

COLETSPORT, PA., Thursday Morning, April 14, 1859.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

STATE CONVENTION.

Citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties of this Commonwealth attached to the People's party, and all others who are opposed to the unwise and extravagant measures of the National Administration, are requested to send delegates, equal in number to their representation in the General Assembly, to a Convention to be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 8th of June, 1859.

The Fry Divorce case was killed in the Assembly of this State last Saturday by a vote of 72 to 8.

We regret to learn that Mr. Mann, our able and faithful Representative in Harrisburg, is lying very sick there. He has not been able to occupy his seat in the House for nearly two weeks. His wife started to Harrisburg last Friday, having received intelligence of his illness from previous evening. Our last account from him was that he was getting better.

We herewith publish the Call of the Republican State Central Committee for a Convention at Harrisburg, on the 8th of June next. We would respectfully suggest to the Committee that they have no reason to be ashamed to call our party by its right name, "The Republican Party," as they have hitherto.

The New York Evening Post has recently been enlarged four columns, to accommodate its advertising patrons without infringing upon the rights of its readers, which we regard as a strong evidence of its popularity among commercial men. It is one of the ablest Republican papers in the Union, and was never better supported and appreciated than now. It was established in 1801.

We have been favored with two numbers of the State Sentinel, the new anti-Buchanan paper started at Harrisburg under the auspices of Gov. Packer and suitors. It is a bold and fearless advocate of the position of the Anti-Leocompton democracy of this State; and is ably and courteously edited by Charles D. Hineine, Esq. It well deserves the support of its faction, who are largely in the majority in this State. We respectfully solicit a regular exchange.

The Sipkas trial at Washington, is progressing. A jury was chosen out of a total panel of 180 men. The prosecution rested their case Friday evening, and the case for the defence was opened by Mr. Graham in a lengthy but somewhat effective speech, on Saturday morning, which was listened to with marked attention by the judges, jury, counsel, press, and the audience. Sickles seems to be suffering from anxiety, at least newspaper correspondents say so.

Senator Cameron has sent us a copy of his speech on the "Reissue of Treasury Notes." It is an able speech and embraces considerable statistical information of value, in comparison of the relative influence of Free and Slave labor upon our national welfare. Senators Simonds, Chandler, Douglas and Benjamin have also sent us copies of their speeches on various subjects. Hon. S. A. Purviance, of the H. R., sends us a copy of his speech on the Tariff.

In State Senate last Thursday Mr. Goodfield called up House bill No. 1082, relative to a State Road in Potter and McLean counties, which had been reported on negatively by the Committee by mistake, and it was passed finally.

The House on the previous Monday passed by a vote of 34 to 20, an Act giving justices of the peace power, with a jury of six, to hear and finally determine charges for crimes of a certain character, &c., in the counties of Crawford, Washington, Erie, Clearfield, Bradford, Wayne, Green, Lawrence, Tioga, Potter, Seneca, Westmoreland, Cambria, Bucks, Fayette and Carbon. The bill will no doubt become a law.

To-day (Thursday) is fixed for the final adjournment of the Legislature—a body which we regret to say has done scarcely any law-making of a general character, and which seems to have met for the purpose of settling disputes, differences and jealousies between private individuals and corporations. Our members, we are glad to say in good earnest, have been faithful and attentive to the wishes and interests of their constituents, and zealous in their efforts to attract the body to a respectful consideration of the general welfare.

SHAMMAH IN PURSUIT OF FREEDOM: The Branded Hand: An Outside View of American Institutions, and the Manners and Customs of the American People. 600 pp. large 12mo., cloth, price, \$1.25, postpaid. Messrs. Thatcher & Hutchinson, 523 Broadway, New York, the enterprising publishers, have favored us with a copy of the above excellent anti-slavery book, and, after reading a few chapters, we are sure it is from the glowing and fruitful pen of Mrs. L. Maria Child, of Chester county. It will deservedly take first rank in anti-slavery literature. We have permission from the publishers, and have selected one of its best chapters for the first page of the Journal, soon. The book "hits" every form of American social inconsistency, whether connected with Slavery or not. It ought to be read by every family in the Union; but we trust, for the sake of those of our people who are true to the great principle of Human Liberty as our forefathers interpreted it, that "Shammah" as a book, will not travel much among the tyrannized people of the Old World.

The Victories of Last Week.

Connecticut, next to Pennsylvania the stronghold of the Administration, like her has played her name upon the honored roll of redeemed common-weals. Like her, she has rejected, spurned the Washington inquisition, and pronounced her allegiance to the principle of an untrammelled ballot-box. Like ours, her people are no longer susceptible of being duped by the specious promises of pro-slavery hirelings. But more than like Pennsylvania, she will go into the next Congress a unit and a tower of strength for glorious Freedom! More than like her, she has but one representative in the national administration, and he a poor, imbecile, politically-bankrupt department Secretary, whose prestige it was thought would keep the land of blue-laws under the heel of party tyranny—a hope, a command, rejected by 2000 majority a week ago last Monday. More than like the Key-Stone State, she has a Republican State administration, and a Republican legislature with a proportionately larger joint ballot and a working majority in either branch. But unlike all other States in the Free North—unlike all New England else—she is the last to behold the error of her faith and be converted to the new life, and this very fact gives her redemption a double influence in the Scale of Right. The last to rebuke the wrong, she will be the first to adhere to the right. To this hope, truth and justice will alike heartily respond, Amen.

Rhode Island elects a Republican Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General, together with a Republican majority in the Legislature. This was expected, and elicits no very great surprise from us.

Michigan and Wisconsin, in the west, reaffirm their choice of 1853, and respond to Connecticut by 5000 and 12,000 majority, respectively, in their votes for State Judges; while in the municipal elections of their cities they are even more exuberant in their votes for Freedom.

St. Louis, the metropolis of Missouri and the slave-burdened West, and the destined centre of our Free Republic, re-iterates her emancipation sentiment of 1857 by re-electing O. D. FILLEY Mayor, by 2911 majority over Boyey, Adm. We will let the Missouri Democrat of the next day tell the story of the cause and effect.

We reassert the fact, that the election of O. D. Filley and his associates is the reaffirmation of the principles of freedom. This statement admits of no qualification, but nevertheless we will acknowledge the victory is that of principle rather than of party. The protest against the corruption of the County Court produced hundreds of ballots for the Free Democracy. The Americans, in large numbers, manfully broke off the wiles of partisan association, and "voted their sentiments." Wisely and nobly they ignored the remote issues in the presence of the immediate ones. Once they were waked. Following the standard which had passed into the hands of incompetent or treacherous leaders, they found themselves, toward the close of the first Monday in August, far away from the strife; and they awoke next day to learn that the Slavery oligarchy had captured the one great fortress of free speech and free thought, which towers from slave soil. The repetition of the error were impossible to brave men and patriots, accordingly they redeemed themselves yesterday, with a spirit and generosity which can never fail to be remembered. We are proud to think it will be no temporary alliance. We regard it as the pledge of future harmony and cooperation, and as the guaranty that the two great branches of the Opposition will combine in purpose and numbers to arrest the Federal Government in 1860 from the contemptible and vicious regime of the National Democracy. The promise is not less gratifying to us than the performance; just closed; for it imports a wise tolerance and large liberality among various classes and diverse opinions for the common good; and furthermore it assures us of a revolution in national affairs. All nationalities participated in the victory of yesterday. Henceforward let us recognize an inviolable fraternity, until the high places of the nation are purged of Pro-Slavery Democracy. The tide is rolled back for ever from the frontiers of this

State. Last Summer, the Leitch, and his niggerian almost closed above our heads. Friends at home desponded, and friends abroad despaired. We showed, by incontrovertible proof, that the result of that election was not a fact but a fraud; but yet we are experienced how hard it is to reassure a dispirited host. The event of yesterday shines like a fixed star through the clouds and mists. The city of St. Louis belongs no more to the Pro-Slavery faction than the rock and fortress of Gibraltar to Spaniards. Never can the principles of Free Soil, Free Speech and Free Labor be dislodged from the right bank of the Mississippi!

Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio, each elect Republican municipal officers. So also, does Springfield, the capital of Illinois; and Chicago, the metropolis of the northwest, elects Republican municipal officers by an average majority of 2,000. Keokuk, Iowa, elects a Republican Mayor by 180 majority, and a majority of Republican Councilmen.

All together, the Republican victories of April, 1859 are without a parallel in the past, and give a glorious hope for the future.

Slavery in the Philadelphia Methodist Conference.

Unlike the East Baltimore, the Philadelphia Conference took up the question of Slavery in a practical form, discussed it calmly and intelligently. A committee was appointed to report on the duty of ministers emancipating their slaves. Their report, and a brief discussion of it, is thus reported by the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

"The Committee to whom we were referred the resolutions of Rev. Messrs. Hough and Barton, and the paper of Rev. W. W. Kenny regarding the manumission of slaves, submitted the following report: 'Whereas, the discipline requires that when any travelling preacher becomes an owner of a slave or slaves, by any means, he shall forfeit his ministerial character in our Church, unless he execute, if it be practicable, a legal emancipation of such slaves; conformably to the laws of the State in which he lives;

'And whereas, in some States, or at least in one State, the legal manumission of a woman does not affect her offspring born after the deed of manumission is executed, and before it takes effect;

'And whereas, in consequence of successive births, a travelling preacher may continue a slaveholder to the end of his life, notwithstanding he execute a deed of prospective manumission in behalf of each of his slaves;

'And whereas, it is the judgment of this Conference that the discipline which travelling preachers should so emancipate their slaves, when it is practicable, as to cease to be slaveholders; therefore,

'Resolved, 1st. That, in the judgment of this Conference, the offspring should go free with their mother.

'Resolved, 2d. That it is also the judgment of this Conference that the deed of manumission should not fix a later period for females than the age of twenty-one, nor a later period for males than the age of twenty-five.

The time was extended in order to allow the discussion of this Report. The question of manumission was thoroughly debated, in all its technical and ambiguous bearings, by the Rev. Dr. Cooper, the Rev. J. M. McCarter, and others. The former gentleman objected to the resolutions, because, in his opinion, they would bring the Conference into conflict with the public law of our slaveholding territory, and that they would therefore do harm to the interests of freedom, by exciting public sentiment against the body. Dr. Cooper also held that action on the Report should be deferred until the General Conference, which will meet in May, 1860, an Annual Conference not being competent to make a rule of conduct, and subject its members to judicial responsibility under it. Mr. McCarter, in a most stirring and effective speech, urged the vast importance of now, at once, unbinding the fetters of all the slaves in the possession of Methodist preachers, and of not consigning them to twenty-one years more of bondage, at the expiration of which time they may be out of the power of civil law to release them. The Rev. P. Coombe challenged Mr. McCarter to state a single instance in which any Conference had obliged a slaveholding minister to manumit his slaves at once. It was of no use to talk of a new or individual construction of the law. The established usages of the Church cannot be displaced or done away with. The difficulty is, said Mr. Coombe, that we make laws for the State as well as the Church. The Conference should be exceedingly careful not to take any steps that might bring them into conflict with the civil Government. The Conference here adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening. It is anticipated that the Appointment of Preachers will be read to-night, and that the final adjournment of Conference will then take place. The session has been an unusual protracted one, and has abounded in interest and usefulness. The next day's report is as follows: The Slavery Committee's Report was again taken up, and the question embraced in the second resolution, of the time of the manumission of the slaves owned by travelling preachers of the Methodist Church, provoked a long and animated debate, which was participated in by the

Rev. Messrs. Kenny, Cooper, Barton, Colclazer, McCarter and others. The time of manumission was finally fixed at the age of 21 for both male and female slaves. The report was then adopted.

The New Jersey Conference.

Among the proceedings of the recent M. E. Conference in New Jersey, we find the following paragraph by which it will be seen that the gentlemen composing that Conference did not treat the subject so cavalierly as the East Baltimore Conference at Williamsport. We publish it more to show the difference of opinion as to the merits of the question in a nominally free State, and in a geographical slave State which is yet in some degree practically a slave-holding community. We commend these four lines to the consideration of the Locomotive Gazette and other hunker presses that have applauded the recent servile action of the East Baltimore Conference, in refusing to consider a question of such importance to all:

"A communication was received from the Secretary of the Cincinnati Conference in regard to the subject of slavery, the consideration of which was deferred to the next Conference."

The N. J. Conference here, by this action, shows that they do not fear to discuss a leading moral and religious question, as did the doughfaces at Williamsport.

The Fugitive Slave Case.

About two weeks since Daniel Webster, a negro, was captured as an alleged fugitive slave, at Harrisburg, and carried off to Philadelphia for trial before Commissioner Longstreth; (son of Morris Longstreth, whilom Canal Commissioner and Democratic candidate for Governor against Wm. F. Johnston) the only U. S. Commissioner in the State who would issue the mandate for his arrest. The trial occupied 18 consecutive hours, and was listened to with deep interest by a large number of the citizens and ladies of Philadelphia. We give the following extracts from the reports of the trial:

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, April 5. The doings of yesterday afternoon and last evening, in the case of the alleged fugitive slave, Daniel Webster, of Danglefield, will be found reported on our first page. This morning the affair is the subject of general discussion, and much feeling is evinced. The most intense anxiety is felt as to the result, and the hearing this afternoon, which will probably be a trial, will be attended with a little excitement. The United States authorities have sworn in fifty special Deputy Marshals, who will be designated by a badge which is to be provided. They will be in attendance at the Court House at the time of the hearing, and if the alleged fugitive is remanded we presume that it will be the province of these men to execute the mandate of the Commissioner. There will also be a strong force of the city police on duty to preserve the peace; but they will not, of course, interfere in the matter except to preserve the peace of the city.

The confusion which took place yesterday morning, was much of it owing to bad management. In the first place, the hearing was arranged to be held at the private office of the Commissioner, an apartment of about 12 by 18 feet in dimensions. This room was densely packed before the arrival of the prisoner or the counsel engaged upon either side, and it was manifestly impossible to proceed with the examination under such circumstances. The Commissioner then despatched a messenger to secure the use of the United States Grand Jury room; in the basement of the Hall of the Philosophical Society, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, and his request being granted, an adjournment to that place was ordered. The room was put in readiness for the admission of the parties and the public, and before it could be cleared, an immense concourse of people had collected in and about the building. When the prisoner was brought to the door from the private office of the Commissioner, there was a good deal of pulling and fussing, which some persons say was an attempt at rescue, and the man was very unceremoniously hustled in doors. To add to the confusion, he could not be taken direct to the room where the hearing was to take place, and the shifting him from place to place was attended with disorder.

Finally the Commissioner, the prisoner, the counsel, and a large number of citizens were fixed in the room and everything was in readiness to proceed with the examination, when a new trouble arose. Some of the city authorities state that United States District Attorney James C. Vanduyke came to the door of the Grand Jury room, and said to the officers outside that the hearing should not progress at all in that room, and ordered it cleared. At all events, Marshal Yost did enter the room and ordered it cleared of all persons who were not directly concerned with the case. He was followed by District Attorney Vanduyke, who called out that the room should be cleared. Some of the city police followed Messrs. Yost and Vanduyke, but no person was removed from the room by force; the feeling among the audience in the matter being so decided as to be unmanageable. The counsel for the prisoner protested against the right of any power to remove the public from a Court of Justice which every law of the land

required, should be open to all, and the only effect of the interference of the officers named was to further aggravate public feeling.

Much complaint was also made of unnecessary harshness in arresting persons who were charged with being disorderly in the streets, during the evening hearings. The whole affair from the first step of bringing the man into the city, with his wrists in manacles, down to the latest phase of it, has been managed in such a manner as to excite and aggravate public feeling. Last evening, during the progress of the case, in the United States Court room, Mayor Henry presented himself at the door of the room to ask admission for a friend who was anxious to witness the proceedings. The U. S. officer, who had charge of the door shut it in the face of the his honor. This morning the officer apologized for his rudeness. The public excitement concerning this business will not be allayed until the case is finally settled.

THE DECISION.

From the N. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1859.—The Court House was crowded this afternoon to hear the decision of Commissioner Longstreth on the Fugitive Slave case. Crowds of whites and blacks were also gathered outside.

The Commissioner said his duty as an officer was a plain and simple one, laid down by law. He disapproved of all attempts of Counsel to appeal to private sympathies. At an early stage of the case he was satisfied that it was intended more as a show case, but he believed in the largest liberty of speech. After explaining his connection with the case before the arrest of the Fugitive, which was merely in accordance with law, he said there were three things to be proven by the claimant, to wit, debt of labor, the escape of the Slave and his identity. He reviewed the testimony on both sides, and believed that the two first points were satisfactorily proven. He disagreed with the counsel of the claimant on the matter of the time of the escape. It was material in this case and is evidence that the claimant says that the escape was made in November, 1854, while it was proven that Daniel was in Harrisburg at least in the Winter 1853 or the Spring of 1854. The power of attorney was also defective. In the point of the height of the negro there was a difference of three inches. He confessed he was not satisfied with the identity. The prisoner was discharged. The decision was greeted with immense applause. It was somewhat unexpected from the tenor of the opening remarks of the Commissioner. Daniel was carried on the shoulders of his friends through the streets and a large crowd. Intense excitement prevailing in the city. The Abolitionists propose a public celebration.

Last week we gave the official analysis by the Agricultural Bureau, of four varieties of corn. Below we give a communication in relation to the "King Philip" variety, (one of those analyzed by Dr. Jackson,) which will be read with interest by the farmers of this section, inasmuch as it gives the result of an experiment with it in a county having the same latitude, though of much rougher surface and harder climate than ours. We suggest that the "King Philip" corn is best adapted to the climate of this county, and hope that if the seed is not already introduced, it soon will be. The corn crop of this county is an important one, and should receive the earnest attention of our agricultural men.

From the Montrose Republican.

RHODE ISLAND PREMIUM OR IMPROVED KING PHILIP CORN. Messrs. Editors:—In reply to the inquiry of H. H. Mitchell, in the Republican, I will state that I procured a quart of the above named corn of T. B. Miner, of Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., and planted it the last week in May, 1858, on one-eighth of an acre, adjoining a field of Williams Corn, with which it did not mix either way. The whole field was manured and tilled alike. The yield of the Williams corn was fifty bushels (shelled corn) per acre; and the yield of the premium corn was at the rate of one hundred bushels per acre. Almost every ear of the King Philip corn weighed sixty-four pounds to the bushel. The field was planted three feet by three feet, and tilled both ways; once with the cultivator, and once with the plow; and during the latter part of August the blank stalks were taken out, and laid to the ows. It ripened well; but was one week later than the Williams corn, which was planted two days earlier. I am well pleased with it, and shall give it another trial, with better cultivation. Yours, &c. Leopold, Susq. Co., Pa. THOMAS WEST.

A Good Representative.

Among the members of the House of Representatives, whose course during this past winter we regard as eminently deserving of commendation, is "the gentleman from Tioga," Mr. WILLISTON. With ability of a high order, and several years legislative experience, he has discharged his duties in such a way as to gain new laurels for himself, and do honor to the intelligent constituency he so faithfully represents. He has not only been a reliable, consistent and zealous partisan (which is more than can be truly said of some Republicans in the House)—but he has been true to all the great interests of the Commonwealth, and acted with an eye single to her welfare and prosperity, and

the greatest good of the people. Keeping carefully aloof from all entangling alliances with the corrupt bidders and schemers whose pernicious influence is too often felt in the halls of legislation, Mr. WILLISTON has pursued an open, manly and honorable course, advocating the right and denouncing the wrong, establishing for himself a reputation for honesty and integrity which no man dare call in question. Of the various public measures originated and advocated by him, perhaps the Free Banking Bill, now under consideration, is among the most important; and should be succeeded in inaugurating a proper system of banking, upon the principle of his bill, it will be a consummation devoutly wished for by the people at large. In every respect, Mr. WILLISTON has done his whole duty to his constituents, to his party, and to the Commonwealth; and we have no doubt when he returns home after the termination of his labors here, the people of old Tioga will greet him with the well-earned plaudits: "Well done, good and faithful servant."—Harrisburg Telegraph.

GOOD IDEA.—The Legislature has passed an act prohibiting the license of any house for the sale of liquor within two miles of the Farmers' High School. —Tyone Star.

Would it not be a "good idea" to pass a law prohibiting the licensing of grocers within two miles of all our public schools? The pupils in these have just as much right to be protected from the influence of the scholars in the Farmers' High School. —Harrisburg Telegraph.

NOW IS THE TIME For the friends of the JOURNAL to begin to circulate it for the Campaign of 1860. WORK FOR OUR GREAT CAUSE. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "POTTER JOURNAL."

What the Press Say. "COSTAR'S" Remedies are invaluable remedies for clearing houses of all sorts of vermin. With all confidence we recommend them.—N. Y. Daily State Register.

"COSTAR'S" remedies for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c., are invaluable; we can speak from actual knowledge of their merits. DRUGGISTS and DEALERS should send their orders early, if they would secure a trade in them.—New York Journal.

"I shall write something about your Extremists, as I can do so with propriety. They are selling rapidly and are destroying all vermin.—Ed. Kansas, Fayette, Mo.

"Death to all Vermin." As Spring approaches, Asks and Roaches, From their holes come out, And Mice and Rats, In spite of Cats, Gaily skip about, Bro-Bugs bite You, in the night, As on the bed you slumber, While Insects crawl Thro' chamber and hall, In squads without number.

IT IS TRULY WONDERFUL WITH what certainty, Rats, Roaches, Mos. Moles, Ground Mice, Bed-bugs, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Insects on animals, in short every species of Vermin, are utterly destroyed and exterminated.

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator, "Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator, "Costar's" Electric Powder, for Insects. Supplied direct, by mail, to any address in the United States, as follows: On receipt of \$1.00, a box of the RAT, ROACH, &c. EXT.; On receipt of \$2.00, a box each of the RAT, ROACH, &c. EXT., and ELECTRIC POWDER, (sent postage paid), sufficient to destroy the vermin on any premises. Sold by DRUGGISTS and DEALERS every where.

"COSTAR'S" PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 20 BROADWAY, N. Y. P. S.—Circulars: terms, &c., sent by mail on application.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA "COSTAR'S" BRANCH DEPOT, Northeast corner Fifth and Arch Streets, PHILADELPHIA, And Wholesale Dealers generally.

Special Notices.

GIDDINESS HEADACHE, &c. These pains and disagreeable feelings are generally symptoms of some other complaint, such as dyspepsia, anæmia, and various others, all of which are caused by corrupt notions matter, clogging the various passages; hence, a stream or rush of blood to the head, and by the excitement a great pressure on the brain. Giddiness, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, and various other complaints are the result. It will be seen that all the painful and distressing maladies we feel their origin to the blood. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are acknowledged to be the only medicine that will thoroughly purify the blood. They enter the blood, and follow its stream of life on its journey through the system. They root out all fullness and impurity, and drive out every unhealthy obstruction. They should be taken every night in sufficient quantities to operate briskly, by commencing with five pills on going to bed, three the next night, five the next; if the symptoms are not removed, commence again with two pills and go up as before. Continue in like manner until the blood is thoroughly purified, and all the distress is entirely removed.

Obtain one of our FREE MANIFESTOS, and read the history of Dr. Morse's father, and how the medicine was introduced. BEWARE of a counterfeit of these PILLS, YELLOW WRAPPERS. All genuine are in BLUE WRAPPERS, with the signature of A. J. White & Co. 50¢ each box. Price 25¢ etc. Dr. Morse's Indian-Root Pills are sold by all Dealers in Medicines.