

There is not a Republican, between Aroustook and San Francisco, who advocates dissolution of the Union, while many of the most prominent members of the Democratic party do so. Nor does it disqualify them from association with that party. A man may be steeped up to his eyes in treason, and yet be an orthodox Pro-Slavery Democrat.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

TABLE OF EXPENDITURES.—The expenditures of the Democratic party, under the reign of Buchanan, can be properly seen and fully appreciated, by a glance at the following table. Statistics show the expenditures to be \$90,000,000 a year!
\$7,500,000 a month!
\$1,875,000 a week!!!
\$267,859 a day!!!!
\$11,100 an hour!!!!!!
\$186 a minute!!!!!!!
\$7.50 a second!!!!!!!

Is not this view of the case startling? The people's money is shelled out by the present Administration at the rate of three dollars in fifty cents for every tick of the clock? No wonder the Nation is getting over head and ears in debt.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Kansas Election.

The Kansas Commissioners under the English bill have officially proclaimed the result of the recent Election—as follows:
To accept the English proposition 1,788
To reject that proposition 11,300
Total vote, 13,088. Majority for rejection, 9,512.

The total vote, and the majority to reject, would have been much larger but for the excessive rains and floods which rendered the streams impassable, and kept thousands away from the polls. We presume the full legal vote would have been about 16,000, and the Free-State majority thereon just about 12,000. But 9,512 will answer for the present.

The Border Ruffians were busy that day crushing out Emancipation in Missouri, and could not vote in Kansas. Hence the poll at Oxford, Kickapoo, Shawnee, Delaware Crossing, &c., is not one-tenth what it has been, and their Pro-Slavery majorities are inconsiderable. No illegal votes were cast, but the returns from a few polls were rejected for informality. So the work of the last session of Congress is disposed of. What next?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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.

Our paper is two days behind time this week, because of our failure to receive paper.

The first news dispatch through the Atlantic Telegraph was the announcement of a treaty of peace with China, by which Christianity and Civilization are to receive great advancement. This is a significant fact.

The Susquehanna Republican County Convention unanimously recommended Hon. David Wilmot for President Judge, and Hon. G. A. Grow for Congress. Both gentlemen will be nominated and re-elected.

We have heretofore neglected to notice that the Warren Mail has been enlarged a column on each page. The Mail is a deserving paper, and entitled to a generous support in its county, of which its editor is the Treasurer. How do you enjoy the "Spoils," friend COWAN?

The "Irish American" is in dread-distress. It thinks the Atlantic Telegraph will be a national misfortune for the Americans, in case of a war. John Bull having the termini of the cable on his own soil. But the Editor, with characteristic Irish impetuosity, sees how to get out of the scrape right off. He says: "In the event of a war, then, this country's first care should be (and we hope will be) to seize on the two ends of the wire, and to proclaim at once the annexation of Ireland as well as Newfoundland,

The Northern Democrat—C. C. Cotter, Publisher and Proprietor, C. B. Cotter, Esq., Editor,—made its appearance on Thursday evening. It does not define its factional position, but professes "time-honored Democratic Principles," and whoever may be found sustaining those principles will receive our approval—none others." In another place it says, speaking of Allison White's re-nomination, "There is not the shadow of a doubt of his triumphant election. In the last session, Mr. White proved himself both an ornament and an honor to the party and himself." Put this and that together, and we fear our new-fledged neighbor's "democratic principles" will have a hard time of it in this county. We judge from the last quotation that the Northern Democrat is "Leocompton" of the first water.

Another Democratic Triumph.

At the Democratic Congressional Conference meeting, held at Brookville on the 20th inst., which nominated Judge Gillis for re-election, an enlightened Democrat named J. C. Boyle, representing Elk county, and editor of the Elk county Reporter, made a speech eulogistic of Buchanan—awarded to his Administration the credit of laying the Atlantic Cable—and closed with a proposition for three cheers for Buchanan! It was left for one of the "shining lights" of Democracy away over there in Elk county, to announce this last and greatest achievement of a Democratic administration! Boyle ought to be sent to the Legislature—or to the State Lunatic Hospital! He should be engaged by the Democratic State Committee to assist Beef Bigler in "illuminating" the "mud-sills" of Pennsylvania this fall. We hope he will be provided for by the triumph-achieving Administration which he so ably and consistently lauded in his speech.

The County Ticket.

We promised last week to notice more particularly the ticket nominated by the Republican County Convention; which we will now do, though in a brief manner, as the men presented are as well known to the voters generally as to us.

LEWIS MANN, Esq., the candidate for Assembly, is well known as a merchant in this place, and his popularity as such and as a citizen is beyond all question. In 1844 he was a candidate for Assembly in this district, then comprising the counties of Lycoming, Clinton and Potter. He was run by the Whigs, and was beaten by 1500 votes—the usual Democratic majority in the district being 3000—and which gave the Democratic State ticket a majority of 2800 at the same election! The Democratic majority in the Borough was some 40 votes, and he had a small majority. In 1848 he was a Whig candidate for the Wisconsin Legislature in a Democratic district, and after canvassing the district with his opponent, the result was a tie vote; a second election was held, when he declined canvassing the district again and was beaten by about 50 votes. We give the above only in evidence of his popularity—his election being now morally certain. He is a first-rate parliamentarian, conversant with the varied interests of the county and State, and "is every inch a man." We take this early opportunity of putting forward his name for the Speakership of the House.

ELI REES, Esq., the candidate for Treasurer, is also well known in all sections of the county, and will receive a full party majority, if not more, as it is not likely that he will have any opponent.

With JEROME CHESEBRO, Esq., the candidate for Commissioner, we have very little personal acquaintance; but we are assured by those acquainted with him that he is every way capable and worthy of the office and deserving of the confidence of the people of the county.

W. B. GRAVES, the candidate for Auditor, is well known to the voters of the county, and is now put forward for a second term of the office he has so ably and creditably filled during the last three years. As an accountant, he has no better in the county.

Altogether, the ticket is well worthy of, and will receive, the hearty support of every honest and intelligent voter in the county, and will be elected by an average full majority; and we doubt not that, if proper exertion is made, the usual majority can be increased some 50 or 100 votes. Try it, Republicans of Potter County.

The Congressional Conference was to meet at Lock Haven yesterday,—too late, of course, for us to give the result in this issue. It will be forthcoming next week. [Since the above was in type we learn that the conference will meet at Williamsport on Tuesday, the 7th inst.—a major-

ity of the counties having decided to that effect. Our Conference returned from a bootless trip to Lock Haven Thursday evening.]

Allison White.

This gentleman is either already nominated for re-election to Congress, or soon will be; and so we ask the voters of Potter county to review his course during the last session, and see if it entitles him to re-election. Professing to be the advocate and supporter of Popular Sovereignty, he went down to Washington and voted to force upon the people of Kansas a Constitution which he knew they had repudiated over and over again. Professing to be a democrat, he turned his back upon the wishes and instructions of his constituents, and gave his votes solely to please the President. Professing to be in favor of an economical Administration of the Government, he has steadily voted for every extravagant scheme of this most reckless Administration to waste the money of the people.

As an offset to this, can anybody tell of a single act or vote, that should secure to him the support of intelligent freemen who desire a good government administered for the people. But in addition to what we have already stated, there is one act of Mr. White's Congressional course, that ought of itself to consign him to private life, and to the contempt of the people. We allude to his course on the Special Committee ordered by Congress to investigate the Leocompton frauds.—This order of the House Mr. White refused to obey; and here is what the Philadelphia Press, an Independent Democratic paper, edited by JOHN W. FORNEY, says of Mr. White's conduct on that committee. The Press is speaking of the several Congressional Districts:

"Fifteenth District. ALLISON WHITE, Leocomptonite, present member. He will be re-nominated and overwhelmingly defeated. A correspondent speaks of the Convention in Clinton county, in his District, as a very amusing affair. In Lycoming, another county, the National Administration was endorsed on the right of search alone. The conduct of Mr. WHITE on the special committee raised under the resolution of Col. HARRIS, of Illinois, in which he helped to stifle investigation, and assisted to force through one of the greatest outrages known to Parliamentary annals, apart from his votes in the House itself, should consign him to deserved obscurity."

That will do for the present. No voter who knows what he is about, unless he is wholly destitute of any regard for what his representative may do, will vote for a man with such a record as Mr. White's.

A "Nut" for Allison White.

JAMES, of the Warren Ledger, is out with the following true picture of what publishers of country papers are expected to do. We copy the entire article for the round truths it tells, as also for the justice of its complaints; but we particularly desire to call attention to that portion which we have printed in italics. Two years ago James published the *Highland Patriot* at this place, and supported Allison White for Congress. We supposed that White had gone to the lowest depth of degradation when he proved a traitor to his constituents; but we confess that James has given him the finishing touch in that one sentence and its accompanying parenthesis. No wonder he voted for Leocompton—no wonder he deceived his own partisan friends—no wonder he was the "King's friend"—no wonder he was servile to the Slave-Power; any man who will serve a Term in Congress and not pay for the printing of the tickets cast for him, is capable of any degradation. Democrats in this district will please remember that Allison White is base enough to cheat a poor working man out of his just dues. Is he fit to represent Freemen? Here is the evidence:

THE PUBLISHER'S WORK.—Publishers of country newspapers are expected to do a great deal of work for little or no pay. If a man happens to be nominated by the "party," it is expected that the editor will keep his name standing at the head of the paper until the election; also column after column of editorials must be written and published, telling all sorts of good things about the aforesaid candidate, though he may, perchance, be one of the greatest scamps in Christendom. This programme must be carried out or the paper will cease to be the "organ of the party." Then it is expected that the printer will see that the tickets are printed and properly distributed in the different election districts, regardless of the expenses, and after election the printer may whistle for his pay. This way of doing business has become so common that to depart from it, now, would probably kick up a rumpus. We may relate a little of our experience in this line. We have printed and distributed tickets for State officers for years without receiving so much as the cost of the paper upon which they were printed. A member of Congress, when we helped elect two years ago, has not paid us for printing his votes. (That man voted for Leocompton.) We have printed votes for county officers, time and time again without receiving one cent therefor. We publish calls for conventions and meetings without expecting any remuneration. This has been our experience, and we have now come to the conclusion that the laborer is worthy of his hire. To make the matter plainer, we shall print no tickets for State, district, or

county offices unless we get our pay for the work done. We have done this for the good of the party, long enough, and it is high time that somebody else should shoulder the cost. We recollect, too, that those whom we have aided gratuitously are the first ones to assail us and our business. When they muster up sufficient courage they cry out "stop my paper." So we have determined to stop the whole thing.

The Debtor and Creditor.

A correspondent at Bloomington, Ill. sends us a copy of the *Daily Pantagraph* of that place, and solicits our attention to a couple of communications in reference to the utility of "Stay Laws" as they effect debtor and creditor; and asks us to give, in the JOURNAL, a statement of "the fruits, advantages and disadvantages" of the Stay Law of this State. We are young, unexperienced in commercial practice, and whatever may have been our proneness to be debtor, we have never had sufficient opportunity as creditor to observe the workings of any commercial laws sufficient to attempt to satisfy the request of our correspondent. But inasmuch as one of the articles in question refers directly to this State, we will attempt an opinion of the matter. To commence with, we give an extract from the communication, not having room for all of it:

"In Wisconsin, a sale of real estate gives the debtor twenty-seven months to redeem—time enough to wear out a good farm and slope with the effects. In Iowa, the shortest time in which an execution can be obtained is twelve months, and even then an affidavit from the debtor that he is not ready for trial gives him six months longer; then it takes several months to sell the land, and then a year is given to redeem. This Stay Law has proven a grievous curse to the State of Iowa. The time was when the Star of Empire moved towards the State of Iowa; but who now-a-days talks about buying land in Iowa; who now-a-days talks of investing money in Iowa for speculation?—nobody. In Minnesota the laws are still worse; and in Illinois, the most favored of any of the named States, we have entirely too much stay-law already for our own good. A shrewd wire-wrecker can delay judgment so that it takes twelve months before judgment can be obtained where only two terms of court are held per annum. Our friend in his suggestions refers us to Pennsylvania for an example. Pennsylvania passed a Stay Law, and it proved to her one of the worst laws that her legislators ever passed; it drove thousands of dollars out of the State that sought investment elsewhere, and threw a withering blight over the commercial advancement of the whole State. And here let me say, the moment that the Legislature of Illinois passes a Stay Law, that moment she opens wide the door for rascality."

It will be well enough for us to state here that the writer of the above extract is a real estate broker and collector in Bloomington.

We are disposed to demur to the sweeping assertion of this correspondent in regard to the Stay Law of Pennsylvania. We think that the debtor is equally entitled to protection by law against the creditor's haste as the creditor is against the debtor's delays. We think the protection given by the laws of this State is mutual, as it should be. In fact, if there is any advantage, it belongs to the creditor, for these reasons:

1.—The debtor must give good security for the amount of the debt, interest and costs, in order to obtain a stay of execution; thus conferring upon the creditor the power to secure such bail as will insure him the debt at the expiration of the Stay.

2.—There can be no Stay of execution on the part-price; thus placing all debts within the reach of the creditor at the expiration of twelve months.

The debtor has thirty days from the rendition of judgment in which to make up his mind to "take the stay," but those thirty days are computed in the time for which the stay is allowed.

The business men of this county, so far as our observation goes, in cases of small debts prefer judgments with the stay of execution conceded rather than with it waived. They assume that they secure more of their claims by allowing the legal stay than by waiving it—inasmuch as the bail-bond must be entirely satisfactory to the creditor.

There may be truth in the assertion that the Stay Law of this State has driven away capital; but we are inclined to think that it was rather the result of misinterpretation of the law than of the real effect of the law. We think, also, that the *Pantagraph's* correspondent is really more scared than hurt by the Stay Law—that he imagines a fearful ghost, when it is really his own shadow which he sees—visions of unpaid accounts he had undertaken to collect, disturb his rest.

We are free to confess that the Relief Law of last October is anything but an improvement on the former Stay Laws of this State; yet, it is in fact a God-send to both debtor and creditor in the present condition of finances. None but professional collectors can reasonably object to its advantages.

But as we are not "learned in the law,"

we will not pursue this matter further at present, except to give a brief extract from the other communication referred to. The writer takes the ground that the citizens of Bloomington should make a mutual relief law of their own, and says:

"In order to bring about this result there must be a concert of action. Let the people meet together, debtor and creditor, and adopt some feasible plan of adjustment. There is no doubt but what public opinion, clearly and emphatically expressed, would do much toward restoring confidence as well as stay a system of wholesale suing, already commenced, and which is certain to be greatly augmented during the next twelve months, unless something is done to stay its progress. I would suggest that a general mass meeting be held at the Court House in Bloomington."

We think the plan is a good one—much more feasible than that pursued in this State last year, and which resulted in the present Relief Law. There is now great need of some mutual arrangement between the debtor and creditor, not only in the West, but here in the East. Times are much harder now than they were in October, 1857, and the advantages of Stay Laws will be more than ever apparent both to the debtor and the creditor. It is not saying too much, that "hard times" are likely to last two or three years yet.

Letter from Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Aug. 23, 1858.

THOMAS CHASE: Dear Sir—I am constantly reminded of the promise I made to you, by the familiar countenance and the pretty regular reception of the POTTER JOURNAL. Every week for the last two months I resolved to write; but human nature is more irresolute in this hot and burning region than on the airy heights of the Alleghenies. Then, again, nothing really worth mentioning had come under my observation. One way and another I managed to excuse my negligence, until here I am near the first of Sept., and not a line sent directly or indirectly to a paper I formerly cherished, as I do now, as a real friend. New associations, new scenes and new everything that constitutes the external surroundings of a man, are generally well calculated to crowd out of the mind the most vivid impressions of the past—to efface, as it were, the experience that has been burnt there by "bitter ordeals." In a stirring age like ours, where Science with the lever of Archimedes is rolling forward one event of startling magnitude after another in quick succession, and Genius is continually dazzling our vision with the splendor of its creations; it becomes sacrifice to venerate the Past. But I never can do less than associate the rugged hills of Old Potter, with the virtue of her citizens. Very truly yours,
WM. PERRY.

Minutes, Constitution and By-Laws of the Coudersport Brass Band Association.

Friday, August 8th. Association met in the Court House.

Present, Messrs. H. Young, Chase, Canfield, Stebbins, J. S. Mann, H. J. Olmsted, A. G. Olmsted, Kelly, Heigerson, Schwoemaker, Taggart, Hamilton, Cushing and Hart, J. S. Mann in the Chair, and J. M. Hamilton Secretary.

Minutes of preceding meetings read and approved.

On call of several members the Constitution and By-Laws were read by Secretary, as follows:

Preamble.
We, the undersigned citizens of the Borough of Coudersport, in order to secure the benefits and conveniences of organized musical entertainment of local origin, do subscribe to the following Constitution and By-Laws for the organization and government of an Association hereby established for that purpose.

Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—Name.
This Association shall be known as the "COUDERSPORT BRASS BAND ASSOCIATION."

ARTICLE II.—Certificate of Stock.
Sec. 1. The Capital Stock of this Association shall consist of Fifty Shares of Five Dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same to One Hundred Shares by the vote of two-thirds of the Stockholders present at an annual meeting or special meeting called for that purpose.

Sec. 2. Certificates of Stock shall be issued by the Treasurer on receipt of Five Dollars for each share, and shall be entered on a book kept by him for that purpose, with corresponding number and date, and must be endorsed by the President and attested by the Secretary.

Sec. 3. Certificates of the Stock shall be transferable only on the Books of the Association; said transfer being certified by the Treasurer or Secretary on said books as well as upon each certificate.

ARTICLE III.—Officers, &c.
Sec. 1. The Executive Officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer and five Directors.

Sec. 2. The Officers shall be elected annually, by ballot, on the first Friday in August, and the persons having a majority of the votes present shall be declared duly elected.

Sec. 3. Twenty votes shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, each share of the Stock entitling the holder thereof to one vote.

Sec. 4. The Association shall meet annually on the first Monday in August for the transaction of such business as may come before it; at such time and place as may be designated in the Notice given by the Secretary, and shall hold special meetings as provided in Article IV, Section 1.

ARTICLE IV.—Duties of Officers.
Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Association; enforce a due observance of the Constitution and By-Laws; exact a compliance with the established rules and usages of the Association hereinafter provided; examine and endorse all Certificates of Stock; and call Special Meet-

ings of the Stockholders whenever he may deem it necessary, or is requested by a majority of the Board of Directors, or upon the written application of ten Stockholders.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Vice President to render the President such assistance as he may require, and, in his absence, to perform his duties.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep correct minutes of all meetings of the Association; attest all Certificates of Stock issued by the Treasurer when the same shall have been endorsed by the President, as hereinbefore provided, and do all business pertaining to the office of Secretary of the Association by general usage.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Secretary to assist the Secretary; perform the duties of that Office in his absence and discharge, as aforesaid, the duties of the Secretary, and to conduct all his correspondence, subject to his authority.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to take charge of the funds, securities and vouchers of the Association; issue all Certificates of Stock in accordance with Article II, Section 2; and render a statement of his Account and Vouchers at the regular annual meeting of the Association, or whenever required by the President or Directors.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Directors, and they shall have full power, to transact all business pertaining to the object and welfare of this Association during the intervals of the annual meetings of the same, to which they shall make a full report of their proceedings for consideration and adoption or rejection; they shall organize themselves in the usual manner of Boards of Directors, for the transaction of their duties, within two weeks after their election; the Chairman of the Board having power to call a meeting of the Board whenever he may deem it necessary, and they shall have control of the instruments for distribution of competent and responsible persons for placing the same, who shall constitute the Board of whom they shall require suitable securities for the same, at their full value at the time of distribution, subject to delivery at their requirement, allowing for wear by legitimate use.

ARTICLE V.—Control of Instruments.

Sec. 1. The Instruments shall be owned by the Association, and subject to its control.

By-Laws.

1.—The Association shall at all times, before preference of the services of the Band by giving at least two weeks notice to the Leader.

2.—The Band shall be organized by the Directors as soon as this Constitution is adopted, and they shall procure Instruments and an Instructor for the same, as soon as convenient.

3.—The Band shall have power to elect their own Leader, subject only to the requirements of this Constitution and By-Laws.

4.—The meetings of this Association shall be governed by the rules and usages of Parliamentary Bodies—subject to amendment to suit the laws of the Association.

On motion, Article III, Sec. 2, was amended, by striking out "Monday" and inserting "Friday."

On motion, proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year.

The Chair appointed T. S. Chase and H. Young tellers.

On 1st ballot, the Chair declared the following officers elected:

President—JOHN S. MANN.
Vice President—N. SCHWOEMAKER.
Secretary—J. M. HAMILTON.

Assistant Secretary—J. C. MASTED.
Treasurer—A. C. TAGGART.
Directors—H. J. OLMSTED, S. D. KELLY, ISAAC CANFIELD, J. M. JUDD, and a vote between S. P. Hart and P. A. Stebbins.

On 2d ballot, for Fifth Director, no election.

On motion, S. P. HART was unanimously declared elected as Director.

On motion, proceedings were ordered to be published in the POTTER JOURNAL.

On motion, adjourned.

J. M. HAMILTON, Secretary.

SEDUCTION AND MURDER.—The Indiana True Republican of the 19th inst. says:

"The citizens of the quiet little village of Knightstown were thrown into the most intense excitement on Friday evening by the discovery that Miss Ann Rugin, daughter of an respectable widow lady of that place, had been mysteriously murdered.

"On Tuesday evening the deceased was taken ill, and continued to grow worse until Friday, when she died while in a severe convulsion. On Saturday morning a post mortem examination was held, and it was ascertained that an abortion had been produced upon the body of the young girl by medicinal means.

"This sad occurrence is not without its moral. The murdered girl will rest in her honored grave; the poor old broken-hearted mother will bend under the great weight of the sorrow that has been thus cruelly thrust upon her aged heart, until she shrinks toward grave; but the seducer—who will require no blood at his hands? Who will wipe away the less friendly grasp? What young lady will decline 'the honors' of his company? What mother will forbid her daughters to associate with him? What circle will refuse him admission because of the stain of outraged innocence and murdered womanhood upon his hands? And yet this is society—the society of our daughters, sisters and wives more!"

"Since the perpetration of this dark act, we have seen the principal actor in it, in a company of respectable men, laughing gaily and talking lightly. This was the day after the burial, and there was no shrinking among those men, as though the plague were among them. And why should they shrink? His blood is upon his hands; but when you look his fine kid gloves will hide all that."

THE BETRAYER AND AVENGER.—We find the following item in a late number of the *Zetian*, published at Cleveland:

"One day last week, there passed down on the steamer Michigan a man who in irons another who had some three years since seduced his sister. The seducer was under promise to marry, and the wedding day was fixed, but the seducer ran away the day before. The brother of the injured woman started in pursuit, and caught him at Erie, but by some means the rascal escaped. The brother kept on his track and found him again, but again lost him. Month after month passed on and the resolute brother maddened about in pursuit, but could get no trace of the object of his search. A little while ago, however, he saw a paper published at Ripon, Wisconsin, in which the name of the seducer appeared as actor. Thither he went, armed with requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and arrested him—and now, after a pursuit of three years, has the victor of his sister's honor firmly in his grasp. The parties live in Pennsylvania, but what their names are we failed to learn."