

Miscellany

SWIMMING MATCH—A YOUNG LADY RESCUED BY A "PEEPING TOM."—That they mean a business as that of Peeping Tom may turn out happily, the following from the Pittsburg Dispatch proves:

"At Mardocksville, some young ladies had selected a shady nook and were enjoying a river bath, when two young fellows, strolling in the woods, heard an unusual splashing in the water, and following their ears, were amazed and—what we say it—delighted, on turning a sharp bend in the river, to behold the water nymphs floating in the rippling current, fairer than the naiads and more enchanting than syrens. Concealing themselves, one of the rascals wagered thirty dollars on the swimming powers of a flax-haired divinity against a small dark-eyed beauty—the two being the leaders of the party and the most expert swimmers. The wager was accepted. The two had arms cut for a long swim, a strong swim and a swim together, when the fair-haired one shrieked at a turtle; and terribly frightened sank under the surface.

"It was a struggle between gallantry and duty with the young man; but the one who had accepted the challenge leapt from his hiding place into the stream, and striking out boldly, succeeded in seizing the insensible and drowning girl and dragged her to the shore. Of course the remainder of the party had fled, but soon returned, took charge of the insensible form, and restored her to consciousness. In consideration of the service performed the young fellows were granted absolution. The heroic rescuer of the young lady, however, claimed the thirty dollars, on the score that his nymph had fairly won the match. If it is not counted up the young men purpose that the ladies shall try again."

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 1858;59.

The successful laying of the trans-Atlantic Telegraphic Cable marks a new era in the history of Human Progress. Henceforth, Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa lie within an hour's distance from our shores, and the battle which decides the fate of a kingdom, the capture of a Vienna or Gibraltar, the fall of a dynasty, the triumph of a usurpation, the birth of an heir to royalty, the death of a Nicholas or Wellington, in any country which touches the Mediterranean, the Euxine, the Black Sea or the German Ocean, will be published in New-York the next morning, if not on the very day of its occurrence. In a moment, as it were, we have been thrown into the immediate intellectual neighborhood of the whole civilized and a large portion of the semi-barbarous world. The rise and fall of stocks in London or Paris will henceforth be reported from day to day in the journals of our sea-board cities. The boldest operators in Wall-street will refuse to buy or sell until they have read the quotations of that day's business on the Royal Exchange and at the Bourse, whose transactions will have closed an hour or so before ours can begin. A revolution in Paris, an important vote in Parliament, an insurrection in Italy, a fire in Constantinople, will be discussed around the breakfast-tables of New-York a few hours after its occurrence. A mighty though silent transformation in the conditions of human existence has just been effected by the little wire stretching across the ocean's bed from the coast of Ireland to that of British America, and one inimitable result of this must be an unexampled community of feeling and interest among the nations of Christendom, and a consequent desire for a more intimate acquaintance with each other's doings through the medium of the Newspaper Press. It seems hardly possible that thousands should not henceforth regularly read their own journals, who have hitherto been content with an occasional glance at those taken by their neighbors; while many who have been content with a Weekly issue, will now require a Semi-Weekly or Daily. In short, Intelligence, always a vital element of growth in wisdom, success in business, or enjoyment in life, has now become indispensable to all.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, now more than seventeen years old, which was the first journal in the world that appeared regularly on an imperial eight-page sheet at so low a price as two cents, and which has attained the unparalleled aggregate of more than 200,000 subscriptions, respectfully solicits its share of new patronage, which the Metropolitan Press is henceforth constrained, at a heavy weekly cost, to desert. It asks especially the patronage and active favor of REPUBLICANS—of those who hate all forms of oppression and desire that every rational being shall be free to employ his faculties in such an honest manner as he shall deem best—of those who would extend Liberty and limit Slavery—but it further appeals likewise to all who look and labor for the return of National thrift, prosperity, through the Protection of American Industry by wisely discriminating duties on Imports—all who favor National Progress through internal development and melioration rather than by external aggression and extortion—all who would rather have the National resources devoted to the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific than to the purchase or conquest of Mexico, Nicaragua or Cuba—all who would retrace radically our present inordinate Federal expenditures by abolishing or reducing the Army and Navy, and expending the money thus saved to

works of beneficence which will endure to bless our children—all who profoundly realize that "Bourgeoisness exalteth a nation," and that no real advantage can ever accrue to any person or community from acquisitions or successes achieved by means which contravene the laws of Eternal Right. The free allotment of limited portions of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers thereon, and every hopeful plan intended to diminish the sum of human misery from dearth of employment or inadequate recompense—every scheme especially that seeks to help the unfortunate by enabling and teaching them to help themselves—must command our earnest sympathy and cooperation.

Within the present year, THE TRIBUNE has provided itself with a new and faster Press at a cost of \$30,000, whereby that some of our subscribers may receive their papers a mail earlier than they otherwise might do. With correspondents at the most important points throughout the civilized world, and a staff of writers chosen from the best in the country, we believe that even those who dislike the politics of our sheet concede to its frankness in avowing its convictions and ability in maintaining them. We appeal, then, to those who believe that an increased circulation of THE TRIBUNE would conduce to the political, intellectual and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase. As we employ no traveling solicitors of subscriptions, we ask our present patrons in every locality to speak to their neighbors and friends in our behalf; we shall gladly receive from any friend lists of those who would receive and read a specimen copy of one of our editions, and shall be particularly grateful to those who may send us such names from post-offices at which we have now no subscribers. Whatever additions may thus be made to our circulation shall be paralleled by increased efforts and expenditures to make our issue more valuable and useful than they have hitherto been.

THE TRIBUNE is printed on a large imperial sheet, folded in quarto form, and mailed to subscribers on the following TERMS: DAILY TRIBUNE, per annum \$6 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, " " 3 One Copy, one year 5 Two Copies, one year 11 25 Five Copies, one year 20 Ten Copies, to one address, at the rate of \$1 per annum 20 One Copy, one year 5 Three Copies, one year 11 25 Five Copies, one year 20 Ten Copies, one year 37 25 Twenty Copies, to one address, at the rate of \$1 25 each 24 Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy. Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to HURACE GREELEY & Co., Tribune buildings, Nassau-st., New-York, New-York, Sept. 1858.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. An Anti-Slavery Candidate for Governor in Virginia. The subjoined card appears among the advertisements of a Richmond daily paper. Mr. Abram, who proposes himself as candidate for Governor of Virginia, on the ground of his opposition to slavery, is doing what a few years since would have procured him the honor of a visit from the messengers of Judge Lynch, with a polite invitation either to leave the state or take a coat of tar and feathers. Of the candidate himself we only know what appears in his card, but a note from him, addressed to us, affirms that he is sure of receiving a vote "which will astonish everybody but himself." It is apparent from this that somebody is to be astonished at the result—either Mr. Abram or the public—and we need not say that we hope it will be the public.

With regard to the method by which Mr. Abram proposes to abolish Slavery in Virginia, it will be early enough to discuss it when it is brought before Congress by the representatives of the slave states; but in the meantime, without saying anything in its favor, we may observe that it is certainly quite as legitimate an appropriation of the public lands as a score of others for which members of Congress are found voting every session:— "To the People of Virginia!—I hereby proclaim myself a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Virginia, and shall, with whatever ability I possess, the wisdom of securing one hundred millions of acres of the public land, the money accruing therefrom to be applied to the gradual extinction of slavery, by purchasing the young slaves and their migration beyond the United States. Had Virginia applied the hundred millions of acres that she gave to the United States in 1787, to this purpose, the banks of her majestic rivers would now be teeming with a thrifty white population, and strewn with cities, villages and cottages. She would, among all the states of the federal Union, have been first in agriculture, first in commerce and first in manufactures. Give me but a fair field to combat my rivals—I ask no other favors—and the triumph will be mine. "Your servant, ever faithful and true, "HENRY ABRAM."

GENERAL BURNETTE VS. CALBORN.—Just before "candle-box Jack" went out of office he sought to "turn a penny," as we have informed our readers, by bringing all sorts of contracts. Mr. Barnett, Calborn's successor, has put a stop to all this speculation by notifying the contractors that their engagements with the illustrious "President of the Lecompton Convention" would not be recognized. This notification has caused considerable excitement, and the various contractors are in high dudgeon thereat. Some of them privately declare that they paid Calborn, and now, not a little "Etty here" for allowing them their contracts, and moreover,

they do threaten to expose "Prince Jack," provided he does not return to them his ill-gotten gains. General Barnett is determined on wiping out every stain of Calhounism in the Surveyor General's Department, and is endeavoring to render the office worthy the people's confidence.—Leavenworth (Kansas) Times.

The Potter Journal.

CONDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Morning, Sept. 16, 1858. I. 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 CONGRESS, JAMES T. HALE, of Centre.

For Member of Assembly, LEWIS MANN, of Condersport, L. P. WILLISTON, of Wellsboro. (Subject to decision of the Conference.) For County Treasurer, ELI REES, of Condersport. 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.

Read the Prospectus of the N. Y. Tribune in another column. It is eminently the foremost journal published in the Union.

The election in Vermont last week resulted in a majority of over 14,000 for the Republican ticket—a gain of nearly 2,000—and a two-thirds or three-fourths majority the same way in the Legislature, which is also a large gain. A good omen for the October elections, we think.

A. J. Monroe, of Knoxville, Tioga Co., announces himself as an independent candidate for Assembly, in opposition to Mr. Williston. He runs under the special auspices of the Lecomptonites. He should have company—therefore we propose that the Lecomptonites of this county nominate N. L. Dike, Esq., of this place, who ran (so far behind) last year.

John W. Forney, in his speech at West Chester, N. Y., last week, assured his hearers that Pennsylvania would give FORTY THOUSAND ANTI-LECOMPTON MAJORITY. Col. Forney is pretty good in political calculations, and doubtless forethinks the will and wishes of those Anti-Lecomptonites still calling themselves Democrats.

The Lyeoning Gazette of last week publishes the proceedings of the Administration Congressional Conference, but does not give a single word of editorial reference to it. This is cold treatment from a paper that desired to ignore the Kansas issue a few months since.—We believe the Gazette is so severely stricken with the Kansas rust that it will not yield any encouragement to the man who so recently "reaped a whirlwind" from its columns. Perhaps the Gazette desires to punish the recent refusal of the Administration Convention of Franklin county to recognize the gubernatorial services of Gov. Pecker.

We have received the first No. of the Central Press, an independent paper started at Bellefonte, by Wien Forney and J. G. Kartz, out of the effects of the Democratic Whig. Wien Forney, the editor, is well known by his former connection with editorial life, as well as in political circles. We advise you to forego the attempt of an independent paper—as "the thing can't be did"—the merest word of favor to one party will condemn you beyond the remotest hope of independence. You will show yourself to best advantage either in a neutral or committed position. To you and Mr. Kartz, your business partner, we extend a hearty wish for success.

Clerical irregularities would seem to be in high favor with the Puritans' liberal descendants in Boston. As evidence of this fact, we note the re-appointment, or rather the re-establishment of the Rev. Mr. Kalkoff as Pastor of Tremont Temple, from which he has not more than a fortnight since abdicated in conse-

quence of his covetous-ambition or amorous-covetousness having become so notorious as to be made the subject of a legal investigation. We very much doubt the quality of a religion which permits a man under such circumstances, to doff and den again the clerical robes in less than a twelve-month. Much more do we doubt the morality of a religious society which permits the return of such a one to preach to them. Verily, the ways of this world are singular.

The Republicans of the XXVth Congressional District have not yet succeeded in making a nomination, as will be seen by the following extract from the Erie Constitution:

"This (Thursday) morning the name of Gen. Dick was withdrawn by the Crawford Conferees, and they proposed that Hon. John H. Walker should be nominated. The Erie Conferees refused to recede from Mr. Babbitt, and after between 20 and 30 ballots during which the vote stood steadily, Walker 5—Babbitt 5—the Convention adjourned without nominating, and the Crawford Conferees gave notice that they would refer the question back to the people or to the Convention which appointed them.

"They asked the Erie Conferees to do likewise and allow the people of Erie County to decide as to future action, but this proposition was rejected, and Mr. Babbitt's friends thus obstinately declined to trust the people to settle the question."

We would call attention to an article on our last page in regard to the victims of the Slaver Echo. It is written by a Southern man and published in a Southern paper, and is undoubtedly arrayed in its most favorable colors.

The closing sentence of the article is a queer one to write after the labor that has gone before it. We would ask "A Charlestonian" if he is not in a great measure guilty, in common with every Slave-holder, of the effect of those "tempting gains" to which he so politely alludes? Could he not wield a powerful influence, by example and in other ways, to remove the temptings of those gains? No, indeed! "Niggers" are too convenient and valuable in South Carolina for that. His motto is "I'll preach and you may do the practice."

The Congressional Conference at Williamsport on the 7th inst., nominated the Hon. JAMES T. HALE, of Bellefonte, on the first ballot. The vote was, Hale, 11; Petriken, 7. We have not received the published proceedings of the Conference, though it is now more than a week since; but the conferees from this county, report that its action was entirely harmonious, and the nomination unanimously and heartily ratified.

Mr. Hale is one of the strongest men in the State, and will obly and efficiently represent this district if elected. No man could have been selected who is better versed in its interests, or who can more correctly reflect the wishes of its constituents. In order that our readers may see that he is well known and well thought of outside of his district, we print the following:

"JAMES T. HALE, Esq., of Bellefonte, has been nominated for Congress, by the People's Conferees, in opposition to ALTON WHITE. Mr. White will find the Lecompton scum hard to carry. Mr. HALE is one of the best men in the State, and will be elected by a large majority."—Harrisburg Telegraph.

"There is the fairest prospect—with anything like an active and united campaign on the part of the opposition—to the election of Hale over White."—Lewistown Chronicle. We agree with our friend of the Chronicle, that the prospect of Judge Hale's election is good if the party friends in the district are active and united. There is but little time to act in now, and Republicans should go to work immediately and with that will and energy so requisite to insure success. There are only four weeks to work in.

Union is Strength. The unhappy difficulties existing in neighboring Congressional and Senatorial Districts, with regard to effecting Republican nominations, should be a warning to the party in this county and district to avoid that dangerous factionalism which our party is so susceptible of by the very nature of its organization. The Republican party united, is invincible, but divided, is weaker than the weakest. It may be asked why? We answer, because of the variety of its organic elements, and, therefore, of its susceptibility to the influence of primary factionalisms, as well as personal ambitions. This tendency more than all other causes is likely to produce the success of the Slave-power, not only at the current election, but in 1860. We have the utmost confidence in the integrity of the Republicans of Potter county, because we believe that a large majority of them are such from love of

principle only. Yet, we desire to remind our friends of the necessity of being on their guard against the cunning devices by which the enemy will endeavor to gain a new foothold in this county. The success of our candidate for Congress in this district, is in a great measure dependent upon the amount of his majority in this county. If the Republicans of any county in the district allow themselves to be divided by local issues, the success of our candidate is extremely doubtful; but the defection of even a few Republicans upon mere local issues may re-elect the traitorous Al. White. We regard it, therefore, the duty of every Republican in the county to stand by the whole ticket and vote it "rain or shine." The average majority this fall for the county and district tickets should be 750. We feel safe in promising this majority to Hon. James T. Hale, if the Republicans of Potter county work and vote zealously, and rebuke with the proper spirit the effort to create dissensions by the use of personal and irrelevant issues. Republicans of Potter, shall our promise be verified, and our district redeemed from Slavery? Remember that in union there is strength.

The Republican and American State Conventions at Syracuse N. Y., failed to unite on a ticket, and on the 11th inst. made separate nominations as follows:

The Republicans nominated for Governor, Edwin D. Morgan, of New York; Lieutenant-Governor, Robert Campbell, of Steuben; Canal Commissioner, Hiram Gardner, of Niagara; State Prison Inspector, Josiah K. Everest, of Clinton.

The Americans nominated for Governor, Lorenzo Burrows; Lieutenant-Governor, Nathaniel S. Benton; Canal Commissioner, Jas. B. Thompson, of Monroe; State Prison Inspector, Wm. A. Russell, of Washington.

This action of the Convention places four State tickets in the field,—the Republican, American, Abolition or Gerrit Smith, and the Lecompton. The result is now very doubtful, and in place of advancing any speculations of our own we give below extracts from the two leading Republican papers of the State, each of which advocated a different policy. The Tribune says:

"The attempt to combine the two parties represented at Syracuse in a united effort against the abhorred measures and the corrupt and faithless men of the Buchanan Democracy, appears to have failed. We regret this result, but are not surprised at it. A little more experience seems to be necessary to the masses or to the leaders of the two parties. A combination of them is inevitable, but the time for it has not yet arrived. But though the anticipated cooperation has thus been prevented so far as the State ticket is concerned, we trust it may yet be found practicable in the Congressional Districts, especially where the two parties acting separately are sure to be beaten by the common foe."

The Evening Post views the matter differently:—"The deliberations of the convention were marked throughout by a determination to interpose no obstacles to an honorable union, for this election at least, of all who are animated by a common hostility to the Slavery Propaganda, and to the system of violence, fraud and profligacy by which it thrives. As an earnest of their sincerity in this matter, they took the initiative in appointing a committee to confer with a Convention of American men sitting at Syracuse, to ascertain whether there was anything which the Republican Convention could consistently do to render their cooperation against the common enemy more easy or pleasant. A day wasted in deliberations of this kind was enough to satisfy the Republicans that the American Convention was in the hands of men who had personal ends to serve, to which the interests of the public and of the American party were quite subordinate. As soon as this became apparent, the Republican Convention took an appeal from the American Convention to their constituents, by adopting such resolutions and selecting such candidates as no American, who sympathizes with any of the patriotic purposes for which the Republican party was organized, could hesitate to approve of. Nor do we doubt that the appeal will be fully sustained."

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, to be held at Pittsburg, commencing on Tuesday, Sept. 22nd, and to continue until Friday, October 1st, inclusive. The most liberal arrangements have been made by the managers of the Society to render this the greatest exhibition of the Agricultural and industrial products of our State which has yet been given. The grounds are very conveniently arranged for the accommodation of stock and implements; the various Railroads have agreed to carry gratis all articles intended for exhibition; the premium list is liberal and comprehensive. The Secretary of the State Society, Judge A. O. Heister, of Harrisburg, writes to us as follows, in regard to the prospect for an encouraging exhibition:—"Since the List of Premiums was pub-

lished and circulated, I received a communication from that most enterprising farmer and stock breeder, John S. Cox, of Fayette county, furnishing me a list of his herd of cattle, twenty in number, to which he will require stalls; also, a list of his sheep for which he will require sixteen pens, and of his swine, for which he will need five pens. In the same communication he offers an additional sweep-stake premium to those of the published list—entry free \$10—which I take this method of making known.

"For the largest and best display of thorough-bred cattle, sheep, &c., owned and held as farm stock, by the exhibitors other than a dairyman, combining the best properties with regard to feeding, milking, wool-growing, &c. 1st premium, \$100, 2d premium, \$15. 2d Merino Buck, to be furnished by J. S. Goe, free to the Society."

"The Executive Committee, previous to the Exhibition, will announce to judges on this premium, its class, and other necessary information for competition, and make it known as soon as possible through the press. Recently I received letters from three gentlemen in Ohio, who intend to become exhibitors; one from a gentleman in Virginia, and one from a gentleman from Philadelphia county, who intends bringing on his herd of cattle. All this looks encouraging for a good exhibition. A. O. H."

FRUIT CULTURE: or, a Guide to the Cultivation and Management of Fruit Trees, with Descriptions of Fruits, and a variety of useful Miscellaneous Household Receipts, &c. Illustrated. By Thos. Gregg, New-York. Fowler and Wells, publishers. Price, by mail, paper, 30 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

Fruit culture has but just begun to receive the attention it deserves, and we gladly welcome this work, as the matter it contains is well calculated to aid and instruct, and consequently benefit, the fruit-grower. Every person who has a tree, or ground enough for one to grow, should read it. To be successful in fruit culture, as in anything else, you must know how to do it; and this book gives much information one can not well do without. The price is so small that any one can afford it. There is no doubt but that some fruits can be made profitable if judiciously cultivated.

An Inquiry.

MR. EDITOR: If you will have the kindness to allow me, I will make a query through the columns of your paper. I wish to know what has become of the "Book Committee." I was much interested in the partial effort made at the Teachers' Association at Oswayo; and I mistake not, we were then promised publication of the report then made, and also the report on some other business in a short time. Now it seems to me a pretty long "short time" has elapsed, and as yet no report appears. Has the committee become discouraged? I am too much confident in the perseverance of that committee to believe that their perseverance is unequal to the task required of them. Have they done many meritorious works that a selection is impossible, or are there does that they are willing to recommend? We hope that whatever difficulties may have presented themselves will soon be surmounted, and the report completed; as they are some indications that the efforts of those who are engaged in the work of establishing a uniformity of text-books, will be rewarded by the adoption of a text-book, and our schools rid of the great evil growing evil. Will the committee be so kind to know their whereabouts, and oblige. A. D. BARNES, D. Director.

Sept. 6th, 1858.

Special Notices.

PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES. Are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is unable to cast off the impurities so impure blood. How many young men and women see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soap and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and never be practiced by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions as above, have them cured by external applications. The medicine will drive the impurities out of the system, and the child will be free from the disease. There is no mother or father who has children afflicted with such eruptions, who does not desire to see them cured. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, and during a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Resolutions.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned would announce himself as an American and Republican Candidate for the office of County Treasurer. SAMUEL WALKER, Condersport, Sept. 7, 1858.

Assembly—Anti-Lecompton.

To the Electors of the Representative Assembly of the County of Tioga and Seneca:—I am a Candidate for the office of County Treasurer in the next General Assembly. I am confident that my constituents may be satisfied that to the best of my ability, I will be represented upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and especially that the People of the County, and especially that the People of the Territories, including Kansas, have the same right to retain the enjoyment of their property upon their own terms, as the People of this State. I have no objection to my name being placed on the list of candidates for the office of County Treasurer, and I have no objection to my name being placed on the list of candidates for the office of County Treasurer, and I have no objection to my name being placed on the list of candidates for the office of County Treasurer. J. M. KILBURN, Pitts, Potter Co., Pa., June 24, 1858.