in definitions that embrace a much larger class than was intended by their author; others embracing terms that ought to have been defined; and others still that require a knowledge of succeeding definitions before they can be understood. Whatever merits the grammar may possess, it has none that entitle it to take the place of Weld's.

Beyond all controversy Kenyon's Grammar is an excellent text-book. In several important points, I consider it preferable to any work of the kind now in use. I have used it in my classes with entire satisfaction and success for eight years. Students do not complain that Grammar is a dry study with this as standard.

WM. H. ROGERS.

Spring Mills Academy, N. Y.,
Feb. 15th, 1860.

Pay of the Co. Superintendent.

For the Potter Journal.

BROOKLAND, PA., Feb. 27, 1860.

MR CHASE—The question of the next County Superintendent begins to present itself to our consideration. The time for the triennial Convention of Directors of the county to elect a Superintendent and fix the salary, is the first Monday in May next. I was glad to see an editorial in the JOURNAL a few weeks since, setting the ball in motion, and I would add my mite of influence.

Having had the good fortune to be among the Directors of several townships during six months past, I am prepared to say, there is a general feeling in this part of the county against the office; or if they would let the office exist, they would not increase the salary above $300, the amount now paid.

Now I hold that if a system of Common Schools, supported by taxation is at all desirable, the County Superintendency must be supported. It seems to me to be the "right arm" of the system. It proposes to provide an impartial and equal examination of teachers. It provides for a competent visitation and general supervision of the schools. It provides a channel through which to report from each school to the State Department. A man well qualified for this office "well skilled in scientific and literary attainments" cannot be expected to devote his time and talent for the small sum of $300. a year. Even if the salary were paid by a direct addition to our county tax, I think liberal-minded men would say: "Pay a fair salary." But as the amount comes from the State Treasury, and is taken from an appropriation made for that purpose alone, and as we hold it to be the duty of the State to assist in the education of her citizens, no one can reasonably object to our drawing our reasonable and just proportion from this fund.

In proof of the above intimation as to the source from which the salary of Superintendent is paid, I will ask you to publish the following correspondence which appears in the *Penna. School Journal*, of May, 1857:

CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, April 18th, 1856.

HON. A. G. CURTIN: *Dear Sir*—As there has been much dispute in regard to the manner in which the school fund is distributed, as regards the salaries of County Superintendents, and there is still some misunderstanding existing in regard to the same, will you please inform us how the school department construes the following clauses of the act of 8th May, 1854:—

"Which said compensation shall be paid by the Superintendent of Common Schools, by his warrant drawn upon the State Treasury, in half yearly instalments, if desired, and shall be deducted from the amount of State appropriations to be paid to the several school districts for said county."

Truly yours,

J. HOLCOMB,
B. LAPORTE,
WM. M. PIATT.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, April 19th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of this date is before me. In his last annual report, my immediate predecessor, Hon. C. A. Black, stated that "the addition of thirty thousand dollars made last year (1854) to the usual amount appropriated to common schools, was intended for the pay of County Superintendents, although not so expressed in the act." When I assumed the official head of the School Department, I found the appropriation for the school year, ending June, 1855, made out and entered on the books of the Department, in accordance with the opinion thus expressed by Mr. Black, and partly paid. Guided by the precedent thus set me, and regarding it, for obvious reasons, as sound, the payments for that year were continued as indicated, and the appropriation for the present school year is now being disbursed upon the same principle. You will see that the appropriation to the school districts of the respective counties, is not affected by the salaries of the County Superintendents, as commonly supposed. Your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

To Messrs. J. HOLCOMB, B. LAPORTE, } House of Rep's.
WM. M. PIATT, Senate.

A WRITER in a Nashville paper has compiled the probable number of free negroes now in the slave States, which is about 265,000, distributed as follows: Maryland, 80,000; Virginia, 60,000; North Carolina, 30,000; Delaware, 20,000; Louisiana, 20,000; Kentucky, 11,000; District of Columbia, 11,000; Tennessee, 8,000; Georgia, 3,000; Mississippi, 3,000; Alabama, 3,000; Florida, 1,200; Missouri, 1,200; Texas, 1,000; Arkansas, 1,000.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Was Jefferson a Fool?

This rather startling question must force itself upon the mind of every one who notes discerningly the line of argument of our pro-slavery cotemporaries with regard to the equality of Human Rights.

Whoever chooses to look through the files of what served for newspapers sixty odd years ago, will find frequently occurring therein the names of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton—probably the three best abused men of their time. Those journals will by turns apprise you that one or the other of these statesmen—(true patriots and great men all, though severally human, therefore not faultless)—was a demagogue, a monarchist, a leveler, an infidel, a hypocrite, an intriguer, or something of the sort—(for partisan hostility was far bitterer and more personal in those days than in ours,)—but we doubt that the most intemperate reviler of either of these worthies ever stigmatized him as a downright idiot. The discovery that the great men of our Revolutionary era were utter simpletons was reserved for the Sham-Democracy in 1856–60.

For Jefferson deliberately wrote, and Adams as deliberately concurred in affirming, and Hamilton fought to establish, the natural equality of mankind. "All men are created equal," proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, and the cannon of Saratoga, Monmouth, and Yorktown affirmed and emphasized the assertion. In those days, no American—Tories, of course, excepted—openly dissented from this fundamental base of American Freedom and Nationality. To question it would hardly have been safe elsewhere than under the protection of British cannon.

But did Adams and Jefferson mean that every man is equal to any other man in wisdom, knowledge, physical strength, endurance, or industrial efficiency? If they did, they set their names to a manifest imposture and lie. There is not a child seven years old who does not know better—know that, so far from all men being equal in capacity or acquirement, diversity or disparity in the universal law—that hardly any two persons are actually equal in natural gifts; and that, where two are nearly equal, twenty are strikingly diverse. If Jefferson really asserted what our modern conservatives deny, then must he stand refuted and stultified by the common sense of mankind.

But Jefferson never affirmed, Adams and Hamilton never ratified, any such ridiculous declaration. Had Mr. Jefferson been asked to exchange his stature for that of S. A. Douglas, or his manners and temper for those of Toombs or Senator Mason, he would undoubtedly have declined, deeming the bargain proposed an unfair one. Such a trade could only have been made to his serious disadvantage.

What Mr. Jefferson *did* assert, what Adams and Hamilton affirmed, what the Republicans of to-day stand for, is the equality of Human Rights, mauger all physical or intellectual differences. They did not, and we do not, even affirm the equal right of all human beings to vote and legislate, but their equal right to be protected, cherished, benefited, by whatever laws might be enacted, whatever form of government might be established. It was this righteous and natural equality—"the inalienable right of all to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—that Jefferson proclaimed it; it was for this that Adams thundered, Washington fought and Mercer fell.

The right of every man to his own limbs and earnings—the right of every parent to the society and the obedience of his or her own minor children—the right of each human being to full and equal protection from the State in every innocent exertion of his own faculties for the promotion of his own happiness and that of his family—the right of each to produce, to enjoy, and to accumulate—such is the equality affirmed by Jefferson in the immortal Preamble to our Declaration of Independence. In this there is nothing absurd, fallacious, nor impracticable. If it were proved that no negro ever knew half so much as the silliest white man, the truth of human equality would not thereby be affected. Why cannot our modern Tories either meet it squarely or let it alone.

Emancipation in the Dutch East Indies.

It is no less unwise and weak, according to all the laws of Political Economy, for one portion of a people to enslave, and thereby degrade and impoverish another portion, than the act of reducing a fellow-creature to the condition of a chattel is, when tried by the rules of morality immoral and base. It is cheering to see that since the great act of Emancipation by Great Britain, other nations have followed her example, and are ridding themselves of human slavery, either on economical grounds, or from moral convictions, or both. In either case, such events are a rebuke to the most powerful republic in the world, whose people are not yet wise enough or virtuous enough to have even settled it beyond a peradventure, that the virgin soil of new territory should never be cursed with the footstep of a slave.—The present condition of the British West Indies—agricultural, commercial, and moral—shows as conclusively as any fact can be shown by a mathematical demonstration, how great a boon emancipation was to those islands. Our country and Spain alone, among civilized nations, holding Slavery under their control, have rejected this evidence; others, not, it is to be presumed, without the most careful examination as to all the facts of the case, have permitted it to influence their legislation, and the destiny of subjected races held by them in bondage.

The latest instance is that of the Dutch East Indies. Slavery was completely abolished in the Colonies of the Netherlands in the Indian Archipelago, on the 20th of September last. The evil there was undoubtedly of a much milder type than the negro Slavery of this hemisphere; but it was still absolutely chattel Slavery, with all the wrong, and wretchedness, and weakness, as well as all the conveniences and palliating circumstances, if there be any, which attend the system here. All, however, are swept away. The example of Great Britain seems to have been followed in everything, and compensation was provided for the masters who were called upon to give up their property in slaves. The value was assessed by a commission, and the amount was held by the Government Treasurer, subject to the order of the owner. How it may have been at the other colonies we do not know, but at Sourabaya, as we learn from a letter in *The Hong Kong Register*, the slaveholders seem to have held some very peculiar notions on this subject of compensation. Many of them refused to receive an equivalent for their pecuniary sacrifice, preferring to possess the satisfaction of the conciousness of voluntarily restoring their servants to liberty, rather than seem to submit to the legal compulsion which compensation in some sort implies; many others however, accepted the sum with the still higher and more unselfish purpose of giving it to the emancipated people whose assessed value it represented. We, of New-York, have some reason to be proud of the Dutch blood which crops out at the antipodes in such noble acts of disinterestedness and magnanimity as this. The abolition of Slavery in the Dutch East Indies is another of these great national acts which illustrate the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,

Thursday Morning, March 1, 1860.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Republican State Ticket—1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

SUBSCRIBE!

THE CAMPAIGN IS COMMENCED.

Ten Copies of THE JOURNAL to one Post-Office, till Presidential Election, Eight Dollars, or 80 cents each.

LET US BEGIN THE WORK.

THE Coudersport Republican Club will meet in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6th, at half-past seven o'clock. SETH LEWIS, of Ulysses, will be present and address the meeting. All persons interested in the supremacy of Truth and the overthrow of Wrong, are cordially invited to attend. The time for *action* is upon us; let us do our full share of the work necessary to succeed. Let us begin *now*. Come to the meeting Tuesday evening, and enlist for the war.

JOHN S. MANN,
Chairman of Central Club.

☞ The official proceedings of the Republican meeting held at the Court House last Thursday evening, have not yet been handed in for publication—for what reason we are unable to say.

☞ We hope the Republicans of Coudersport and vicinity will bear in mind the meeting at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Tuesday evening next. This is the first public meeting of our Club. Seth Lewis is to address the meeting, and we bespeak for him a large attendance of both men and women.

☞ Hon. Thos. H. Ford formerly Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, was elected Printer to the House at Washington, on Monday, by one majority. He is a Republican, and "stumped" Ohio for Fremont in 1856. The House has been three weeks electing a printer.

☞ Our paper is late this week, in consequence of sickness in the family of one of our employees, and a death elsewhere noticed. In consequence of our delay this week, it will be almost impossible for us to get out a paper next week, and we have concluded not to try. We trust this apology will be sufficient to our readers for the omission.

☞ Mr. M'Pherson of Pennsylvania, made a successful debut in the House to-day in a forcible speech, reviewing the course of the Democracy in preventing the organization for two months, and their threats of disunion in the event of a Republican being elected President. He produced a deep impression.—*Wash. Cor. Tribune, 24th.*

When Mac. was elected, we told our readers he would make his mark, for, though he is small in stature he has a giant mind, and a will that does not shrink from any work worthy the mettle of true manhood. He is a strong and ready writer, and in 1854 was regarded as one of the ablest editors in the press of this State. We trust our young friend will continue to discomfit the enemy while winning and wearing laurel wreaths of fame, both in this and the next session of Congress. The XVIIth district cannot well send a better Representative to Washington than Ed. McPherson.

☞ In the House of Representatives at Washington on the 27th ult., Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.), asked for leave to introduce a preamble and resolution. The former, after reciting the rights and privileges of citizens of the several States under the Constitution of the United States, reads:

Whereas, It is alleged, by responsible parties, that the citizens of some of the States going into other States on business, such as the collection of debts, teaching schools and other lawful business, have been personally treated with indignity and violence, being incarcerated in prison or driven from their property for certain sentiments they held, and without any allegation as to the crime they had committed;

And, whereas, An alleged practice similar to the European passport system is springing up, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the above recited fact, and whether any further legislation is necessary to give effect to the said provisions of the Constitution, and that the said committee be empowered to send for persons and papers.

☞ Our friend Brisben, of the *Centre Democrat*, makes the *amende honorable* as follows, in his last. "If the press generally would give "honor to whom honor is due" there would be a vast difference in the editorial matter of some newspapers:

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—In the *Democrat* of the 26th of January, we published two articles on our outside, viz. "No longer Mud-sills" and "The extravagance of the pro Slavery Party." These articles were copied from that sterling sheet, the Potter *Journal*, but were not credited to that paper. The Editor, Mr. Chase, justly complains of our appropriating his articles to our columns without the proper credit. We can assure him it was not our intention to do so, but a mistake which occurred in the reading of the proof. We have no desire to use the labor of other people's brains, without giving them the proper credit, nor do we wish any one to do so with us. We hope this explanation may prove satisfactory, and that our friend of the *Journal* may write many articles like those we copied."

IMPORTANT CHANGE.

The following important announcement appears in the telegraphic column of the *Tribune* of Wednesday. By this change of time we have gained almost eight weeks' work while only four weeks in time, and a surer triumph of the Republican cause. The Committee have exhibited great wisdom in the following action:

The question of the propriety of changing the time of holding the Republican National Convention having been submitted to the members of the Republican National Committee, and their views having been communicated by letter, it is determined, in accordance with the wishes of a majority thereof that, the said Convention be held on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next. (Signed)

EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chairman.
WM. M. CHASE, Secretary,
Albany, Feb. 28, 1860.

The State Convention.--A. G. CURTIN Nominated for Governor.

The Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 22nd ult. It was the largest convention ever held in Harrisburg, and was temporarily organized by calling Hon. Francis Jordan, of Somerset, to the chair. A committee, consisting of one from each Senatorial district, was appointed to nominate permanent officers, who reported Ex-Governor JAMES POLLOCK for President, with 33 Vice Presidents an 9 Secretaries. After the organization was completed, Mr. Lowrey, of Erie, offered a resolution declaring Gen. Simon Cameron to be the candidate of the People's Party of Pennsylvania for President, subject to the decision of the Chicago Convention. After considerable discussion, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 89 yeas against 39 nays—Mr. Overton, delegate from this county, voting against it. A resolution was then offered by Mr. Lowrey, in favor of the appointment of delegates to Chicago by the convention; which led to a warm debate, and was finally amended and adopted in the following form, by yeas 128, nays 4:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to prepare an address and resolutions—and also to report the names of eight Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Chicago, in June next, and the names of two persons for Senatorial Electors, and that the delegates from the different congressional districts report to the Convention, the names of four persons from each congressional district, who shall be the representative delegates to the National Convention, and one from each district as Elector.

Provided, That in the districts where the delegates are already elected, such delegates be accepted by this convention.

Provided further, That where the Congressional districts represented in this Convention decline to present the name of any delegate to Chicago, in those districts, the election of delegates to the National Convention at Chicago shall be referred to the people.

Resolved, That the delegates from this State, appointed by this Convention, to the National Convention are hereby instructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, and to vote for Gen. CAMERON while his name remains before that body.

The convention selected James Pollock and Thomas M. Howe, Senatorial Electors, and David Wilmot, Henry D. Moore, Samuel A. Purviance, Andrew H. Reeder, Thaddeus Stevens, Titian J. Coffey, John H. Ewing, and Morrow B. Lowrey, delegates at large to the Chicago convention.

The selection of delegate in the first four districts was referred to the people, and delegates from most of the other districts reported; from this district, Wm. Butler, Kline G. Furst, Lindsay Mehaffey and G. B. Overton.

On the third ballot, Andrew G. Curtin, of Bellefonte, was nominated for Governor, and the nomination made unanimous. Mr. Curtin was Gov. Pollock's Secretary of State, and is one of the ablest lawyers in the State. He is well acquainted with the resources and wants of the State, and will honor the choice of the people as their Executive—for we regard his election as certain. We understand that he intends to canvass the State in behalf of Republican principles during the summer. We place his name at our mast-head this week with no ordinary pleasure, and promise him our hearty and earnest support.

A Converted Democrat—He Renounces the Pro-Slavery Party.

For the Potter Journal.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL.—*Sir*: Were you more or less of a public man than a journalist, or more of a stranger to me, I should not presume to trouble you with this communication. But occupying the position you do—of a medium to communicate with the public.—I think it eminently proper you should occasionally submit to such an infliction as this.

The pride of party and the fear of censure are the great opponents of party reform. By the latter, honest and well-meaning men, when convinced of error, hesitate to avow it, lest cupidity and sinister motives be attributed to them; whilst the former, commencing with the early prejudices of youth, intimately woven with our first actions as men, and clenched by the captiousness of that period of life, so wise only because so inexperienced; with commitments during contests, and the conviviality in success,—too often procrastinate, if they do not entirely prevent the avowal of convictions which will call for actions hostile to former associates and creeds.

You, Sir, probably think by this time, that I am going to pitch into you with a "forty-parson-power." No such a thing! I merely wish to state that I think I have been in this predicament, especially in relation to the humanitarian policy which seeks to confine slavery to its old and habitual limits. There sir, I have said it, and if you please to publish it my actions shall not belie your types. Never in my life have I, or could I, utter one word in favor of the diabolical institution. I have ever considered it wrong,—wrong from the beginning, wrong in all its progress, and prejudicial in its moral, pecuniary and social aspects; yet with this conviction I could never before bring myself to rank myself with those who thought as I thought, but differed from me in this,—they acted as I thought. I have read Helper's book, and cordially endorse it so far as it does not conflict with the Constitution and Laws. Indeed, I do not now have in my mind any recommendation for the violation of either.

What must be the condition of that people whose uneasy slumbers are disturbed by the thought that the morning may find them weltering in their own blood, shed by a property, merchandize, the utensils, as it were, of their business? If our plows were at any time liable or likely to raise their coulters against us, or our horses their heels our scythes to turn their edges upon us, or our cows their horns, what sort of pleasure and contentment would be ours? Or what must theirs be where the advent of a stranger is looked upon with suspicion, if not as criminal; and if he chance to be native to a section of country in which slavery is looked upon with peculiar horror, the prison, the whip, or the tar-bucket and feather-sack are the gentle hints that a magazine is in danger of explosion from the lucifer touch of a white-oak lam or a wooden nutmeg? Or theirs in which the honest expression of an opinion adverse to any cherished notion, is followed by an ostracism which hardly finds its parallel in that of the "Just Anthenian?" I doubt not but there are thousands more who, if they would give themselves to think upon these things, and could divest themselves of those two "lions in the path," the Pride of Party and Fear of Censure, would be convicted, like the Apostle, in a blaze of light, and turn the hand now oppressing to lift and succor the oppressed.

It is not my intention to enter into an argument on the merit of the two positions, my former or present one, at this time; but I shall hold myself ready at any time to render to my old party associates good and sufficient reasons, (at least to myself) for the course I have pursued: and I sincerely trust none of them will attribute to me mercenary motives, for I have taken my determination unadvised by any one, pro or con, at a time when I am anticipating no favor from any one or any party, and at a time when I consider myself under some obligations to Democrats, and under none less than none to Republicans.

I understand that the Republican party does not aim to intrude upon or control the sovereignty of any State, but resist by all lawful and constitutional means the stamping of the blighting curse upon any of our incipient states. Believing this I accept the invitation always held out of "come ye Blessed," not however without the conviction that some will say "depart ye cursed," which, however, I will bear as philosophically as I can.

With this sentiment—The Union, may it endure forever,—I remain, yours, likewise.

E. O. AUSTIN.

SYLVANIA, February 20, 1860.

[On behalf of the Republican party and its principles, we welcome Mr. Austin to our ranks; and may he battle bravely and consistently for the cause in whose behalf he has thus enlisted voluntarily.—ED. JOUR.]

"SWEAR HIM, MY LORD!"—The Legislature of Virginia has under consideration a resolution requiring every stranger who may take up his residence in the State to take an oath of allegiance. Under such a law every man would be required to swear fealty to the "peculiar institution" and all the outrageous laws framed to sustain it. We apprehend that the man reared in a free State who would consent to bind his conscience with such an oath, would not feel bound to a very sacred observance of that oath. To the everlasting credit of some of the slaveholders themselves let it be said, that they do not observe some of the most oppressive laws enacted for the protection of Slavery. Should such a law be passed in Virginia, Utah will no doubt follow in her wake with a law requiring a similar oath of allegiance to the laws establishing and protecting its "peculiar institution." New Mexico will require an oath of allegiance to the laws which fail to punish robbery and assassination, and the Charleston Convention will bring up the rear with a rule requiring every applicant for a membership in that party to be an accomplished highway robber and a pickpocket in a public way.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE Irish servant girls of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, during the year 1859, sent home to their parents, brothers and sisters, the enormous sum of one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

IN the Elmira *Press* appears, among the regular notices, the following form one: "Miss Eliza Carter has been adopted as an own child into the family of William P. Armitage. Her name hereafter, will be Eliza Armitage."

THE Kansas Legislature is said to be burdened with business, which rather embarrasses the members, who are, for the most part, inexperienced in legislation. After much declamation, the bill prohibiting Slavery in the Territory passed by a vote of 30 to 6. The Territorial Census just published, though incomplete, shows a population of from 60,000 to 70,000.

NEW DODGE.—We saw a letter yesterday, directed to one of our wholesale grocery houses, the writer of which warned the proprietors that certain millers in West were making flour out of white corn and wheat mixed, and selling it for the genuine article. The correspondent stated that a barrel of this stuff had been inspected in Cincinnati, recently, and when placed in water it would sink straight to the bottom. When baked it is brittle and has no tenacity whatever. We are not advised as to the extent of the imposition, but it has been thought a proper subject for a letter of warning, and is entitled to consideration.—*Wheeling Intel. Feb. 17.*

AN AGENT of the Douglas party in Illinois is said to be at Washington, with $60,000, to be expended in securing the nomination of Judge Douglas at Charleston. The agent will proceed to Charleston in a few days to make his arrangements. Report says that two million copies of Douglas' recent Senate speech are being circulated. One hundred thousand copies will be printed in superior style. A large central committee is actively employed in Washington in preparing the way for securing the nomination of Douglas.

☞ We are requested to state that Mrs. Brown, the widow of the martyr of Harper's Ferry, is much embarrassed and annoyed by the multitude of letters addressed to her, for one purpose or another, by entire strangers, who have no claim upon her attention, and who seek to promote their own interest or gratify their curiosity, regardless of the restraints of delicacy and propriety. Want of manners, in such a case, certainly indicates want of sense, but we hope this notice may be generally copied by the press and lead, at least, to some abatement of the evil alluded to.—*N. Y. Tribune.*