

...ing struggles, which have taxed all our strength, wisdom, moderation, energies and resources, and often even our physical strength and martial courage, to have herself from being betrayed into the Union as a Slave State. Nebraska, though choosing freedom, is through the direct exercise of the Executive power, overriding her own will laid as a Slave Territory; and New Mexico has relapsed voluntarily into the practice of Slavery, from which she had redeemed herself while she remained a part of the Mexican Republic. Meanwhile the Democratic party, advancing from the ground of Popular Sovereignty as far as that ground is from the Ordinance of 1787, now stands on the position that both Territorial Governments and Congress are incompetent to legislate against Slavery in the Territories. They are not only incompetent, but are forbidden, when it is necessary, to legislate for their protection there.

...this new and extreme position the Democratic party now masks itself behind the banner of the Supreme Court, as if it were a divinely inspired construction of the Constitution, that the power of deciding practically between Freedom and Slavery in a portion of the continent far exceeding all that is yet organized, should be pronounced by Congress, which alone possesses any legislative authority, and should be assumed and exercised by a court, which can only take cognizance of the great question collaterally, in a private action between individuals, and which action the Constitution will not buffer the court to entertain, if it involves twenty millions of money, without the overruling intervention of a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the neighborhood where the litigation arises. The independent, ever renewed, and ever recurring representative Parliament, Diet, Congress, or Legislature, is the one chief, paramount, essential, indispensable institution in a Republic. Even liberty, guaranteed by organic law, yet if it be held by other tenure than the guardian care of such a representative popular assembly, is but precariously maintained, while Slavery, sustained by an irresponsible judicial tribunal, is the completest possible development of despotism.

Mr. President, did ever the annals of any Government show a more rapid or more complete departure from the wisdom and virtues of its founders? Did ever the Government of a great empire, founded on the rights of human labor, slide away so fast and so far, and moor itself so tenaciously on the basis of capital, and that capital invested in laboring men? Did ever a free representative legislature, invested with powers so great, and with the guardianship of rights so important, of trusts so sacred, of interests so precious, and of hopes at once so noble and so comprehensive, surrender and renounce them all so unnecessarily, so unwisely, so fatally, and so ingloriously? If it be true, as every instinct of our nature, and every precept of political experience teaches us that

...ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay;
then where in Ireland, in Italy, in Poland, or in Hungary, has any ruler prepared for a generous and confiding people, disappointments, disasters, and calamities equal to those which the government of the United States holds now suspended over so large a portion of the continent of North America? Citizens of the United States, in the spirit of this policy, subverted the free Republic of Nicaragua, and opened it to Slavery and the African slave trade, and held it in that condition waiting annexation to the United States, until its sovereignty was restored by a combination of sister Republics exposed to the same danger, and apprehensive of similar subversion. Other citizens re-opened the foreign slave-trade in violation of our laws and treaties; and, after a suspension of that shameful traffic for fifty years, savage Africans have been once more landed on our shores and distributed, unreclaimed and with impunity among our plantations. For this policy, so far as the Government has sanctioned it, the Democratic party avows itself responsible. Everywhere complaints against it, is denounced, and its opponents proscribed.

When Kansas was writhing under the wounds of rampant, servile war, because of her resistance, the Democratic press deridingly said, "let her bleed." Official integrity has been her excuse for rebuke and punishment, when it resisted frauds designed to promote the extension of Slavery. Throughout the whole Republic there is not one known dissenter from that policy remaining in place, if within reach of the Executive arm. Nor over the face of the whole world is there to be found one representative of our country who is not an apologist of the extension of Slavery. It is in America that these things have happened. In the nineteenth century, the era of the world's greatest progress, and while all nations but ourselves have been either abating or altogether suppressing commerce in men; at the very moment when the Russian serf is emancipated, and the Georgian captive, the Nubian slave, and the Abyssinian savage, are lifted up to freedom by the successor of Mohammed.

The world, possessed in our behalf by our early devotion to the rights of human nature, as no nation ever before engaged its respect and sympathies, asks, in wonder and amazement, what all this dehumanization means? It has an excuse better than the world can imagine, better than we are generally conscious of ourselves, a virtuous excuse. We have loved not freedom so much less, but the Union of our country so much more. We have been made to believe, from time to time,

that in a crisis, both of those precious institutions could not be saved together, and therefore we have, from time to time, surrendered safeguards of freedom to protect the local interests, and have our hands from doing violence to the Union. The true state of the case, however, ought not to be a mystery to ourselves. Providence, indeed, is not given to statesmen; but we are without excuse when we fail to apprehend the logic of current events.

To be continued.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPOIT, PA.

Thursday Morning, March 29, 1860.

L. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Republican State Ticket—1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

A large number of the prominent French citizens of New York City, have associated together under the title of the "French Republican Club," having for its object to "spread and propagate the doctrines of the Republican party, and to act in concert with it in all measures having the exclusion of Slavery from the territories and the safeguard of free labor for their end."

We have published the testimony of one witness as to the great perpetration by the Harrisburg Telegraph in omitting a part of the principal resolution of the Republican Convention. The Mercer Dispatch, whose editor made a speech at the ratification meeting in Philadelphia, also condemns the report of the Telegraph. Now, we published the resolution as it appeared in the Telegraph, confiding in the fullness and correctness of that paper's report. In justice to our readers, therefore, and in behalf of the Republican masses of Pennsylvania who have been cheated in this matter, we call upon the Telegraph for an explanation of its conduct. If the allegations of the Chester Times and Mercer Dispatch editors are true,—and we earnestly believe they are,—then we pronounced the Telegraph as unworthy of the confidence and support of Republicans, but if the allegations are false, the Telegraph can easily prove the fact, and we will take great pleasure in laying the fact before our readers.

Progress in Erie and Crawford Counties.

The Erie papers have been more faithful in exposing the baneful influence of the dram shops for years past, than most of our exchanges from this State; which fact will doubtless account in part for the encouraging news we have from that section of the State. We make the following extract from the True American, and heartily wish that all the Grand Juries of the State would give this subject their attention. It has always seemed to us very great folly to license men to make drunkards, and then ask the Grand Jury to indict the criminals, which those drunkards grow into. But here is what the American says of the good work now going on in Erie, Crawford and Warren:

"We are pleased to know that it is probable that no license will be granted by the Court in this County. The Grand Juries of Erie, Crawford and Warren Counties have recommended the discontinuance of the system. Judge Galbraith, having, as a citizen, witnessed the havoc which the liquor-traffic has wrought upon community, and having, as a judge, become convinced that a large proportion of all crime coming under his official notice has been committed in consequence of that traffic, has resolved upon its suppression. All honor to the wisdom of his head and the benevolence of his heart, for this noble, philanthropic and christian determination! Let all the people say amen. Community will heartily sustain the action of the Court in this decision. It shall be enshrined in the benedictions of childhood, in the gratitude of woman, in the blessings of true men! As when the ruthless hand of Pestilence is stayed, and the Destroying Angel goeth no more abroad, even so will humanity rejoice in its deliverance from the cruel, remorseless inflictions of the Rum-trade.

"The decision refusing licenses has already been rendered in Crawford County. Warren County will soon, we doubt not, be without a licensed dram-shop. In this County, the subject was thoroughly argued at the last Quarter Sessions, and will be definitely disposed of before the adjournment of the adjourned Court of Quarter Sessions which is to be held next week after next."

What the Democrats Thought of Foster in 1857.

We are in favor of convicting men out of their own mouths; therefore, in presenting the following testimony of Henry D. Foster's standing in his own party, we make no more comment than is necessary to introduce our witnesses. The witness on the stand this week is the Clinton Democrat, which now gives its support

to a man of whom it spoke in this wise only a few years since. We get our testimony from an elaborate article on the subject in the last Look Haven (Wilmington); and it is extracted from the files of the Democrat. In the issue of that paper of January 9, 1857, in speaking of the several candidates who were urging their claims for U. S. Senator, of which Mr. Foster was one, Mr. Dieffenbach refers to Mr. Foster after this style:

"He (Foster) is a lawyer, has served two or three terms in Congress, and is now a member of the Legislature. He did not distinguish himself in either of these positions, and he may not be as able as his friends represent him to be, for they have a fashion of making great men of rather scanty material in the western part of the State."

From the same paper of the 19th of January, 1857, we find the news of the election of a United States Senator recorded as follows:

"ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR."

"Both Houses of the Legislature met in convention on Tuesday last, for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator. On the first ballot the vote stood:

For Jno. W. Forney, Dem., 56
Simon Cameron, Bl. Rep., 67
Henry D. Foster, Traitor, 6

"This result is most humiliating. That the Democratic party should labor for months to convince the people of the justice of their cause, and then be deprived of the fruits of their victory, by the grossly indecent treachery of a few vile wiserants, is as mortifying to every honest man as it is base, sordid, and villainous in the scoundrel perpetrators of the wrong." He then adds "But one motive can be assigned,—the base Judases, Foster among them, have been purchased like sheep."

Not finding language sufficiently strong to portray in fine the character of Henry D. Foster, he calls in the aid of the muse, and says:

"THE DRIBBED APOSTATE!—blot his hateful name
From each and every scroll of honest fame;
LET NO MAN TRUST HIM—none forbear to shed,
Contempt and deep dishonor on his head:
Let scorn still point her finger and her jibes,
And say—Rebuke the consequence of bribes!
Let guileless children, as he passes by,
Shrink from his touch and shudder at his eye.
Let lovely woman loathe him with disgust,
And shun him like the reptile in the dust;
And whilst he lives let infamy alone
Claim the name of traitor as her own,
Till he dies and sinks into the grave,
To poison worms that feed upon the knave.
There, amidst the storms, let hideous Furies
Hold nightly revel, and in concert howl;
Let hissing serpents make that spot their home,
And be the watchful guardian of his tomb."

Such was the character of Henry D. Foster in January, 1857, according to Henry L. Dieffenbach. If he is guilty of half of what he is charged with then, certainly he is not a fit person for Governor in 1860. In the issue of the Clinton Democrat of the 23d of January 1857, we find the following:

"THE SENATORIAL ELECTION."

"When we spoke of this shameful event, in our last issue, our information was derived from telegraphic dispatches. We have the full history of the occurrence now. Forney, Democrat, had 58 votes; Cameron, Republican, 67, Foster, Traitor, 7; and Mr. Foster himself voted for Mr. Wilkins. What excuse these recals make for their treachery, or whether they make any, we are not informed. To style them Judases is to slander old Isaac; for though he betrayed his Lord, he was decent enough to hang himself immediately afterwards, which these traitors, we regret to say, have not as yet done. It is mockery of language to attempt to characterize their conduct. There is nothing milder than an ingrate—nothing so villainous as a traitor, and Foster is guilty of both. The motive for the act is clear—no other than pecuniary profit."

In the same paper of the same date in another column we find the following:

"THE BOLDERS."

"H. D. Foster, John Fausald, Samuel Hill, of Westmoreland; J. K. Calhoun, of Armstrong; R. J. Nickolson, of Jefferson; S. A. Backus, of McKean; G. N. Smith, of Cambria; and John Orswell, jr. of Blair; were the Democrats who refused to attend the Democratic caucus and supports its nominee. We look upon these men as traitors."

"Among the incidents of the victory of the Democratic party last fall, was the right to be represented in the U. S. Senate for the term commencing on the 4th of March next. The victorious party had won the right to choose the Senator. As none but a majority could make a proper selection for the party, or would be competent to make a selection in the name of the party, those who aided in the defeat of that choice, deprived the party of the legitimate fruits of its victory and cheated it out of its rights. In this light the conduct of the bolders is wholly indefensible."

"As to Foster himself, we know but little about him. We spoke of him before the Senatorial election as one who had served in Congress and the Legislature, but had wholly failed to distinguish himself. We might have added, that he had not succeeded in making known to the people of the State that such a man lived. We said that he had friends in the western part of the State, who spoke of him in high terms, but as they had a fashion of making great men out of small

material in that quarter, we did not know whether he was all that was represented to be. But he has since succeeded in making himself known, and no one will now be so much dazzled by measuring his calibre, his patriotism, or his love for the Democratic party. His selfishness, his facetiousness, his weakness and pettily stand out conspicuously to the gaze of the public. He has voluntarily placed himself beyond the pale of the Democratic fold; and there let him stand, or fall, or wallow, as best suits his tastes. We admire an independent man, but despise a feeble factionist. That littleness of soul that mistakes unreasonable factiousness and stubbornness for independence, characterizes selfishness under all circumstances; and we have never seen a more thorough exhibition of these traits than has been exhibited by Henry D. Foster throughout the recent Senatorial struggle."

New Publications.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, Vol. V. No. 30, April 1860. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. \$3 per annum.

Contents:—The Laws of Beauty; Found and Lost; An Experience; About Thieves; The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties; The Portrait; American Magazine Literature of the Last Century; Comets Chiana; Bardic Symbols; Hunting a Pass; Kepler; Pleasure-Pain; The Professor's Story; Lost Beliefs; The Mexicans and their Country; Literary Notices, &c.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, No. 119, April 1860. Harper & Brothers, New York. \$3 a year.

Contents:—Artist Life in the Highlands; How we got Guild in California; The Fight at Lexington; Captain Tom; A Resurrectionist; Kathie Morris; Little Brother, part 3; The Alexandrians; Yet's Christmas-Box; D—'s Remarkable Experience; The Little Art-Student; An Icy Flame; On Two Children in Black; Oriana Jun, a disputed possession; The Lost Steamship; Jewel the Widower, continued; Monthly Record; Literary Notices; Editor's Table; Easy Chair and Drawer; Foreign-Bureau; Fashionable &c.

THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, Vol. IV. No. 4, April 1860. John A. Gray, New York. \$3 per annum.

Contents:—Adventures on a Mountain Top; Stanzas; "Waiting"; "Situation Life" in Australia; Hope—After the manner of Hood; King Rolf, a dream of a Winter's night; Lines; "The River"; The Garden, a remembrance; John Keats, his career and Genius; Lines; "Too deep for Tears"; Chinese Records; Dream; "The Angel"; The Old Church; Remembrances; A Village Sketch; "A Good Time Generally" on a Farm; The Maid of the Cedar; Stanzas; "Love's Retribution"; Literary Notices, Editors Table, &c.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW: (Conservative.) American republication. Vol. LV. No. 1, January 1860. L. Scott & Co., New York. Price, \$3 per year; 25 per cent. discount to Clubs of four or more.

Contents:—The Three Colonies of Australia, Cotton Spinning Machines and their Inventors; China and the War; The Roman Wall; Religious Revivals; Life and Works of Cowper; Reform Schemes.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church); quarterly; Vol. XXV. No. 1, January, 1860. American republication, by L. Scott & Co., New York. Price \$3 per year; 25 per cent. discount to clubs of four or more.

Contents:—Salon Life—Madame Recamier; Coast Defences and Rifle Corps; Erasmus as a Satirist; The Science of Scripture; Austria; Form and Colour; Wesleyan Methodism; Ceylon and the Singhalese; Professor George Wilton; Fossil Footprints; Recent Publications.

Communications.

Ulysses Finances.

For the Potter Journal.

March 1, 1860.	Dr.	Cr.
Ulysses Townsend,	\$40 19	
To outstanding orders,		\$40 19
To due A. G. Umsted, Atty.,	5 00	
By amt due from Harry Ellis,	\$28 25	
" " E. Merrill,	8 73	
" " J. Peasley,	5 50	
" " unassented and		116 00
seated taxes uncollected, about		
	\$54 19	\$138 48
Ulysses School Dist.,	Dr.	Cr.
To outstanding orders,*	\$203 61	
By amount of unseated tax		\$128 00
due district,		
By amount of seated tax in		\$70 00
collectors hands,		
By cash on hand,		4 27
	\$903 61	\$402 27

*Of these \$53 13 are old orders, probably paid, but not cancelled on the check-book.

The above statement is nearly correct. I have deducted from the Taxes "uncollected" the probable percentages to be paid. We ought to commence each year with a surplus School fund, in order to meet the expenses till the new tax is collected. In the hands of such a Treasurer as we have chosen for 3 years (A. B. Bennett,) any such surplus is sure to be always ready when called for. By this I don't mean to say the former Treasurers were not equally safe.

L. B.
Brookland, Pa. March 12, 1860.

Reply to "Peacemaker."

For the Potter Journal.

MR. CHASE: Dear Sir, I once knew a rumseller who wrote a series of articles upon "Intemperance," and signed them, "A Temperance Man." I am reminded of him by "Peacemaker's" article. His intimate knowledge of dreadful conflicts between such woble foes is a proof, not

only of his greatness of mind, but also of his pacific disposition. I regret that I have unintentionally caused him pain and sorrow. In order to console him I would say, that I tried the matter, and what he does. In my list of the Fourth, I never thought of his causing the merits of a text-book. If I used personalities, it was because personalities had been first offered on the other side. If mine were plain and blunt, let it be remembered, the provocation was such as no honest and honorable man could lightly press by. I never knew that it was a disgrace to any man to meet his opponent with weapons of his own choosing; not even to turn the gun of an enemy upon him. To lose one's good name is unpleasant; still I do not desire a better reputation than I deserve. If the public are rightly on even this point, some good has been accomplished. I must try and repay the injury I have done the institution. As the first installment, I will return "Peacemaker's" friendly counsel. One example is worth a dozen precepts. It does not look well to be both judge and criminal. No one ought to give such advice as he is unwilling to follow. He must be in great haste, who cannot stop to date his correspondence.

Yours Truly, J. A. COOPER.
Ulysses Academy, March 24, 1860.

For the Potter Journal.

School Teachers' Certificates.

MR. CHASE—Dear Sir, A writer in a late number of the JOURNAL states that the Board of Directors in the Ulysses District resolved to employ no teacher unless holding a certificate as high as 24, and closes by inviting criticism. Such a course may be the best practicable yet, in my view, it has strong objections.

1. This course overlooks the moral character of the teacher. The law requires the teacher to be of a good moral character; but it makes, and can make, no allowance for any difference of character a thing of as much importance as proficiency in any one of the studies, a thing which the directors alone can notice.

Suppose a teacher of ordinary character having a certificate of 24 applies for a school. There can be no objection and she is engaged. Let another of the highest moral character apply, but let her have a certificate marked 4 below this arbitrary standard. The Directors would gladly employ her, they believe she would be of more service to the district than the other yet they are bound by their own vote, and cannot do as they think for the best.

2. It fails to give due importance to skill in teaching. Ability to instruct is the most essential qualification for a teacher; in my view it equals all others combined. By this method it counts no more and often less than readiness in answering some technical questions.

3. The qualities which give a good appearance in an examination are not the most beneficial in the school room. Boldness, conceit and cunning may give one a temporary superiority in the former place; modesty, candor, even diffidence are essential for the highest success in the latter. I have known the best of instructors to be offended by a modest student, because he had mind enough to think for himself and the frankness to acknowledge it, while he was pleased with a cunning "yes, yes," from an ignorant simoleon.

4. It prevents the Director choosing a teacher adapted to the nature of the school. Some schools do not want the teacher to give instruction in all the seven branches. An experienced and successful teacher, told me she had not taught grammar in two years. Another of no small reputation told me something to the same effect. If there should not be able to pass the best examination in that study, ought they to be rejected? Every one perceives this would injure the cause.

5. The temptation it lays before the Superintendents to favor those of pleasing address and prepossessing exterior.—A very little partiality, of which he may be unconscious, a fraction on a single branch where the standard has been fixed and published may either keep out a worthy, or admit an unworthy candidate.

I do not say that these objections prove the course taken to be wrong but I think they ought to be duly weighed. I cannot approve the reason alleged for the measure, "to remove individual responsibility." This should never be removed. It is only when each one feels his responsibility and fearlessly meets it, that we reap all the advantage of our admirable system. Yours truly,

J. A. COOPER.
Ulysses Academy, March 22, 1860.

A National Democrat's Complaint.

For the Potter Journal.

RASCALITY EXPOSED.

MR. EDITOR: As there is no Democratic paper printed in this county, will you permit an old Democrat to make a few remarks and suggestions through your paper in relation to the late appointment of Deputy Marshal for this county? It has always been the custom amongst honorable men, when an appointment to any office of importance is to be made, for the citizens or party to whom such office belongs, to call a meeting of the citizens, and thus to agree upon some person who is the choice of a majority of the party. Such was the course pursued by the Whig party in this county in 1850; such was the understanding of a large portion of the Democratic party in reference to the late appointment. It will not be denied that this course would have satisfied all

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly Wednesday, by P. A. Stone & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provision, Main Street, COUDERSPOIT, PA.

Apples, green, per bush,	\$1 00 to 1 25
do dried,	1 75
Beans, " "	1 25
Beeswax, per lb.,	20
Beef, "	4
Beef Hides, "	4
Berries, dried, per quart,	10
Buckwheat, per bush,	50
Butter, per lb.,	12 1/2
Cheese, "	10
Corn, per bush,	1 00
Can Meal per cwt.,	2 00
Eggs, per doz.,	60
Flour, extra, per bbl.,	6 00
Hams, per lb.,	12 1/2
Hay, per ton,	10
Honey, per lb.,	19
Lard,	14
Maple Sugar, per lb.,	8
Oats, per bush,	44
Onions,	75
Pork, per bbl.,	19 00
do, per lb.,	10
do in whole hog, per lb.,	7
Potatoes, per bush,	31 1/2
Peaches, dried, per lb.,	5
Poultry, per lb.,	5
Rye, per bush,	5
Salt, per bbl.,	6 00
do, per sack,	6 00
TROUT, per 3-bbl.,	6 00
Wheat, per bush,	1 12 1/2
White Fish, per 3-bbl.,	6 00

Special Notices.

THE USE OF DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS for Dyspepsia, Flatulency of the Stomach, or any other Affections, is a certain cure for dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgments of its superior excellence and beneficial results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the thorough system.

See advertisement in another column.

Old Gold Pens Re-Pointed.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

ENCLOSE the Pen in a letter with cash in postage stamps; the return mail will bring the Pen as good as new.

*Editors giving this advertisement insertions during the year 1860, and sending copy, will receive a superior Old Gold Pen in payment. Address, STONE & BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

We will vouch for the fulfillment of the above on the part of Messrs. Stone & Ball. G. T. TRUAX & CO., 28-61 Proprietors of Syracuse Journal.