

Selected Miscellany.

Mr. Read's Letter of Acceptance for Supreme Judge.

Editor of the Press: EASTON, Pa., Aug. 26, 1858. DEAR SIR: I herewith send you for publication Mr. Read's letter, accepting the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, and hope soon to send you that of Mr. Frazer, for Canal Commissioner, which has doubtless been delayed by the accidents of the mail.

I also send you the names of the State Committee appointed in accordance with the resolution of the People's Convention. For general convenience I have ascertained and given the post office address of each member.

Respectfully yours, A. H. REEDER.

ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION BY JOHN M. READ.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I received, this morning, your letter of the 24th instant, informing me of my unanimous nomination by the People's Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and enclosing a copy of the resolution passed by that body, which I have read with great care. I cordially approve of the sentiments of general policy expressed in them, and accept, with great diffidence, the nomination thus tendered me. If elected, I can only promise, so far as my ability will permit, an impartial and faithful discharge of this high judicial office.

I am, very respectfully and truly, yours, JOHN M. READ.

Hon. A. H. Reeder, President of the Convention, Easton, Pa.

State Central Committee.—Hy. M. Fuller, Philadelphia; Charles A. Close, Philadelphia; Wm. B. Mann, Philadelphia; William Millward, Philadelphia; James J. Creigh, West Chester; John S. Brown, Doylestown; Henry King, Allentown; Isaac Eckart, Reading; Robert M. Palmer, Pottsville; Charles Albright, Mauch Chunk; A. K. Peckham, Tunkhannock; Henry M. Hoyt, Wilkesbarre; Jno. McPherson, Warren; W. P. I. Painter, Muncy; George A. Frick, Danville; Lemuel Todd, Carlisle; John Wood, Conshohocken; John Wallower, Harrisburg; A. S. Henderson, Lancaster; Oliver J. Dickey, Lancaster; David E. Small, York; A. K. McClure, Chambersburg; David McMurtrie, Huntingdon; Alexander Mullin, Ebensburg; Darwin Phelps, Kittaning; Edgar Cowan, Greensburg; Wm. McKennan, Washington; Thomas M. Marshall, Pittsburgh; Robt. B. Carnahan, Birmingham; John N. Purviance, Butler; Wm. M. Stephenson, Mercersburg; Alfred Huidekopper, Meadville; Phillip Clover, Strattonville.

MULES, HORSES, OXEN.—We read in almost every agricultural paper, we hear in most agricultural addresses, and we often hear in conversation, that one or the other of these animals is the one, and the only one, that farmers should use, yet we have never seen a farmer who would say "I know." One who has always done his farm-work with oxen is sure that they are the best in all respects; while fifty miles away he would search a hundred farms to find as many yoke of oxen, and when he did find them he would probably be told they were only fit for drudgery—that horses only are suitable for farm-work, and their owners are ready with loads of reasons to substantiate their theory. But take another day's journey, and the theory is upset with mules—mules here, there, everywhere; nothing fit for a farm but mules, because they are so strong and hardy they never tire, and live upon almost nothing for their daily rations, and are the very personification of life-everlasting.

Now, while the advocates of each class of animals disagree so widely, how are the seekers after truth to satisfy themselves? Do they look to us for an opinion? We can give it; here it is. All are best; and upon a large farm all would be found economical to keep for different classes of work, and it is our opinion that no man who farms a hundred acres can afford to do without oxen, mules, and at least one horse. If his oxen are well trained, they will travel as fast before the plow and wagon as mules, but the latter are so much more enduring in hot weather, at all sorts of hard work, that their services are then particularly valuable. They are better, too, to go off upon the road, or to carry produce to market, because they may be, though naturally about as slow as oxen, trained to travel homeward without a load at a round trot. For working singly in the cultivation of crops, mules are far superior to horses, and of course can do a great deal of work that could not be done by oxen. We have seen mules that were fair substitutes for saddle horses, having one good quality, that of surefootedness. There is one objection to mules on a farm, where the stock is generally pastured—there is nothing short of a Mississippi fence that will hold them; that is twelve rails high, and stake-and-ridered, and we have heard planters declare that they had often known the brutes to climb over such a fence as that. In advising a northern farmer to keep mules, we therefore advise him to make his calculation to keep them in a stable all the time they are out of the harness.—N. F. Tribune.

An old man named Watt, near Pittsburg, was found dead with his throat cut and a bloody knife in his hand. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of suicide. The Pittsburg Gazette says that on preparing the body for burial a four-penny nail was found driven in the crown of the Jew's head.

The Highest Crime.

"We maintain that a failure to abide by the laws of the Democratic party is the HIGHEST CRIME that a Representative can commit."—Washington Union.

By this, we are to understand that the "laws of the Democratic party" are paramount to all others. A Representative may wantonly shoot a servant at a hotel, and, by the payment of a small money consideration, be absolved from criminal action. He may enter the Senate Chamber, and, approaching his victim with the stealth of a cat, pounce upon the representative of a sovereign State, prostrate him in a manner which would be scorned by the vilest bully in the land. He may cause the life current to course its way across the floor of the Senate Hall—that Hall where the Representatives of a free people were wont to assemble to discuss the affairs of a nation—may strike at Liberty herself, and yet be applauded for the deed. It is no crime to take the life of a serving man—it is no crime to attempt the assassination of one who has dared to utter his thoughts with manly courage—but he who dares to disobey the law of the "Democratic party," is a criminal of the deepest dye! For him there is no pardon—no hope of forgiveness; he has committed the unpardonable sin, and there is no hope for him. What is the morality of this doctrine? Are our people prepared to sustain the declaration that murder, arson, treason, are crimes of inferior grade to that of disobedience of PARTY RULE?—Tolado Blade.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Morning, Aug. 19, 1858.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Union State Nominations.

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

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

Republican County Nominations.

For Member of Assembly, LEWIS MANN, of Coudersport. (Subject to decision of the Conference.)

For County Treasurer, ELI REES, of Coudersport.

For County Commissioner, JEROME CHESEBRO, of Oswayo.

For County Auditor, WILLIAM B. GRAVES, of Clara.

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. We desire our readers to take particular notice of this announcement.

In addition to the above we give due notice to Delinquents, that unless their indebtedness to us is paid up as soon as the above date, their accounts will be put in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for immediate collection by due course of law.

We are pleased to notice that our young friend, H. R. Rouse, of Enterprise, has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of Warren County. He will make a good representative—his election being a foregone conclusion.

The Opposition forces all over the State are quietly and effectively working for the great principles which, in practical operation, would make the country happy and prosperous. The spirit of concord and good feeling which has been exhibited in their Conventions in the different Counties of the State, show that the party is a unit and will sustain their nominees with a strong and united effort which cannot fail of success.

The action of the County Convention, it will be seen by reference to the reported proceedings, was harmonious and unanimous. The principal contest was for Treasurer, the candidates being numerous and their friends anxious in and out of the Convention. The selection made by the Convention is a good one, and those who failed to receive the nomination, acquiesce in the will of the majority, with becoming grace and cheerfulness. We have not time or room this week to notice the nominations generally, but will do so in our next issue.—We have no doubt but the ticket will be entirely acceptable to every Republican in the county.

We would call the attention of our readers to the article on our 4th page, from Harper's Magazine, headed "The Family Newspaper." The writer of that article evinces much more liberality than is common to magazine writers about newspapers. They are usually looked upon by such writers as mere puffing at-tachés of magazine literature—having no other object than heralding the coming of "mildred" the magazine for such a month, and anticipating no other destiny than being kicked aside as trash when they can no longer be used to the advan-

tage of "mildred." We are glad to note, (though we had little reason to expect it,) that the old foggy Harper is the first to change to appreciation of the newspaper. It is the greatest progressive stride it has taken for many years.

The Lock Haven Watchman has the following editorial in regard to the Congressional question. We agree with the Watchman that "the availability of the two candidates" should be thoroughly examined, and the most available one nominated. The chances of electing a Republican Congressman from this District are good at this election—indeed, if there is a proper degree of vigilance manifested in selecting a candidate, there is no doubt of success—at least, if the present incumbent is re-nominated by the Le-comptonites, of which there is no present doubt. The chances, at best, we are free to confess, however, will be entirely governed by the exertions made by the rank and file of the opposing forces. If Republicans are lax in going to the polls, we are almost certain to be defeated; on the contrary, if every anti-Le-compton vote is polled to the purpose, a Republican Congressman can be elected by from 500 to 1,000 majority.

But the day set for the meeting of the conferees is so near at hand that speculation as to the candidate are useless; and we close with the extract from the Watchman:

NEXT CONGRESSMAN.—Col. Wm. W. Victoria, the able editor of the Centre Democrat, and who was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Congress in this district, declined last week. Col. Brown could easily have secured the delegates of Centre county, and in all probability enough delegates of the other counties, to have secured the nomination. We have no doubt he would have polled a heavy vote in his county and the district.

There are now but two candidates in the field for the nomination—the Hon. James T. Hale, of Bellefonte, and B. Rush Petriken, Esq., of this place. Both are able men, and either one would be a credit to the district if elected, and would prove true to the wishes and interests of their constituents.

As the district is thoroughly locofoco, it becomes the opposition, if they wish to be successful, to examine thoroughly the availability of the two candidates, and nominate the one which will prove the most available. There are some causes, which we need not mention here, existing in our own party and extending throughout the district, which might operate, if not seriously, to a great extent, against the prospects of success if Mr. Hale should be nominated, which objections Mr. Petriken is not liable to. Under these circumstances, we are in favor of Mr. Petriken's nomination, firmly believing that if nominated he would receive from five hundred to a thousand more votes in this district than any other man nominated. We, however, leave the subject entirely at the disposal of the people of our sister counties, and are willing to abide by their decision, be it what it may.

Would Do it Again.

In a report of the proceedings of the Clinton County "Democratic" Convention, we find the following item:

"Allison White then addressed the Convention, and in his remarks in regard to his Kansas policy, he boldly avowed 'that in voting for the Le-compton Constitution he done right, and if he had it to do over again he would vote just as he did last winter.'"

Allison White has more "grit" than any of his smooth-tongued apologists. A man who takes a wrong position and maintains it, is infinitely superior in point of integrity to those who endeavor to cover up the wrong they see in it with metaphysical speculations and disillery blackguardism. What we admire in the above paragraph, is the boldness with which White declares his willingness to stand by the real issue of the contest. It is really refreshing to turn from the wheedling, fawning, fence-striding editorials of the Clinton Democrat, to such boldly avowed sentiments from one who has so long been the subject of its sickening cant.

In evidence of the editorial force of the Clinton Democrat, we extract, entire, its two leading editorials in the last number received. The first embraces the argumentative and the other the apologetic capacity of the paper:

"BOLD RECKLESSNESS.—We find a Tariff letter in the Potter Journal, over the signature of Rush Petriken. In view of the fact that Rush used to denounce his own party for favoring protection, and that he was loud in praise of DALLAS and WILMOT for voting to repeal the Tariff of '42, this letter is either a bold forgery or a cool piece of impudence. If the latter turns out to be genuine, we shall correct some of its perversions hereafter."

Now for the apologetic:

"We want no better evidence of the integrity, political strength and sound Democratic candidate, than to see him violently assailed by the opposition press. They generally falsify the most about the candidate they are certain would give them

the most trouble to defeat, if nominated. 'Detraction loves a shining mark.'"

"People who live in glass houses should not throw stones," is an adage to which we would respectfully solicit the attention of the Democrat man. There is no paper, of any party, in the district, so uncompromising and unscrupulous in its abuse and detraction of an opponent as the Clinton Democrat, and none that so pertinaciously avoids the slightest allusion to any of the deserving qualities of an antagonist. We may add, in this connection, that it is the only "Democratic" paper in the State, of which we have any knowledge, which fails to deduce a straightforward, emphatic argument, by which its real position may be defined.

In regard to the letter of Mr. Petriken, we would assure the editor of the Democrat that it is genuine, and that any attempt on his part "to correct some of its perversions," will be perfectly harmless to its admirably spoken truths, except so far as low slang and personal detraction of its author are calculated to indirectly neutralize its influence on the minds of the "unterrified." The editor of the Democrat dare not copy it, entire, in his paper, either with or without comment. We hope he will copy it when he attempts to "correct some of its perversions."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

The Queen's Message Received.

Below we give the Message of Queen Victoria to President Buchanan, and his reply thereto. We also give the first message sent through the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Europe and America are indeed united, by a bond that will not be easily cancelled by desire of the high contracting powers. The very nature of the bond is such as to inspire nations with a desire for peace.

No event has occurred in this fast receding nineteenth century equal in magnitude to that whose completeness is now made manifest by the transmission of the greetings we publish with this—certainly none which will create more speculative thought among the civilized nations of the earth—perhaps none having so direct a bearing upon the interests of all, and powerful as a means of preserving friendships and kindly courtesies to and from all nations.

The first message transmitted was as follows:

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW YORK:

Europe and America are united by the Telegraph.

'Glory to God in the Highest! On Earth Peace, Good-Will to Men.'

The Queen's Message is being Received.

Signed, DIRECTORS ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO., GREAT BRITAIN."

The Queen's Message of congratulation to the President of the United States followed. By a bungle of the operators at Valentia, only the first sentence was first received, and thus mutilated was sent all over the country as the authentic document, causing many comments on its curtness.

The Queen's Message.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of the Great International Work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the Electric Cable, which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem.

The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 16, 1858.

To Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain:

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise, accomplished by science, skill, and the indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious because far more useful to mankind than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle. May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessings of heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse Religion, Civilization, Liberty, and Law throughout the world. In this view will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to the places of their destination even in the midst of hostilities?

JAMES BUCHANAN.

We annex a description of the Cable as we find it in an exchange.

"We were shown, recently, a short piece of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and a brief description of it may be of interest to some of our readers. The centre or conducting wire is of copper, consisting of seven small strands rolled together; this

is encased in gutta percha, the whole being half an inch in diameter; this is then tightly wrapped in eighteen ropes or rolls of iron wire, each composed of seven strands—the whole being three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and composed of 133 strands or threads of wire, presenting the appearance of a wire rope. This cable has been successfully laid from shore to shore—about two thousand miles—and the wonderful spectacle is presented of a man standing on the American continent conversing with a friend in England."

Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to call of the Executive Committee, the Republican County Convention met at the Court House in Coudersport, on Tuesday, August 24th, 1858.

The Convention called to order by the Chairman of the Committee, and was organized by choosing Hon. BARAK NILES, President; SIMON DRAKE and S. H. MARTIN, Esq's., Vice Presidents; and DAN BAKER and G. L. CATLIN, Secretaries.

The delegates were called by townships, when all reported representatives excepting the townships of Bingham and Hector.

On motion, A. C. Taggart, G. B. Overton and Isaac Benson were appointed Conferees to represent this County in the Congressional conference. The Convention expressed no preference for Congressmen.

On motion, A. G. Olmsted and O. J. Spafford were appointed Conferees to the Representative conference.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Assembly, when Lewis Mann received 41 votes, O. A. Lewis 9, and W. B. Graves 14; after which Lewis Mann, Esq., was unanimously nominated.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for County Treasurer, and the following ballottings were had:

Table with 4 columns: Candidate, 1st B., 2nd B., 3d B., 4th B.

Eli Rees, 23, 29, 33, 25
Jason Lewis, 13, 14, withdrawn
Sala Stevens, 7, 7, 9
A. F. Jones, 10, 13, 21, 29
Scattering, 9, 3, 2

Eli Rees, having received a majority of the votes, was then unanimously nominated for Treasurer.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for County Commissioner with the following result:

Table with 4 columns: Candidate, 1st B., 2nd B., 3d B.

J. Q. Merrick, 21, 19, 25
Jerome Chesebro, 17, 26, 31
Dwight Whipple, 18, 11, 3
Amos Northrup, 6, 6, withdrawn

Jerome Chesebro was then unanimously nominated.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for County Auditor, and W. B. Graves received 33 votes, and R. W. Benton 15; when W. B. Graves was unanimously nominated.

On motion, Messrs. George Estes, Z. F. Robinson, Eleazer Lyman, Edwin Thatcher and A. B. Horton were appointed a committee to draught resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 7 1/2 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met again pursuant to adjournment—S. H. Martin, Esq., in the Chair.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That the imprudent policy pursued by the National Administration has been such as to merit the sternest rebuke of all those true Patriots who desire an economical Administration of Government, in accordance with the principle of our Republican forefathers—that we view with alarm the rapidly increasing expenditures which we believe have been lavished upon political favorites, in many instances to effect the political subjugation of a free and intelligent people, and to secure, by bribery and corruption, the election of officers more deserving the contempt and scorn of a free people.

Resolved, That the expenditure of Twenty Millions in the Treasury at the incouing of the present Administration, the vast revenue derived from imports since, and the loan of many more millions to meet the deficiencies, form a fit commentary on the specious professions of retrenchment and reform, set up by President Buchanan. That the issue of millions of Treasury Notes presents a striking illustration of Hunker ideas of "Specie Currency."

Resolved, That the Republicans of Potter County will give to the candidates nominated by the People's State Convention their earnest and undivided support.

Resolved, That our members of Congress, Allison White, by his base servility to the Slave Power during the recent session of Congress, and his gross betrayal of the expressed wishes of a large part of his constituents, has forfeited all claims to the support of Freemen.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to elect the candidates put in nomination by this Convention.

J. M. Kilbourn, Esq., being called upon, made some severe remarks upon the course pursued by the Administration in relation to the Kansas question and the Le-compton Constitution.

Isaac Benson, Esq., was then called up.

on, and made a telling speech, when, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

BARAK NILES, Pres.

D. BAKER, G. L. CATLIN, Secy's.

The M'Keon County Bank.

In our issue a fortnight since we stated that the Bank was sound, &c. At that time we honestly asserted what we thought was true, that "its redeemer liveth." As regards the latter assertion we are still of the opinion it was well founded, and at the present time have not a doubt but that every dollar of its liabilities will be redeemed. That we have been grossly deceived; however, in some matters connected with the Bank, we have no disposition to deny, and, in fact, are desirous of acknowledging. If we have in any way assisted in perpetrating frauds, in bolstering up infamous transactions, we want the world to know that we were acting in good faith and was not cognizant of the enormity of the transactions. If the oily tongue of those steeped in iniquity, and many years our senior, have made us "to believe a lie that we might be damned," we trust that they may meet their just deserts, and that our friends will extend to us all the leniency possible. The most prominent reason which has caused us to recommend the institution to the public favor is the fact that Daniel Kingsbury is its President; and we doubt very much whether a man of more sterling integrity can be found within the limits of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He, however, having a large amount of business upon his hands, left the principal charge of the Bank in the hands of the Cashier, and before he (the President) was aware of it pretty much all the bills and assets of the Bank had been transferred by the Cashier to his confederates. Such bold and impudent rascality hardly has a parallel in the annals of crime. Every effort is now being made by the President and directors to recover the assets, and we are credibly informed that out of about \$70,000 taken, they have already regained nearly \$50,000. Mr. Kingsbury tells us that he is confident the Bank will be made good in a very few days. It is his desire that the people of the County should take the Bank into their own hands, use every exertion to preserve the charter, and place it upon a foundation that the winds and storms of commercial revolutions cannot affect. Mr. Kingsbury assured us that he was in favor of the Bank remaining located at Smethport, and should require a removal at any future time. Now we ask, is it not for the interests of the people of M'Keon County to preserve the charter, if possible? It is the last they will ever get from a Legislature of Pennsylvania.—M'Keon Citizen.

PLANTING POTATOS.—They say abroad that the secret of getting potatoes ripe in August that will keep all winter, is to set them well sprouted. There is no occasion to put them in early. The week of August is the critical time for the winter potato. But by sprouting the tubers before setting, you obtain nearly a month's advantage, so that when the disease does come, the plant is in a stronger state than it would otherwise be, and is thereby enabled to repel the attack." The author who thus writes in the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, is the Rev. E. P. Hilly, and there may be something in his remarks.—Hart.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office in Potter County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September next, at the Court House in the City of Coudersport, viz:

Account of Polly Higley, Administratrix of the estate of Daniel Higley, dec'd, late of Heston township.

Account of Wm. H. Metzger, Administrator of the estate of F. L. Metzger, dec'd, late of the Broom, in Coudersport.

A. H. BUTTERWORTH, Register. Coudersport, Aug. 11, 1858.

LIST OF CAUSES

for trial in Potter County Court, at September Term, 1858.

Gillingham, use of } vs. A. P. Cone,
N. J. Mills, }
Reynolds, } Gillingham,
E. Rees & Jno. Lyman, } Grimes, et al.
Wharton Tp. use of } John Earl, Jr., et al.
Henry Nelson, }
Wilkinson, } Wilkinson,
Curtis, Erwin & Brooks, } Reynolds,
Carpenter, } Shroy,
Kronos, } Martin, Mallory et al.
Ross, } M'Intyre,
Dickinson, } C. W. Ellis,
Allegheny Township, } J. Lyman, late 2d
Same, } Same,
Eadsforth, } Pike Township,
Dwight, } Reynolds,
Kalm, } Jones, Mans & Jones,
Ayres, } Haskins,
Westervelt, } Jones,
Davis, } Jones,
Haskin use of N. G. } Ellis,
& G. N. Platt, }
Haskin use of S. P. } Maynard & Willard,
Johnson, }
Bentley, } Barse,
Jones, } Bradlee, et al.
Com'th use of Potter Co. } Barton, Jones et al.
Jones, } Conc & Ellis,
Pearce, } Clark,
Glaice, } Jones,
S. G. & W. Lansing, } Hall,
A. H. Ford, use of } W. T. & A. F. Jones,
Mann & Knox, }
Ellsworth, Wm }
& Ives, }

Jackson School Dist. }
Edwards, } Nichols,
Eldridge, } Morley, surty et al.
Foster, } Hopkins & Jones,
H. J. OLMSTED, Pres'ty.

MARK GILLON,

DRAPER and TAILOR, late from the City of Liverpool, England. Shop opposite City House, Coudersport, Potter Co. Pa.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to CUTTING.