

Selected Miscellany.

Yancey and Walker—A Southern League.

About five or six hundred persons were present at the Walker meeting at Bethel Church, and the speeches of Messrs. Walker and Yancey seem to have stirred the southern sentiment of the assemblage to an unusual degree.

We do not know what grounds they had for supposing that Mr. Y. would be unwilling to meet an assemblage of Southern people in company with Gen. Walker, but we presume it was that such an act (by a Democrat) would not be agreeable to the Federal Administration.

Gen. Walker, we learn, was eagerly listened to, and his narration of the treatment he had received at the hands of the Administration made a most decided impression on the people.

The members of this organization shall be known as "The Leaguers of the South," and our motto shall be, "A Southern Republic is our only safety."

There shall be Primary Leagues, State Leagues, and a League of the Southern States.

Any five or more Southern citizens may form a Primary League, by subscribing their names to the constitution.

The President of any League may call a meeting of the League over which he presides, whenever he shall deem it expedient; and any State League may call a meeting of the Southern States whenever a majority of such League may deem it advisable.

No League shall ever nominate a candidate for any office of profit or honor under the Federal or any State Government; but each Leaguer shall vote according to his own conscience—REMEMBERING ALWAYS HIS DUTY TO THE SOUTH.

Senator Sumner. The Paris correspondents of The Tribune, from a memorandum furnished by Dr. Brown-Sequard, Senator Sumner's physician—a man of great eminence in his profession—makes the following statement:

"Mr. Sumner's brain itself is ascertained to be free of any serious remaining injury, but the effects of the original commotion there are still manifest in an effusion of liquid about the brain and in a slight degree of congestion chiefly if not wholly confined to the membrane around the brain; it was also found that the spine was suffering in two places from the effect of what is called contre-coup.

As a poet, it will be seen that our friend (whose name we suppress, out of respect,) is further out of his sphere than as a correspondent.—Ed. Journ.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A few words concerning the improvements of our village. Although hard times has impeded the progress of our village for a season, yet I am happy to say that there is a perceptible advance, not only in magnitude, but also in a moral point of view.

Black River Falls, July the 24th, 1858. MESSRS. EDITORS: A few words concerning the improvements of our village. Although hard times has impeded the progress of our village for a season, yet I am happy to say that there is a perceptible advance, not only in magnitude, but also in a moral point of view.

active treatment will produce the absorption of the excess of fluid affused about the brain, and diminish the congestion of the membranes of this organ. As regards the condition of the spine, which is quite distinct from that of the head, though due to the same primary cause, and by a sort of contre-coup, an active treatment may diminish the degree of pain, if not altogether render the sensibility normal, so as to allow walking and other movements to take place without pain.

Illustrated Politics.

Gov. Stewart is the head and front of the national democratic party of this state. He is the expounder of its politics, not less than the representative of its decency. We make no apology therefore for calling attention to a sentence from a late speech of his, reported to the Democrat by a correspondent at Jefferson City. It is as follows:

"Every poor devil I take from the penitentiary and put him to work, takes away one competitor from your labor, my German friends."

Whatever we may say for the motive which the Governor thus discloses as prompting him to exercise liberally the pardoning power, no one can fail to be struck with the logic to which he so unhesitatingly appeals. Compelled labor—prison labor—compels labor competes with the free labor of his friends, and therefore he is willing to abate it even at the expense of turning criminals loose upon society.

A WELL-MIXED RACE.—There is now in Rochester, New York, a man aged one hundred and six years, whose ancestry, together with his own progeny, will exhibit one of the strangest mixtures of races ever heard of.

OUR TERMS. From and after the first of October, will be \$1.25 per annum in advance, and no paper will be sent after the time paid for. These terms will be strictly enforced.

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Organization, with nearly one hundred standing members, and a continual application for more. People may speak lightly of the Good Templars, and call them trundle bed trash, baby society, or what not; yet they are bound to hold their own, and do good among society.

EARLY MORN.

'Tis early morn, the sun is creeping O'er the hills, and brightly peeping Through the trees in splendor bright, And shed's for us her golden light.

On hill and vale her rays are shining, All nature's work's, thus refining; Oh! what a pleasant sight is seen, The dew drop's on the grass so green

'Tis early morn the birds are singing Their cheerful notes are clearly ringing On the pure still morning air Oh! what a pleasure for to be there And listen to their songs of praise As they to heaven their raise.

'Tis early morn my friendly sleepers, Arise and open your little peepers, Or then you may with pleasure gaze Upon the sun's bright shining rays.

Come sprightly youth and aged sire, It is a scene you will admire, It is a calm and sacred show, It reminds one of a heaven below.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Morning, July 29, 1858.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, JOHN M. READ, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM E. FRAZER, OF FAYETTE.

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that we do not believe a dozen such cases have ever been disposed of at any time in any of the Northern Counties. We cannot speak with certainty as to the others, but in this county the Records show that from January Term 1852 to this time, there has been sixteen courts at which not a single case was disposed of, to eleven of which divorces were granted, and that at these eleven courts twenty divorces were decreed; so that the twenty-seven courts held since Jan. 1, 1852, have not averaged one "such case to a term."

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.—It is estimated that the proposed military encampment at Williamsport will cost the State one hundred thousand dollars.

The militia act of the last Legislature deserves to be placed by the side of the liquor act of the same body. The military encampment will require plenty of liquor, and free rain will increase the military ardor.

Not clearly discovering the force of the Journal's objection to Messrs. SEWARD and CHITTENDEN, we most unhesitatingly pledge a hearty support to either Senator HALE or JOHN C. FREMONT, if nominated by the Republican National Convention.—Erie Gazette.

Our objection to CHITTENDEN as a candidate for President is, that he is not a Republican, and does not profess to be. True, he voted on the Lecompton question with Republicans. So did Douglas. No, it will be time to talk of Crittenden for our candidate when he adopts our principles.

We object to SEWARD, because he is too cold and votes with the enemy too often. We have never known him to vote against any scheme for increasing the army or depleting the Treasury.

The vote on the "English Swindle" was to have come off last Monday in Kansas. It will be some time before we can learn the result, though we hope to have it in our power to announce in our next that the infamous "thing"—insulting alike to political integrity and common sense—has been overwhelmingly voted down by the freemen of Kansas.

The Southern Monitor, an ultra disunion Southern paper, takes occasion several times, in its last issue, to state that the hope of making Kansas a Slave-State was long since given up in the South. The Monitor also administers many rebukes to the President and his organ, the Union, for keeping up a war against Douglas; and it takes most positive ground for Douglas and his hobby, "Popular Sovereignty."

The Watchman, at Leek Haven, has a noble set of patrons. In the issue for July 30, that paper gives a list of receipts for six weeks which amounts to \$290.50. Of this A. J. Quiggle, paid \$140.20. If the JOURNAL had one or two such subscribers we would endeavor to make this the best paper in the State.

We are glad to see that our farmers are so much interested in the fair to be held in October next. We believe this county will soon become one of the finest in the State in appearance, if each of her citizens will make a little effort at improvement. And the indications now are that all hands intend to be industrious in this direction.

None of the apologists of the Administration have been able to point to a single economy which it has practiced, or to a single reduction in any of the public establishments which it has made.

From Rufus Choate, down to the lowest Lecompton editor not one of them can tell of a single benefit which the present National Administration has secured to people. All they can do, is to whine about "Bleeding Kansas," the dangers of the Union, and to make faces at their opponents.

We are under obligations to Hon. Simon Cameron for a copy of Vol. 8 of the "Report of Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Many thanks. By-the-by, General, would you not find a trip to this section of country a pleasant pastime for a few of the hot days and nights you are likely to experience at "Lochiel" during the present month. You will find many friends here, however hum-

stances are not wanting of divorces without any Scriptural cause and marriage again takes place immediately. And all the arrangements for such iniquity have been known to be made beforehand. Parties have been affianced to each other before the old ties were broken off.

Now the truth is quite bad enough on this subject of obtaining divorces in Northern Pennsylvania. Our laws are pretty lax, and a good many people cross the line for the purpose of taking advantage of them. But it is not true that "every court in these counties has from two to a dozen such cases to dispose of each term."

What for, mother? Who shall answer that child's momentous question? Will it be answered if it is replied that a few months ago, being brutalized by indulgence in rum, which is permitted to be sold as common as bread, being brutalized by such indulgence, and maddened by fancied wrongs, in a fit of insane jealousy he stabbed and killed his wife, the mother of just such little children as those who ask, "What for, mother?"

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dence, and they also said he was guilty of murder, and the Judge said that the law said he must be hung. It was a great deal of saying and doing over a poor low-creature who had, it is true, done a deed that unfitted him to associate any longer with his kind, for which he should at once have been shut up, and compelled to spend the remainder of his life in labor for the support of his poor little children, whom he had deprived of their mother. But the law said "hang him," the Judge said "hang him," the Judge said, "hang him," and so James Kelly was hung yesterday. Still the little child asked, "What for, mother?"

Mr. Lincoln's Speech. We have read with much interest the speech made at Chicago by Mr. LINCOLN, in reply to DOUGLASS. It is able, dignified and conclusive against Douglas on all the controverted points.

We were often—more than once, at least—in the course of Judge Douglas's speech last night, reminded that this government was made for white men—that he believed it was made for white men! Well, that is putting it in a shape in which no one wants to deny it, but the Judge then goes into his passion for drawing inferences that are not warranted. I protest, now and forever against that counterfeit logic which presumes that because I do not want a negro man for a slave, I do necessarily want her for a wife. [Laughter and cheers.]

My understanding is that I need not have her for either, but as God made his separate, we can leave one another alone and do one another much good thereby. There are white men enough to marry all the white women, and enough black men to marry all the black women, and in God's name let them be so married. The Judge regales us with the terrible enormities that take place by the mixture of races; that the inferior race bears the superior down. Why, Judge, if we will not let them get together in the Territories they won't mix there. [Immense applause.]

In another part of his speech he alluded to the efforts making to draw the Republicans into the Democratic party to sustain Douglas, and we cannot but commend his warnings to the earnest attention of our friends everywhere, and especially in those districts where they are asked to support such fellows as Bill Montgomery.

Now, I could ask the Republican Party, after all the hard names that Judge Douglas has called them by—all his repeated charges of their inclination to marry with and buy negroes, all his declamations of Black Republicanism—by the way, we are improving, the black has rubbed off—but with all that, if he is endorsed by Republican votes, where do you stand? Plainly you stand ready stilled, bridled and harnessed, and waiting to be driven over into the Slavery-Extension camp of the nation.—[A voice.—] "We will hang ourselves first."—Just ready to be driven over, every man with a rope around his neck—that halter being held by Judge Douglas. That is the question. If Republican men have been in earnest in what they have done, I think they had better not do it; but I think that the Republican Party is made up of those who, as far as they can peaceably, will oppose the extension of Slavery, and who will hope for its ultimate extinction—who will believe, if it ceases to spread, that it is a course of ultimate extinction. "If they believe it is wrong in grasping up the new lands of the continent, and keeping them from the settlement of free white laborers, who want the land to bring up their families upon; if they are in earnest, although they may make a mistake, they will grow restless, and the time will come when they will come back again and re-organize if not by the same name, at least upon the same principles as their party now has. It is better, then, to save the work while it is begun. You have done the labor; maintain it—keep it. If you choose to serve you, go with them, but you have made up your organization upon principles, stand by it, for, as surely as God reigns over you, and has inspired your mind, and given you a sense of propriety, and continues to give you hope, so surely will you continue to cling to these ideas, and you will at last come back again after your wanderings, merely to do your work over again. [Laughter and applause.]"

OLD BUCK DRINKS WHISKEY!—The following precious extract is the postscript of a letter sent by Wm. Montgomery, Esq., from the Washington District in this State, to Enoch South, Esq., in which he begged so hard for a re-nomination to complete his two terms. In the body of the note to South, who, it is presumed, is the old distiller, he says—"to deny me the nomination would disgrace me forever," and then adds the annexed precious information:

"P.S.—President Buchanan drinks nothing stimulating except old rye whiskey. I told him that you used to have the best made, ever distilled in our region, and he made me promise to see you and get him some if I could do it."

"Could you let me have a barrel, or even a half-barrel, of the best you ever made? Write me. I will send a keg of it to the old chief if I can get it."

"I remain as ever, sincerely your friend, Wm. MONTGOMERY."

It can hardly be doubted that between the "barrel" for the member, and the "keg" for the old chief, Mr. South's interest was cured.