

that it is not a bad state for the black; it is injurious morally to the white race; and that it checks the advance of national prosperity, for black slave labor can never be equal to free labor. What, then, is to be done? In my opinion, the southern states should take the institution into their own hands, and propose in Congress that after the year 1850, all black infants in their dominion should be born free, on condition that the central government compensate the masters of such children, and that due provision should be made for their education in industrial, moral and religious habits. By offering this plan to the consideration of the (federal) legislature, the slave states will gain general admiration—they will cut the Gordian knot—stop the torrent of abuse which is now leveled against them, and give their northern friends (or enemies) an opportunity of proving their sincerity by contributing their share of dollars towards a gradual emancipation. If you think the plan feasible I know you will advise it, and I, the supposed *republican* English woman, shall enjoy the satisfaction of believing that the sufferings and privations I have undergone, in what I considered the cause of truth and justice, have not been without fruit. Believe me ever, dear,

Yours sincerely,
AMELIA M. MURRAY.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The Designs of the Slave-Drivers.

If any evidence were needed of the bitter folly and impracticability of the political position of such fossils as Mr. Lives, Mr. Winthrop and their coadjutors, we have it in the address of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, delivered at Augusta on the 24th of July, and which we published on Saturday. From the beginning to the end it is a boast of the triumphs of the pro-slavery party, coupled with a confident valuation of its future strides in the same glorious career. Why agitate this question of slavery, asks Mr. Winthrop, seeing that it is already dead? Why, in the same strain, echoes Mr. Rives, discuss a matter which has no proper connection with our national politics? "Its general regulation," the latter adds, "is admitted by all to be exclusively within the domain of state laws and state constitutions." The few questions with regard to it that can come within the province of the general government are settled, once for all, by the Constitution of the United States, and have received a practical solution in the natural course of events, which leaves no longer any motive of interest or duty, either to the non-slaveholding or the slaveholding states, for their continued agitation.

The remarks of Mr. Stephens are the sufficient answer. He shows not only that the South regards itself as victorious in the past controversy, that it not only does not deem the matter settled, but that it is rallying its forces for new contests and new triumphs. Mr. Stephens is not one of the extreme or hot-headed men of the district to which he belongs, but has rather been distinguished for the conservative and moderate tone of his opinions. He may now be looked upon as retired from the political sphere; the occasion of his address was a kind of farewell to public life; and it is to be presumed that he spoke as the observant and intelligent statesman who calmly watches the issues of events, and not as the politician ambitious for office and disposed to flatter the popular sentiment by which he is surrounded.

What was the substance of his speech? We have floored our adversaries on all the great points on which we have come in contact. First, we have secured the annexation of Texas, whereby the addition of four slave states to the Union is made sure; secondly, we have established the right of the slaveholder to carry his property into the territories of the Union, free from the interference of Congress, or the molestation of the people under any ridiculous dogma as to popular sovereignty; thirdly, we have invaded the Supreme Court and compelled the judges, by the decree in the case of Dred Scott, to assert the superiority of the slave code to the dictates of human nature, and to the previously established principles of common law; fourthly, by our allies in the North we have succeeded in suppressing the violence of the anti-slavery excitement here; and, fifthly, we have, by a steady and determined discussion of the matter, reversed the opinions of our fathers, and brought the South to the conviction that the enslaving of human beings is not a crime nor an evil, but a divine and beneficent institution.

These are the achievements of the past, according to Mr. Stephens; these are the principles which have won the sanction and support of the federal authorities, legislative, executive and judicial; these are the results in which the South should glory; and in the contemplation of which the public servants of the South may sing their swan-song on the eve of their political retirement. But the South, he continues, cannot rest satisfied with the prodigious successes which it has already achieved. It may be well enough for such obsolete and timid spirits as Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Rives to prate of a cessation of the controversy and to advise their brethren of the North to lay aside their weapons and go quietly to sleep. The South has no desire and no occasion for the counsel. It cannot stop where it is; it will not stop where it is; and the lazy droppings of all the political preachers in the world shall not induce it to slumber on the mere threshold of splendid victories. As well might the allied armies of Italy have cast aside their swords after the battles of Montebello and Magenta; instead of pushing their triumphs into the very heart of the historical strongholds of the enemy.

The scheme for the future, then, which Mr. Stephens propounds to the South, is the unlimited expansion of slavery over new territory to the west and southwest; Texas with her five slave states is not sufficient;

Chihuahua and Sonora must be seized; and whatever piece of profitable ground may remain to be occupied, must be reduced to possession. It had now been demonstrated that slaveholding society was the best form of the social state. The ancient and modern philosophers, from Aristotle down to Jefferson, had been wholly mistaken in their speculations as to the true principles of government. Not until the Divine Providence had reared a human community in which the work was done by the black race, and the fruits of it enjoyed by the white race, had anything like perfection been attained by man in his restless endeavors to improve his condition. The institutions and manners of the South were the institutions and manners provided by nature herself, by the Higher Law of Divine Wisdom, and it was not for man to quarrel or oppose an authority so exalted. On the contrary, it was the privilege and duty of man to carry out this Higher Law, and make it prevail wherever it could be applied.

In this noble work, however, according to the fearless logic of Mr. Stephens, the South is fatally crippled by the want of proper materials. You cannot colonize new regions unless you have men; you cannot make new states without people; and you cannot have people for new slave states except they be brought from Africa. The condition precedent of all progress and expansion on the part of the South, then, is a larger importation, of Africans, and of course, the repeal of all the silly obstacles in the way of law which the general government and the universal sentiments of humanity have erected against the traffic in men. It is no longer needful or politic to disguise the fact, and the whole South should unite as one man in the prosecution of the evil.

This is frank and explicit; the policy of the South is declared. Such men as Mr. Stephens, men of large experience and caution, who weigh well their words, are not apt to run after will-o'-the-wisps, and when they state what they mean, we may know that it has been determined upon. A few of their coadjutors may reject the course proposed, and hold back till the indications of public sentiment are more unequivocal; but they cannot avert the inevitable course of things. In the general public gatherings of the South, also, its views may be expressed with a more calculated vagueness, in order not to repulse too peremptorily the feelings of their humble followers of the North; but it is none the less the settled design of the southern party, which here takes the name of the democratic party, to insist upon the enactment of a slave code for the territories, and the abolition of the laws which brand and thwart the slave-trade.

WHEN INDEPENDENCE BELL WAS rung.—A correspondent, who styles himself "Veritas," inquires of us as to the correctness of the story that as soon as Congress had declared the Independence of the Colonies, on the Fourth of July, 1776, what is known as Independence Bell was rung. He also wishes to know whether "a blue-eyed boy" stood at the door of the Hall, and cried out, "Tis done! 'tis done! ring, graybeard! ring!" as a signal for an enthusiastic old gentleman up in the steeple to proclaim "Liberty throughout all the land," &c., by ringing the bell.

In reply to our correspondent, we will state that this very pretty story originated with the ingenious Mr. George Lippard, who cut it out of whole cloth, along with some other fantastical embellishments, which he got up in the name of history. The fact is, that Independence was declared in secret session, and the important fact of the consummation of the measure was not made known upon the Fourth to any person outside of Congress. The Philadelphia papers published on the fifth were silent upon the subject, and the celebration of the event with the ringing of Independence Bell, &c., &c., did not take place until the eighth of the same month.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Hatter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,
Thursday Morning, July 21, 1850.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Republican State Ticket, 1850.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. KEIM, of Berks.

The war in Europe is still progressing, and the Allies have invested Peschiera; but no battle has been fought since that chronicled in our last.

Hon. Rufus Choate, late of Boston who recently started to Europe for the benefit of his health, but was unable to go farther than Halifax in consequence of his rapid decline, died there on the 13th inst. He had a national and almost world-wide character for legal and political eminence.

Mrs. Margaret Bailey, widow of the late Dr. Bailey, announces in a card that the *National Era* will continue to be published as the only means of support which the family has, and "as the representative of free principles at the National Capitol." The friends of the *Era*

now more than ever should give it their aid and support—even though it were but half as deserving as it is.

Gov. Packer has appointed Mr. James Gamble, of Jersey Shore, formerly member of Congress from this District, to the Judgeship rendered vacant by the death of Hon. James Burnside. A telegraphic dispatch to the New York papers, from Harrisburg, states that he was appointed "Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court" which was made vacant by the death of Judge Burnside. What reliable correspondents the agents of the New York Associated Press must be! Judge Burnside was President Judge of the XXVth District of this State.

We again find on our table, after a long and much regretted omission, *The Wesleyan*, published at Syracuse, N. Y., the organ of the Wesleyan Methodists in this latitude. It is ably conducted by Rev. Cyrus Prindle, assisted by an able corps, and is a live paper, devoted to religion mostly, but paying a just share of attention to secular news. It is afforded at \$1.50 per annum.

At and near Sunderlinville, in Hector township, this county, there are a number of Wesleyans, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Francis Straup. They are among our most worthy and influential citizens—enthusiastic in their religious belief, but quiet, orderly and progressive in their social and political deportment.

A week ago last Friday, Look Haven was all a-stir in consequence of the formal opening of the S. & E. R. R. to that place. The first train from Philadelphia arrived that evening, bringing the mail and the Philadelphia morning papers of that day. Three or four thousand people met the train at the depot, headed by the Brass Band and two military companies, and a procession was there formed, taking in the passengers, which paraded the principal streets, nearly every house but the *Democrat* office being illuminated. The procession marched to the hotels, and a speech was made by L. A. Mackey Esq., which was responded to by Ex. (Kansas) Gov. John W. Geary. The *Watchman* says the town never looked so beautiful before, and no accidents occurred.

We wonder if they will get up a celebration on the arrival of the first train at Shippen? If they do, count us a passenger, if we are alive and well.

We learn that the grading on the Middle Division is being rapidly pushed forward by the energetic contractors, and that the rails on that part of the Western Division between Erie and Warren, are being laid as fast as the road can be ballasted, &c.

On our first page will be found a letter from the "Hon." Miss Murray, proposing a plan for the abolition of Slavery. If there is any position that a person of eminence or prominence can place himself or herself in that decreases our respect for that person, it is that of attempting to coöperate a right principle to a wrong practice; and this equivocal position we believe Miss Murray has placed herself in by the letter referred to.—The Slavery question is indeed national, but it is only so to the extent that it is an evil requiring the intervention of the national government to abate it. The idea of compensating the individual for the damages arising from the execution of a law which prevents him from committing a crime, is certainly a queer one, to say nothing about its impracticability. Miss Murray may have been a good dress-maker, to the Queen—she may have been quite successful in clothing her majesty's precious body in silks and jewels to the taste of herself and her sycophant courtiers;—but we cannot admit that her attempt to clothe her pro-slavery ideas in anti-slavery uniform and palm them off on the American public as a philanthropic measure in respect to slavery, is anything less than ridiculous. Having made herself the subject of ridicule by favoring the evil in her account of her journey through this country, she is now endeavoring to make her breach of womanly delicacy more apparent by increasing the obloquy of her former position.

The Frost as a Temperance Agent.

We have been trying ever since the 5th of June, to find out what that awful frost was sent for. The last *Honesdale Democrat* has cleared up that question to our entire satisfaction. It says: "In Fayette county in this State, there are twelve distilleries. Since the last frost, the owners have been warned by anonymous letters to discontinue their business, and leave the grain to be consumed by the people, on penalty of having their buildings burned. Two like establishments in the county were lately

destroyed under similar threats, and it is supposed this warning will be heeded."

That is good news. If nothing less severe than a June frost will convince the people of the blighting, poisoning, deadening influence of distilleries, then welcome frosts as the old deacon did the bite of a rattlesnake. If the objector shall say there are no distilleries in this county where whisky is made; in reply, there are underground places where whisky is sold, and it is just as bad to sell it when made, as it is to take the grain when it is needed for bread and convert it into poison to drink.

Roll up your Sleeves and go at it.

We are a new race; we are the creatures of a new era, not perfectly risen, but dawning upon us. Never yet has mankind stood in the position which we occupy—so full of knowledge, so full of the past—of a past unparalleled in the history of civilization. The art of printing, at its origin, re-peopled the world: from that hour, man was called to another destiny, distinct from that of his former generation. A general principle assumed an universal power, and was assured of a certain, if slow result. Wisdom, no longer confined to the cabinet of the scribe, or the cloister of the monk, ceased to be a mere speculation; it became an active force, and was doomed, of necessity, to become a sovereign ruler. Its career forms a variety of epochs: we have passed through many; we are entering upon one—not of thought, but of meditation. Those who have preceded have thought and meditated for us; we are entering upon an epoch in which it is our part to act. The plans of one generation are left for the next to execute. Society travels faster than the law. We should do the work that is ready to our hands. Work—cheerful, vigorous, systematic work is the thing now most needed. So, let everybody roll up his sleeves and go at it.—Exchange.

Yes! "Roll up your sleeves and go at it," friends of Freedom and Right—you who would truly reform the order of the world must "roll up your sleeves and go at it." There may be filth to remove before you can put your hands upon the jewel—indeed there is an Augean heap to remove almost invariably, but we must not shrink from the hope of removing it with our hands. It will yield betimes, and our treasure is doubly dear for the work it has cost us.

Republicans, the injunction becomes you to heed now. You have a vast labor to perform and you cannot do the work without rolling up your sleeves, and putting your hands into the filth to endeavor to remove it. Go to work for 1850!

What is Slavery?

The great crime of American Slavery is so little understood, even by the mass of those who say they are opposed to it, that it is necessary to define again and again the monstrous iniquity.

We do not remember a better definition or idea of Slavery than is contained in the following extract from the address of Rev. T. W. Higginson, at the celebration of the 4th of July, at Farmington, Mass. We commend this definition of Slavery to all the people of this country, and we are certain it will induce a large number of them to become still more determined in their opposition to this scandal of our country. Said Mr. Higginson:

"The essence of the idea of liberty is far away still from multitudes in this community, as if they had never heard it. They become anti-slavery because others do; they swell the minority, then they swell the majority; and even when they claim that they vote anti-slavery men into office, they themselves have never grasped the principles upon which this truth lies. I talked the other day with one of the most gifted intellects whom I know; a man identified also with every good word and work; and to my amazement, that man, in defining the essence of slavery, defined it to be one man claiming and taking the earnings of another, and using them for his own benefit, instead of using them for the benefit of the man who earned them. That was his definition of slavery. I told him that such a definition of slavery would make himself a slave holder in five years, if he lived in a slave State and got the chance. The essence of slavery is not in taking another man's earnings and using them for your own good; it is in daring to take another man's earnings, and using them at all. If a man should go and draw your railroad dividends, and use them as he thought best, it would not save him from conviction for obtaining money under false pretences that he proves in open court, that he used the money for your good. You do not want him to take it at all. The distinction between the best slaveholder and the worst is trifling, so long as they are both slaveholders. The wrong is not in the use to which the property of the slave is put, but in claiming the right to use it at all. Once, in Italy, a countryman brought into the marketplace a basket full of young wolves. Some one bought one of the animals, and paying the money, asked the farmer to pick him out a 'good-natured' one. 'Take which you please,' said he; 'they are all wolves' (laughter and applause). The

slaveholder is a slaveholder. Whatever circumstances there may be in his special case to make it less guilty in him at the outset, compared with the man who deliberately, with his eyes open, seizes the essence of the wrong is the same. The invasion of the right of property is the wrong; the use you make of it is trifling in comparison."

Literary Notices.

We have received the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal* for June, and besides a large amount of literary matter, we find in it the Association's plans for the sixth Annual Drawing. The Magazine is published quarterly at \$1 per annum, and single numbers are sold at 25 cents. Address C. L. Derby, Actuary of C. A. A., 641 Broadway, N. Y.

"All the Year Round," Dickens' new Weekly, republished in this country simultaneously with its appearance in London by J. M. Emerson & Co., New York; price \$2.50 a year, or 5 cents a number. We receive the numbers regularly. The *Anglo African Magazine*, the production of colored people exclusively, has been received for July. Thomas Hamilton, Printer, 48 Beekman St., N. Y. Please Y regular.

A Word about Independent Candidates and County Conventions.

For the Potter Journal.

Mr. Editor—As the time for the meeting of the Republican Nominating Convention is drawing near, I propose to offer a few suggestions to the friends of Liberty and Republicanism in this county. The Republican party have principles and measures at stake, and most important ones, too, for the interests of our country and humanity, which require the undivided efforts of its friends in order to make them successful. The enemies of Equal Rights, aided by interest, by the name of Democracy, by ignorance and by foreign influence, are watching with eager eyes for an opportunity to divide us. Shall we suffer them to do it? That is the question. It requires very little knowledge in any one to see what the object of the so-called Democracy is in voting for Independent candidates taken from the Republican ranks. The object is to weaken and divide—to draw weak-kneed Republicans into their ranks. If this were not the case, they would as soon vote for a candidate regularly nominated and supported by those who care more for the success of the great cause, than for the triumph of any individual. We say then to all those who desire to see the Republican cause triumphant, who desire the downfall of the Allies of Slavery wherever they may be, to aid in keeping the party united, for on this all alone depends the final triumph of Free Labor in our country.

When a so-called Republican so far forgets his duty, in his desire to secure the spoils of office, as to suffer himself to be the means of division in our ranks, we say in the language of another, "Let him slide,"—drop him as you would a cold potato. If the Hunkers wish to support him, why let them do it—who cares? Another word as to the manner of voting in our Conventions. As they are Representative Conventions, the votes should be taken *in voce* instead of by ballot, and the vote of each representative published. All evils as to delegates dodging or selling out will thus be silenced. Few delegates will have the hardihood if instructed (and they always should be) to vote contrary to instructions, provided every vote is published. Why voting in our Conventions heretofore has been by ballot, I cannot imagine. It gives our enemies a chance for insinuations which they should be deprived of. The *in voce* ballot gives the delegate an opportunity to prove himself faithful; whereas, if the vote be taken by secret ballot, he is deprived of even that privilege. Then if our primary elections are well attended and delegates properly instructed, we venture the prophecy that "all will be well." HOMER.

We are sorry to state that we have subscribers in some parts of Louisiana that say they "would not dare to let it be known to some of the slaveholders there, that they are supporters of the *Free South*, only at the peril of their lives."

What will Russia or Spain or Turkey say to this? What does honest patriotism here say to it? What does the Free State Party in Kentucky say to it? Russian Despotisms are not so bad as American Slave Masters, and yet the professed Democracy condemn the former and support the latter.

When men cannot be advocates of freedom only at the peril of their lives in America, it is certainly time to begin to think of what must be done.—*Free South*, Newport, Ky.

Sickles Again.

We are credibly informed from various sources that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles has become entirely reconciled with his wife, and is now living with her in marital relations as before the death of the late Philip Barton Key. We are also assured that in taking this remarkable step, Mr. Sickles has alienated himself from most if not all of those personal and political friends who devotedly adhered to him during his recent imprisonment and trial.

The reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Sickles was consummated, as we are informed, while Mr. S. was residing at

the house of a friend on the Bloomingdale Road, about half a mile from the former residence of Mr. S., which for some time past Mrs. Sickles had occupied, either alone or with some of the members of her own family. The suspicions of his host were excited by the repeated absence of Mr. S. at unusual hours; and when he came in very early one morning he was interrogated by the host and another friend who was present, and on his positively denying their right to question him, and refusing to give an explanation, they shook hands with him for the last time and he withdrew. It is said that he has since addressed letters to his former intimate associates, notifying them formally of the resumption of conjugal relations between himself and Mrs. Sickles.—N. Y. Tribune, 12th.

Mr. EUSTICE of Louisiana, in stating his reasons for giving in his adhesion to the Democratic party utters the following bit of obvious truth:—"What ever errors the Democratic party may have committed—and it has undoubtedly many to answer for—whatever inconsistencies it may have fallen into, we must bear in mind that Southern men have ruled supreme in its councils, and have held its destinies in their hands."

STATE DEBT AND INTEREST.—The State Treasurer, Hon. Eli Slifer, on the 28th ult., paid a portion of the State debt, amounting to \$4,100. He also paid, at the same time, that part of the interest on the public debt due on the 1st inst., amounting to \$6,070.50.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected every Wednesday, by P. A. STERN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Main Street, COUDERSPORT, PA.

Apples, green, bush,	\$ 75 to 1.00
do dried,	2.50 3.25
Beans,	1.25 2.00
Beeswax, lb,	20 25
Beer,	6 7
Beef Hides,	5 6
Berries, dried, quart	10 15
Buckwheat, bush,	1.00 1.50
Butter, lb,	15 18
Cheese,	8 12 1/2
Corn, bush,	1.00 1.12 1/2
Corn Meal, per cwt,	2.50 3.00
Eggs, doz,	10 12
Flour, extra, bush,	8.00 8.50
do double extra,	8.50 9.00
Hams, lb,	12 14
Jay, ton,	10.00 11.00
Honey, lb,	12 15
Lard,	12 15
Maple Sugar, per lb,	8 10
Oats, bush,	37 1/2 50
Onions,	1.00 1.12 1/2
Pork, lb,	21.50 24.00
do whole hog, lb,	10 12 1/2
Potatoes, bush,	75 1.00
Peaches, dried, lb,	5 6
Poultry, lb,	1 50
Rye, bush,	1.00 1.12 1/2
Salt, bush,	3.50 4.00
do sack,	18 25
Trout, lb,	60 65
Wheat, bush,	1.50 1.75
White Fish, per lb,	6.00 6.50
Wool, per lb,	28 35

Political Appointments.

Announcements of Candidates, till Co. Convention, \$1 each; Independent Candidates, till General Election, \$2 each—in all cases, IN ADVANCE.

FOR SHERIFF.
To the Electors of Potter County:
Fellow-citizens—Having long been a resident of your county, (being among the first), I offer myself as an independent candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election. I do not offer myself through the solicitation of any person, but because I desire the office. I have not the means nor the disposition to hire any one to canvass the county for me, or to do so for myself, desiring rather to rest my claim upon the unbiased feelings of the people. WM. CROSBY.

Special Notices.

GRAVEL AND STONE.
By this we understand a collection of sand-like substance having been lodged in the passage of the urine. When the system is in a healthy state, this substance is carried off by the natural passage of the body; but when there is a weakness of any organ, especially the kidneys, they become incapable of expelling such sandy concretions, and consequently they are lodged in the kidneys, urethra, or the bladder, causing great inflammation to these organs, and great pains and swelling, and great difficulty in voiding urine. It has been admitted by many physicians, that Morse's Indian Root Pills are made out of those particular plants which have a wonderful charming influence in dissolving the substance which has clogged the passage, and by their cooling properties, they expel all inflammation, and leave the water passage in an active and healthy state. From three to four of these Pills might and morning, from one to two weeks, will decide how this dreadful disease is to be treated, and as they remove the cause of every kind of disease, it is utterly impossible for them to fail in curing the gravel as they unplug the passage, and leave the parts in a healthy and lively condition.

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

FARRIER.

DR. W. HAWKINS, Veterinary Surgeon, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Coudersport and its vicinity, that he has located himself at the House of Dr. F. Glassmire, where he will be pleased to treat all cases incident to that noble animal, the Horse. Horses' tails put up in the latest and on the most approved principles. Castration skillfully performed.

Refers to S. M. Mills, D. F. Glassmire and N. J. Mills. [40-41]

TAKE NOTICE!

If you want to get your Watch, Clocks or any other good time-keeping order, take them to DARTON'S. You will find him on hand to do your work on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner, at No. 2, PIGEON BLOCK, opposite Ramelet's Drug and Book Store. Jewelry neatly repaired, and work done on short notice, cheap for cash. JOHN E. DAYTON. Wellsville, April 17, 1850.