken special pains to ascertain the particulars of the affair, and find them to be as follows: Gen. Lane and Col. Jenkins occupied houses twenty or thirty rods apart, on the same claim for which they were contestants, situated about a quarter of a mile from Lawrence. Within the yard enclosure of Lane is a well to which the family of Col. Jenkins have been in the habit of going for water. Owing to the bitterness of feeling growing out of their contest for the claim, which is now pending before the Land Office at Leecompton, Gen. Lane forbade Jenkins the use of the well. The latter still came occasionally for water. Finally Lane locked the well, thus compelling the family of Jenkins to resort to another for water. Col. Jenkins alleged that the water of the latter was of an inferior quality, and expressed his determination to resort again to the well of Lane, and sent word to the General to that effect. The latter returned answer that if he undertook to obtain it by force, he must do it at the risk of his life. Thus matters stood yesterday afternoon, when Jenkins bearing an axe and Sharpe's rifle, and accompanied by two men and a boy, was observed to approach Lane's gate in the rear of the house. The gate had been previously nailed fast to prevent entrance from the direction of Jenkins' house. Arriving there Jenkins laid aside his rifle, and with his axe speedily battered away the fastenings of the gate. Leaving his rifle behind, though still bearing his axe, and accompanied by the two men, Jenkins approached the well which is located within a few yards of Lane's house. At this juncture, General Lane stepped from his door, armed with a single barreled gun, and bade them approach no further, as he would shoot if they did. At this Jenkins's companions each drew a revolver, and Jenkins raised his axe and still advanced. Lane again bade them stop, stating that he did not wish to kill either of them, but would assuredly shoot if they approached nearer. They still advanced with pistols and axe bearing up on the General, when Lane fired, shooting Jenkins in the breast, causing him to fall forward on his face, and killing him instantly. Jenkins's companions then both fired at Lane, the ball of one grazing his hair, and that of the other entering his left limb, just above the knee. There are rumors of a third and fourth shot from them at Lane, but those within hearing generally agree in stating that there were but three reports in all. Lane was assisted to his house, where he was placed on a couch, and a physician sent for to dress the wound. The lady of Mr. Jenkins, by the assistance of his companions, and that of his own wife, was conveyed to his house. As the intelligence of the bloody affair spread, the most intense excitement immediately ensued. A crowd straightway gathered on the spot. A hundred rumors were rife, most of them unfavorable to Lane. Murmurs of vengeance were heard. Lane was pronounced an assassin, and dozens asserted that he deserved a murderer's fate. A proposition to hang him on the spot was made. It would possibly, in the heat of the excitement have been carried into effect, but on turning to the person making the proposal it was found to be no other than ex-Sheriff Jones of "Border-Ruffian" and Lawrence sacking notoriety! The source of the proposition, more than ought else, caused it to be received with disfavor. Jones was told that if any hanging was done, he would be the first to swing. The ex-Sheriff, deeming a hint as good as a kick, and fearing the excitement would demand some victim, ere it was appeased, prudently left town within an hour for Leecompton. More moderate counsels respecting Lane finally prevailed, Sheriff Sam. Walker took the General into custody, leaving a posse in attendance upon him at his own house. Jenkins's two companions were also arrested. A coroner's inquest will be held on the body of Jenkins this morning. The excitement of yesterday was become considerably allayed. The statement of Lane and Jenkins's two friends, as concerns the affray, are substantially the same. The above mentioned facts are corroborated. One of the latter asserts that he attempted to fire a second time at Lane, but the cap of his pistol exploded without discharging the barrel. This accounts for the rumor of a fourth shot. It is possible, but not probable, that the inquest will throw new light on the case. Col. Jenkins was formerly a hotel keeper in Kansas City, and subsequently a merchant in Lawrence. While acting in the former capacity, he furnished the free-state men with powder to aid in the campaign against the "border ruffians." He was one of the "treason prisoners" of 1836, and though not a politician, was widely known. He was at the time of his death about forty-five years of age. He leaves a wife and four children, who mourn their loss in agonizing tones.

Ex-Secretary Stanton is in Kansas, and will stump the Territory against the 'Swindler.' Hon. John P. Hale, the present distinguished U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, has been re-elected by a large majority—a strict party vote—to succeed himself in that important position. Hon. Wm. H. Seward, of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. John Covode, of the House, will please accept our thanks for numerous documentary favors. Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, will also accept our thanks for a copy of his late excellent speech in Congress on Government Finances. Col. Gaius Jenkins, lately shot and killed by Gen. Lane, in Kansas, a full account of which we give in another place, is a brother-in-law of Maj. S. M. Mills, of Colesburg, in this county. Col. Jenkins formerly lived in Wayne county, in this State, and was a highly esteemed citizen. His loss is deeply deplored by a large number of relatives and friends. The Pennsylvania Argus, an old fashioned democratic journal, has no faith in Senator HAMMOND since his declaration in the Senate that "Northern laborers are but slaves." It calls him "a base impostor," and denounces "all professed democrats who fellowship him as political knaves, and out of the pale of the democratic party." After publishing extracts from Hammond's speech, which have heretofore been given in this paper, it adds: "Blessed be the tongue that could utter such sentiments. He is a vile traitor to his country who has a heart so black as to conceive, and a throat to utter such insolent language. Strange as it may appear, this foul language was uttered in an American Senate and spoken to democratic Senators without one word of rebuke, one look of disapprobation from the Leecompton side of the Senate, although the most of them were selected as democrats. Mr. Broderick of California, an Anti-Leecompton democrat, administered a scathing rebuke, for which he deserves the thanks of every hard working democrat in the Union. Pennsylvania democrats, what think you of the men whom you elected to the Senate, and would quietly sit and hear you denounced as MUD SLES! SLAVES! and on an equality with the Southern negro, and have not one word to utter in defence of your honor. Out upon such Senators. A certain warm country is full of such democrats!"

Let us Reason Together.

"We have no doubt that our contemporaries, the Potter Journal and Lock Haven Watchman are anxious to defeat A. L. White at the next election, but we do doubt whether filling their papers with puffs for D. K. Jackman is the most likely way to bring about that desirable result. We are not in the confidence of Mr. Jackman, but we venture to assert that if White is nominated, he (Jackman) will not only vote for him but use all the influence he possesses to make others do so. What has Jackman done to merit the confidence of his political opponents? We have seen nothing. He was elected to the Legislature to carry through a certain project—one that made him a richer man—and that measure could not be carried without Republican votes. It was necessary, therefore, for him to pursue a course that would be likely to secure the confidence of the Republicans in the Legislature. This accomplished he does not care a snap for Leecomptonism. As for Jackman's being the opposition candidate for Congress, the idea is preposterous. We will guarantee that as far as the opposition party of Lycoming is concerned, no loco foco will pull the wool over their eyes."—Jersey Shore Vedette.

The English Commissioners—Arrangements for Preventing Frauds—Denyer's Fairness.

LAWRENCE, June 4, 1858. The Board of Commissioners under the English Leecompton bill held a second session day before yesterday, and agreed upon an arrangement which it is thought will effectually prevent fraud and forgery in connection with the election returns of the 2d of August, the day fixed upon for voting on the English proposition. It provides that there shall be triplicate returns made out, one of which shall be forwarded by the probate judge of the county to Gov. Denver; a second to the Hon. C. W. Babcock, President of the Territorial Council; and the third retained by the judges of the election—one of whom, in each precinct, will be a pro-slavery man or national democrat, and the other two free-state men. In this liberal arrangement, Gov. Denver very unexpectedly readily acquiesced. Let this not be told in Washington, lest his head pay the penalty. DROWNED!—Two little children, a son and daughter of Mr. IVES, residing in the neighborhood of Bennett's Mills, Middlebury, were drowned on Saturday, 29th ult., at about noon. It appears from the best information we can gather, that the little ones attempted to cross a small stream much swollen by the rains, and as it is conjectured, becoming terrified fell in. The crossing was by a single plank. The bodies were recovered by their sorrowing parents about 30 minutes after the children were missed from the house. They were buried on Monday.—Agitator.

Let us Reason Together.

"We have no doubt that our contemporaries, the Potter Journal and Lock Haven Watchman are anxious to defeat A. L. White at the next election, but we do doubt whether filling their papers with puffs for D. K. Jackman is the most likely way to bring about that desirable result. We are not in the confidence of Mr. Jackman, but we venture to assert that if White is nominated, he (Jackman) will not only vote for him but use all the influence he possesses to make others do so. What has Jackman done to merit the confidence of his political opponents? We have seen nothing. He was elected to the Legislature to carry through a certain project—one that made him a richer man—and that measure could not be carried without Republican votes. It was necessary, therefore, for him to pursue a course that would be likely to secure the confidence of the Republicans in the Legislature. This accomplished he does not care a snap for Leecomptonism. As for Jackman's being the opposition candidate for Congress, the idea is preposterous. We will guarantee that as far as the opposition party of Lycoming is concerned, no loco foco will pull the wool over their eyes."—Jersey Shore Vedette.

The English Commissioners—Arrangements for Preventing Frauds—Denyer's Fairness.

LAWRENCE, June 4, 1858. The Board of Commissioners under the English Leecompton bill held a second session day before yesterday, and agreed upon an arrangement which it is thought will effectually prevent fraud and forgery in connection with the election returns of the 2d of August, the day fixed upon for voting on the English proposition. It provides that there shall be triplicate returns made out, one of which shall be forwarded by the probate judge of the county to Gov. Denver; a second to the Hon. C. W. Babcock, President of the Territorial Council; and the third retained by the judges of the election—one of whom, in each precinct, will be a pro-slavery man or national democrat, and the other two free-state men. In this liberal arrangement, Gov. Denver very unexpectedly readily acquiesced. Let this not be told in Washington, lest his head pay the penalty. DROWNED!—Two little children, a son and daughter of Mr. IVES, residing in the neighborhood of Bennett's Mills, Middlebury, were drowned on Saturday, 29th ult., at about noon. It appears from the best information we can gather, that the little ones attempted to cross a small stream much swollen by the rains, and as it is conjectured, becoming terrified fell in. The crossing was by a single plank. The bodies were recovered by their sorrowing parents about 30 minutes after the children were missed from the house. They were buried on Monday.—Agitator.