

Miscellany.

Resolutions of the People's State Convention.

Mr. Todd, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, viz:

Resolved, 1. That Executive intervention to prostrate the will of the people, Constitutionally expressed, either in the States or Territories, is a dangerous element of Federal power, and that its exercise by the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic, as well in elections as upon the representatives of the people, meets our decided disapprobation.

2. That we protest against the sectional and pro-slavery policy of the National Administration as at war with the rights of the people and subversive of the principles of our government.

3. That we denounce and will actively oppose all attempts to enact a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, believing the same to be utterly at war with the true purposes of our government and repugnant to the moral sense of the nation; and that we reaffirm our continued hostility to the extension of Slavery over the Territories of the Union.

4. That we regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave-trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind; that any action on the part of the Government or people conniving at or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the Government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and ex-ecration of all civilized and Christian people, and that the impaction of the National Administration in bringing the slave traders to justice, and its course in sending such as have been arrested to trial in places where acquittal was certain, subject it fairly to the charge of connivance at the practical reopening of that traffic.

5. That we hold the encouragement and protection of home production and American industry to be one of the first duties of our Government; and the failure to obtain such encouragement and protection from the last Congress, notwithstanding the professions of the President, convincing that the laboring masses of the Free States will look in vain for a tariff for the protection of the labor while the administration of the Government is in the hands of the party now in power; and that we believe the ad valorem system wholly inadequate to the protection we demand; and in lieu of it we are in favor of specific duties upon iron, coal, salt, and all such other products wholly the growth and manufacture of the United States.

6. That the reckless and profligate expenditure of the National Administration, causing a necessity for continued loans without any means provided for their payment, give evidence of a want of that ability and integrity which should characterize the Government of a free people, and unless checked will lead to a dishonor of the National credit.

7. That the passage of a just Home-stand bill, giving 160 acres of land to every citizen who will settle upon and improve the same, would be a measure fair in principle, sound in policy, and productive of great good to the people of the nation. And that we regard the defeat of Mr. Gray's bill in the Senate of the United States, by the party in power, as a direct blow at the laboring classes of the country, and as unworthy of the liberality of a great Government. And that kindred to this was the defeat by the same party, of the proposition bill which gave preference to actual settlers over land speculators.

8. That the purity and safety of the ballot-box must be preserved, and that all frauds upon the naturalization laws, which have been so much resorted to, to promote the success of the party we oppose, ought to be counteracted by wholesome and proper legislation.

9. That we approve of the enactment of proper laws to protect us from the introduction of foreign criminals in our midst; by retaining them at once to the places whence they have been shipped to our shores.

10. We cordially invite all men of all parties to join with us in earnest endeavor to restore the government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American institutions, transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired to those who may come after us.

11. That this Convention do most heartily approve of and endorse the course pursued by our able and distinguished Senator, the Hon. Simon Cameron, and that of our representatives in the popular branch of Congress who have zealously supported the protective policy, the home-stand bill, the just rights of actual settlers, and have steadfastly opposed the tyrannical policy of the National Administration in their attempts to force upon the people of Kansas a fraudulent Slave-Code Constitution in opposition to the known and expressed sentiments of the freemen of the Territory.

12. That we approve of the nomination of Mr. John M. Reen by the Republican Opposition party for the next Presidency. We decidedly prefer Senator Seward to any other man; but yet we could support Mr. Reen with zeal and activity. He is honest, able and patriotic, and therefore a suitable person for the place.—Erie Gazette.

We prefer Mr. Seward to any other candidate in the field, but we will heartily support any man who will stand by the declared principles of the Republican party. Mr. Seward stands there; hence our

Important to Endorsers.

At the last session of the Court of Appeals, at Utica, N. Y., a case was decided which is of much importance to the business community. A note was made by Hollister, endorsed by Tallman, and afterwards endorsed by Ballou, and was then transferred to, and became the property of Spencer. It was not paid at maturity, and the plaintiff instructed the notary to give the usual notice of protest to the second endorser, but to omit to serve such notice on the first endorser, by which omission the latter became discharged from liability. The second endorser refused to pay on the ground that he also was discharged by the omission to charge the preceding endorser, and on other grounds. But the Court held him liable, and gave judgment accordingly. Such a decision should be understood by those who write their names under those of other people. The points made on the trial can be gathered from the following notice of it.—The defendant became the second endorser of a promissory note, made for the purpose of taking up these notes of the same maker, (who was insolvent,) but endorsed by other parties, who had been charged by notice of non-payment—such notes being then held and owned by a bank which discounted them. The note was delivered for that purpose to the plaintiff, who was an endorser upon the protested notes, and who gave no present consideration for it. Held, That the obligation of the maker to pay the prior note was sufficient consideration as to him, and supported the undertaking of the defendant as an accommodation endorser. The holder, under such circumstances, can recover upon the note without having taken up the note held by the bank. The plaintiff, at the maturity of the note, directed a notary public to give notice of the non-payment to the defendant, and to omit giving notice to a prior endorser. Held, That evidence was inadmissible that such prior endorser would have been charged but for that direction. It belongs to each endorser to see for himself that prior endorser are charged, and the holder owes no duty to them in that respect.—Lloyd & Richnell's Reporter.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Wednesday evening of last week, a stranger stopped at the house of Adam Harman, living a few miles above town on the river, and inquired how far it was to Geer's tavern. They told him and after a careful survey of the room he left. The family retired and about 12 o'clock Mr. H. was awakened by a noise, and a light from a dark lantern in the room, in which he beheld three men. He raised the alarm and was immediately silenced by a severe blow over the head from a chisel with which it appears the burglars had raised the window and entered the house. His wife then awoke and they silenced her by a blow with the cane and threatened both if they did not keep still. Then they took all the money to be found, some \$20 and two guns and departed. The chisel was left, and also half of a shirt collar, torn off by Mr. H. in the scuffle when he was struck with the chisel. This is a most daring outrage and we are surprised that no effort was made to detect the rascals. Really, it does seem as though Hellam was just now let loose in this County.—Warren Mail, 11th.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA. Thursday Morning, June 23, 1859. T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. Republican State Ticket, 1859. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM H. KRIM, of Berks.

We had the pleasure, last Monday, of taking by the hand our friend Youso, of the Tioga Agitator. Hugh looks well, and says he has come to see his friends, get some rest, and thus improve his health. He is a faithful and energetic editor, and his paper has, as it ought to, a wide influence for Right and Truth.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the Boot & Shoe advertisement of Mr. George T. Warren, of Wellsville. We had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Warren last Saturday, and our brief visit with him impresses us that he is a gentleman well calculated to do a good business as a merchant, and wear well as a personal acquaintance. Those who know assure us that his boots and shoes wear well, too. He informed us that the entire boot and shoe trade at Wellsville amounts to about \$15,000, and that the entire "trade" of the place is estimated at upwards of \$200,000.

Stranger things have happened than would be the nomination of Hon. JOHN M. REEN by the Republican Opposition party for the next Presidency. We decidedly prefer Senator Seward to any other man; but yet we could support Mr. Reen with zeal and activity. He is honest, able and patriotic, and therefore a suitable person for the place.—Erie Gazette.

We prefer Mr. Seward to any other candidate in the field, but we will heartily support any man who will stand by the declared principles of the Republican party. Mr. Seward stands there; hence our

preference of him. Mr. Reed stands there, too, but not so emphatically as Mr. Seward.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.—As the time is approaching for holding County Conventions, and appointing delegates thereon, it may be well to fix upon a time and place for holding our Senatorial Convention in this district comprising Warren, McKean, Potter and Tioga Counties. We therefore introduce the subject by suggesting that it be held at Smethport, on Wednesday, the 10th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. What say our friends of the Tioga Agitator, Potter Journal and McKean Citizen?—Warren Mail.

The Tioga Agitator suggests Couderport as the best place, and Wednesday, August 31st as the best time. As the several County Conventions in the District will not have met before that time, we agree with the Agitator both as to time and place.

In another place we publish the platform recently adopted by the Pennsylvania People's State Convention, and we invite our readers to a careful and thoughtful perusal. As a whole they are much more worthy of the support of Republicans than the language of the "call" gave us reason to hope for. Of the candidates we have already given the opinion of those better acquainted with them than we are. We place their names at the head of our columns on the broad banner of living principles, and will give them our hearty support as such, believing that they are firm and unflinching advocates of those principles and their attributes. The united opposition press of the State, so far as we can observe, are earnestly and righteously committed to their support; and we have not a doubt of their triumphant election.

By the steamer Anglo-Saxon, which arrived off Father Point, N. B., on Saturday, we have the following important foreign news:

A great battle is reported to have occurred near Milan, in which the French claim a decisive victory, giving the loss of the Austrians at 20,000 *hans du combat*. The French loss is reported as high as 12,000 men. The Austrians had evacuated Milan.

The Queen of England had delivered her speech to Parliament. The document possesses no important points. A motion of want of confidence in the Ministry was pending in the House of Commons.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—In the Liverpool market prices of all descriptions of Breadstuffs were slightly lower, as compared with the rates quoted per Euro. The Provision market was dull.

AN OLD MAN'S REVENGE.—It is evident that Mr. Buchanan has a great deal of fight in him for those whom he regards as his enemies. Read the following late Washington letter:

"I forgot to say to you that while Gen. Bridgens, of Lock Haven, Clinton county, of your State, was in this city protesting against the appointment of Mr. Quigg as consul to Antwerp, he let out a fact which bears somewhat upon the future of Pennsylvania politics. After he had told Mr. Buchanan that the appointment alluded to was a most unfortunate one, the President responded by stating that he desired to be let alone—that he was now an old man, who would soon be out of office and forgotten; but that he, General Bridgens, would render him, J. B., an essential service, by helping to crush Gov. Packer—a point which the President earnestly declared he and his friends had fully determined upon—and that Bridgens started home resolved, after having had this programme submitted to him, to take off his coat and assist in putting down your Governor."

As long as old Buck has the public purse in his keeping, he can easily secure plenty of fighting men like this Lock Haven paper General.

On Whiskey Peddling.

We make the following extract from a private letter from a very much esteemed friend in this county, as he therein gives us liberty to do, upon which to found a brief and general review of the topic it suggests. "There is nothing else I can think of at present that would interest you, except, as a Temperance man, you will regret to hear that within the last six weeks at least three whiskey peddlers network, have passed down and up this stream (1). They are Wellsville men, and pass Couderport ostensibly as flour and feed peddlers, but in reality are rum-peddlers (2). Now, Chase, you know me well enough to know that I am by no means a tea-totaller (3); but I do hate to see men make a business of dispensing poison, surreptitiously, at prices yielding them 500 per cent. profit and yielding the state and county no revenue (4). If it was good liquor, it would be the best matter; but it is regular strike-nine, and kills at 40 rods (5). Why not license Glassmire to sell good liquors, or make those peddlers pay license for selling bad (6)? You can make this the text for a good rum-leader in your next."

We have numbered each of the above sentences, in order to facilitate the readers' comprehension of our reply to the sentiment at each as it comes. Therefore, 1. We do most sincerely regret to learn the fact stated by the writer, for

many reasons, but more especially because it is injurious to the morals of our county; 2. that it is a violation of the laws of the Commonwealth and the moral sentiment of a large majority of our people; 3. degrading the character both of the vender and purchaser, inasmuch as both are outlawed by the act; and is inconsistent with every principle of commercial practice. Hence, as a well wisher of the common weal, we are bound to regret to hear and record the fact stated.

2. We have frequently been told by boys and others that, "there's a whiskey pedlar in town," but we never see any of their movements. One Swift, a Wellsville liquor-dealer, not long ago came up to us in the street and asked us if we wanted to buy some writing paper. He said he was a "hardware" dealer; (he took us for another chap), and brought a little paper along to sell while he took orders for his "hardware"—alias, "strike-nine" whiskey. But we only had his word for it, and a whiskey-smuggler's word is not worth anything with us. Else we had made his visit in this direction a *hard-way*. We know there must be some means by which drinking men get whiskey,—they couldn't live without a little, say two quarts a day each, and the harder the "ware" the better for them,—but we were not aware that flour barrels and snags were used to "pull wool over the eyes" of our citizens. Here again, we must return to statement number one, and regret this fact, because the conduct of the three cheats a week compels us to suspect that every load of ostensible provisions going through our streets is really a load of "kill at 40 rods" in disguise.

3. We are well aware that our friend is "by no means a tea-totaller"; but, on the other hand, is one of the kind of men who believe in drinking just when and where he pleases, although he never, by immoderate drinking, violates a proper respect for his manhood or the pleasure of those with whom he associates. But (addressing ourselves to all "moderate drinkers") are you certain that you can *always* control that which is certainly an unnatural appetite? Are you sure that your example and arguments when in the society of those younger than you, and who look upon your conduct as in some degree worthy of emulation, (though it be only to palliate their own offences against their well-marked moral convictions), does not directly influence the destruction of several moral characters annually? Do you not, by claiming to control your appetite, set up your judgment against an Omnipotent Will,—that is to say, "My self-control is greater than God's power over me, and I will not fear to trust it against his unknown dispensations"? Think of this, friend.

4. So does every well-disposed citizen of every neighborhood, "hate to see men" "dispensing poison surreptitiously," at any per cent.; but if it is wrong to do it "surreptitiously," is it not even more so to legalize the business. The very best whiskey made, when used indiscriminately, is poisonous to both the physical and mental faculties of man; and that which God has by Nature's code outlawed, should also be outlawed by human enactments. We do not recognize the right of man to legalize the annual destruction of a large number of his fellow creatures, and we therefore cannot entertain the suggestion relative to revenue. We trust that our friend will never so far depart from reason's laws as to sincerely believe that a revenue levied upon the promiscuous sale of intoxicating liquors is not a premium which sin is paying for the souls of men. It makes none "the less matter," as to the quality or refined condition of the poison sold,—the influence is just as great in destroying the mental and physical faculties of man, the difference being only a question of time and preference.

6. The paragraph above answers, in part, the question of our correspondent; but in addition we will say, that men who undertake the sale of liquors do so to make money; therefore, if more money can be made by selling *poor* whiskey at the same price that can be obtained for *good* whiskey, a man who has no scruples as to the moral view of his business, will not hesitate to go one step further, and smother its legal and commercial inconsistencies. After a man violates his moral responsibilities to a degree that enable him to engage in the sale of poisonous beverages, he will not scruple to "go the whole length." Again, if we license Mr. Glassmire to sell liquor,—(the quality of the stuff being only a matter depending upon the parols of Mr. G.)—we cannot refuse to license all complying with the legal qualifications who see fit to make application; and thus would way of the "great destroyer" be cleared of the obstructions which, happily, a correct public sentiment has placed in its way in our county.

In conclusion, (hoping that our "Rum-leader" will at least modify our friends' dislike of ultra-Temperance reform,) we remark that so long as there is a "surreptitious" appetite for whiskey in this county, just so long will it be surreptitiously supplied; and we ask, in a former article, "Why not pass a law interdicting the traffic in as well as the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage," in our State?—In other words outlaw both cause and effect. We have thus given our views without an unkind thought toward any person or class of persons, and we trust it will be read and deliberated upon in the same spirit.

News Items.

JOHN G. SAXE, author of "The Proud Miss Mac Bride" has been nominated for Governor of Vermont by the Democrats. He appears to be an Anti-Leocomptonite as the Douglas men had everything their own way in the Convention.

LOCKHAVEN, June 17.—This day, at 12 o'clock, the track of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad was laid to this town, making a continuous railroad from Philadelphia through Williamsport to Lock Haven. The event is a subject of general congratulation. The work on the other parts of the road is going on briskly.

SALE OF FREE NEGROES.—We notice in the Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript an advertisement by the Collector, proposing to sell, on the 18th inst., thirty-six free negroes, men and boys, and seventy women and girls, under a provision of the city charter, directing the sale of all free negroes who fail to pay their taxes.

THERE is a rumor going the rounds of the press, that Mrs. Daniel B. Stokles has taken rooms for the season at the Clifford Springs Hotel. There is also another rumor that she will resist any application of her husband for a divorce, and will furnish proof of infidelity on his part, which will prevent any decree in his favor.

President Buchanan on his arrival at Weldon, N. C., to attend the commencement of Chapel Hill University, in reply to the Governor's address, said that he was getting tired of the cares and troubles of office.—Exchange.

Whether we are to understand this declaration of "Old Buck's" in a Pickwickian sense or not, we can tell him that if he is getting more tired of serving the people, than the people are of being served by him, this can be safely set down as a nation of *unusually* *judicial* people. Mr. Buchanan has entailed greater "cares and troubles" upon the American people than any preceding President.—Harrisburg Sentinel.

A GIRL ON FIRE.—Terrible Spectacle.—A daughter of Mr. David Keller, of Stroudsburg, Pa., while passing through the house, on Sunday evening last, with a large fluid lamp in her hand, spilt some fluid over the top, as is supposed, which ignited and instantly set her clothes on fire. Being clad in light material, the flames rapidly spread, and the poor girl, frightened and in agony, imprudently rushed out of doors, where the fire was finally put out. The whole time from the appearance of the girl on the street, until she fell upon the ground, was not over one minute. The flames during that time gleamed up and illuminated the whole street, and the scene is described by an eye witness as horrible beyond description. She died in a few hours.

We regret to learn that about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ultimo, a fire occurred at Lawrenceville in this county, by which the Foundry and Machine Shop of Jas. Kinsey, Esq., were entirely destroyed. The fire originated in the rear end of the main building, and the flames spread rapidly to the other buildings. The Lawrenceville Fire Company were on the ground with their engine, and though they were unable to save the Foundry, they undoubtedly prevented the spread of the fire, and thereby actually saved at least \$20,000 worth of other property which must have been burned had they not been present. Before bed-time Mr. Kinsey went into the Foundry and satisfied himself that all was right, as usual, and from this circumstance, as well as the fact that the fire broke out in the main building and not in the boiler room, the belief prevails that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Some castings and patterns only were saved. Loss \$7,000. No insurance.—Tioga Agitator, June 9th.

REUNION OF THE BEECHER FAMILY.—The family of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, residing in different parts of the country, came together during the early part of this Spring, at the house of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, for a family reunion, and visit to their father, who has now reached the eighty-fourth year of his age. All the children were present except James, who is now in China, engaged as chaplain to the seamen at Hongkong. Their names, in the order of their ages, are as follows:—Miss Catharine Beecher, of North Brookfield, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, of Galzburg, Ill.; Mrs. Mary E. Perkins, of Hartford, Ct.; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, of Andover, Mass.; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn; Rev. Charles Beecher, of Georgetown, Mass.; Mrs. Isabella Hooker, of Hartford, Ct.; Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y. The absent son, Rev. James C. Beecher, is the youngest of the children. The health of Dr. Beecher is still good, and he bears with cheerful spirits the weight of his more than fourscore years.

THE INVENTOR OF LUCIFER MATCHES, Mr. John Walker, of Stockton, England,

recently died at the age of seventy-eight. A journal of the neighborhood says that this match discovery was made by Mr. Walker while experimenting with various chemical substances, and for a considerable time he realized a handsome income from the sale of his matches in boxes at 25 cts. each. Professor Paraday, being in the North, heard of the invention, and in passing through Stockton obtained a box, which he took with him to London, advertising to it in one of his lectures, the discovery became famous, and was soon put to practical use everywhere.

Wanted in Exchange for Cloth. The old and well known Wool Carding and Cloth-Dressing establishment of the subscriber at PERRYVILLE, on the Genesee River near Genesee Falls, where he has a stock of CLOTHS, selected with special reference to the wants of the Farmers and Laborers of Potter county, which he will exchange for WOOL in a way that will be the Farmer's advantage. He would also say one word to the Farmers' Wives: As you all like to spin good Rolls, don't forget to send your Wool where you are always sure to get good work done. J. O. PERRY. Genesee, June 20, 1859.—44468.

B. S. COLWELL WILL SELL Flour, Meal, FEED, FISH, PORK & C. Cheaper than ANY OTHER MERCHANT CAN SELL FOR CASH, and will take in payment all kinds of good LUMBER. I will also pay Cash for LUMBER. Also, will pay the highest going prices in CASH FOR WOOL. Coopersport, June 22, 1859.—44469.

D. L. & M. H. DANIELS HAVE JUST OPENED A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, Crockery & Glassware. Also, a good stock of MISCELLANEOUS and School Books, STATIONERY, & C.

ALL of which they will sell AS LOW AS CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE IN THE COUNTY. PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS. IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS. For which the HIGHEST PRICE will be paid. They can be found at all times, (Saturday and Sunday excepted,) at the Store formerly occupied by D. BAKER. In Lewisville, ready to wait upon Customers. N. B.—We have come to the conclusion that "READY PAY" is better for all parties, and we shall, therefore do business on this system. D. L. & M. H. DANIELS. Blissley, June 20, 1859.—16452.

To Housekeepers. SOMETHING NEW.—D. T. BABBITT'S BEST MEDICINAL SALERATUS. Is manufactured from common salt, and is prepared entirely different from other Saleratus. All the deleterious matter extracted in such a manner as to produce Bread, biscuits, and all kinds of Cakes, without containing a particle of Saleratus when the Bread or Cakes is baked; thereby producing wholesome results. Every particle of Saleratus is turned to gas and passes through the Bread or Biscuits while baking; consequently remaining harmless. Contains Salt, Water and Flour. You will readily perceive by the taste of this Saleratus that it is entirely different from other Saleratus. It is packed in one-pound papers, each wrapper branded, with D. T. Babbitt's Best Medicinal Saleratus; also, picture, twisted loaf, or bread with a glass of effervescing water on the top. When you purchase one paper you should preserve the wrapper, and be particular to get the next exactly like the first—brand as above. Full directions for making Bread with this Saleratus and Flour, or Cream Buns, will accompany each package; also, directions for making all kinds of Pastry; also, for making Soda Water and Seltzer Powders. MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH. Warranted double the strength of ordinary Potash; put up in cans—1 lb., 2 lbs., 3 lbs., 5 lbs., and 10 lbs. Swift and efficient. For making Hard and Soft Soap; Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. Manufactured and for sale by D. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-street, New York, and No. 38 India-street, Boston. [11-44-1y\*]