

"To be sure. Do you take me for a... "Put what are you... "It satisfies me well enough; but I expect visitors this summer who are quite fastidious, and this old worn-out wood-work wouldn't do for them. What makes you look so dark? Don't you like the notion of my lady visitors?" "I didn't know that they were to be ladies until you told me," I said; "and the name of my business whom you entertain, Mr. Ames?" "There wasn't much of a welcome for them in your face at any rate," he answered. "And to tell the truth, I am not much pleased with the arrangement myself. But they took a sudden fancy for coming, and no amount of persuasion could induce them to change their minds. It's hardly a suitable place for ladies; but if they will come, they must make the best of it." "How came you ever to take a fancy to this place? and what makes you spend so much money on it?" I asked. "You don't like to see the money thrown away," he said laughing. "The truth is, that I've got a skeleton, like many another man, and I want to get away from it. The first time I stopped to rest under this tree, I felt light-hearted. I don't know why, except it was some mysterious influence; but I loved the place, and I love it no less now, although my skeleton has found a lodging place here too." "Of course," I said, "and very appropriately. The house was haunted before you came." "It was haunted for me afterwards," he said softly, more to himself than to me; "sweet, shadowy visions I should be glad to call up now." And he turned away and swallowed a sigh.

Democratic Victories.

- No 1—The murder of Broderick because he opposed a wicked administration, and the extension of slavery.
- No 2—The destruction of the *Free South* (newspaper) in Kentucky because it opposed the extension of slavery.
- No 3—Arresting of Dr. Breed, of Washington City, and placing him under \$6000 bonds for stating that he was opposed to the extension of slavery.
- No 4—The whipping, tarring and feathering of an Irish mechanic at Charleston, S. C. for saying that "it was disgraceful for a white man to be compelled to work beside a nigger."
- No 5—The expulsion of a colony of white men and women from Madison Co. Kentucky, for giving it as their opinion that Kentucky would be more prosperous without slavery.
- No 6—Breaking up a Methodist Conference in Bonham, Texas, because they feared that they would proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof.
- No 7—The defeat of the bill in the Missouri Legislature for the charter of a Methodist University, because the Methodist Church prohibits the traffic of human flesh in her discipline.
- No 8—Gov. Black has vetoed a Bill passed by the Nebraska Territorial Legislature, abolishing slavery in the Territory. This is the last Democratic victory. The people don't want slavery, but a loquacious Governor says they must have it, the South demands it.

Poverty a Crime.

Senator Wigfall, from Texas, recently made a speech on the Homestead Bill, in which the following brilliant language was uttered by this genial expounder of modern democracy: "It was popular to talk of the 'poor.' Poverty, he said, was a crime. The man who was poor had sinned, and there was a screw loose somewhere. He would amend the title of the bill to read 'for the encouragement of crime, providing for criminals and violating the constitution.' It was popular, he repeated, to talk of the bone and sinew of the land, of wool hats and brogans, but poverty was a crime. He would not pander to prejudice by such talk. The bill provided for the purloins of London, the Five Points of New York, and criminals who violate the law when they get on the lands. The bill provides for those unable to provide for themselves. Gentlemen tried to be popular in the introduction of such a bill. It was a great mistake of any man to suppose that the people had no sense. (Laughter.) These lands would be occupied by the outpourings of jails, &c., and when they were represented in Congress, he would like to see the man who wore the crime. Great God! what a sight it would be." Somebody asked Wigfall if Texas had not set the example by donating public lands. "They didn't catch Wigfall that way," he slipped the bridle and ran, like this: "Texas could lead her own fancy. She had a right to do as she pleased with her own property, to give it to a missionary society, to publish a Bible, or to gamble it off in hell. (Laughter.) Texas was a free sovereign State, and exercised rights which were not delegated to this miserable one-horse concern in Washington." (Renewed laughter.)

Fire in the Jersey Pines—Hair-breadth Escape.

The Mt. Holly (N. J.) *Mirror* says: "A fire was raging in the pines in this county, last week to a fearful extent and of course doing great damage. It started on Wednesday at Garrettsville, half way between Red Lion and Friendship. Its course was across to ex-Sheriff Dob-

bins' tract, at Retreat, from there to Burr's mill; (thence by Brown's Hill, towards Mitgen's, in the vicinity of which place it was burning on Friday. The extent of its ravages, at that time, was a distance of about six miles in length, by three in breadth.

The Manahawkin stage, on its way to Mt. Holly, on Friday, met with a narrow escape from the fire. The driver, before he was aware of it, found himself almost in the midst of the flames. The great body of the fire, however, seemed to be in advance of him, and he turned around to make good his escape, but he had not proceeded far before the flames checked him in his retreat, and he was obliged to pursue his journey in another direction.

In a short time he again found himself surrounded by the flames. He saw no other course to pursue but to go straight ahead, and urging his horses to their utmost speed, hoped soon to be free from the devouring element. But when he was surrounded by the greatest body of fire and smoke, his horses became frightened and stopped, and it was impossible to move them. Here they remained for a minute or two, the fire roaring and crackling to terrific extent, when suddenly the smoke clearing away, the horses started, and the driver found that the great mass of fire had crossed the road a short distance in advance, and was making the most fearful ravages in its track to the right of him. He was soon enabled to get entirely out of its path, and felt that he had never before been in so terrible a position. At one time it appeared to him that the flames must entirely surround him and cut off all means of escape. He had two female passengers, and, as may be supposed, they were frightened beyond all description. Fearing that they would perish in the fire and smoke, their screams were frequently of the most painful nature.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention at Charleston was temporarily organized yesterday by the choice of a Mr. Flournoy of Arkansas as Chairman, with Wm. F. Ritchie of Virginia as Secretary. The Soft Delegation from this State and the Douglas men from Illinois were primarily admitted to seats and their rivals shut out by decree of the National Committee—an arbitrary act, which excited some feeling. Committees of one from each State an Organization and on Credentials (New York and Illinois not represented in the latter) were then formed, and the Convention adjourned to this morning, when it is understood that Gen. Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts will be made President. The Committee on Credentials is expected to report in favor of the New York and Illinois delegations already seated; but there will be a minority report in favor of the Wood or Hard delegates from our State, which will hardly be disposed of without tumult. The Convention is full of explosive material, and the Chairman had all he could do yesterday to keep it within boiling distance of order.

Our Special Correspondent seems to regard Douglas's defeat as nearly certain; and it is clear that the selection of Cushing for President is not a good symptom. But we suspect the New York Softs are playing Possum till after the decision on their right to sit, after which, they will demonstrate for Douglas. If they do not, his case looks bad, since New Jersey as well as Pennsylvania is reported adverse to him. But nothing can be clearly seen till after the contested seats shall have been disposed of.—*Tribune*, 24th.

The Convention reassembled Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, when the Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of the Hon. Caleb Cushing for President, and one Vice-President and Secretary from each State in the Union. Those of New York are Erasmus Corning and J. Edward Cook; Maryland, W. D. Bowie and E. F. Lowe; Pennsylvania, Thomas Cunningham and F. Van Zandt. A dispatch from Washington was shown around the hall from a Member of the Cabinet, declaring that the reports of disunion in the Cabinet growing out of Walker's testimony, are entirely destitute of foundation, and that the Cabinet were never more entirely harmonious. The Committee on Permanent Organization also reported an additional rule to wit: That in any State in which it has not been provided or directed by its State Convention how its vote may be given, the Convention will recognize the right of each delegate to cast his individual vote.—*Telegraphic Dispatch*, 3, p. m.

The Potter Journal.
COUDERSPORT, PA.,
Thursday Morning, April 26, 1860.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
Republican State Ticket—1860.
FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

We invite the attention of our friends throughout the county to the Cash Premiums which we offer, in another column, for subscribers. Young men, as well as old men, will find them worthy of their attention.

Delaware is rapidly getting rid of her slaves. She had 8,000 at the first census, and but 2,200 at the last one. Their owners find it more profitable to sell them at the South than to keep them. Suffolk county alone ships six per week, or three hundred and twelve a year. Every census shows a decrease of ten per cent. in the slave population. Nearly the same ratio of decrease is observed in the

history of Missouri. Before many years not only Delaware and Missouri but other border states will give up the cup of slavery.

From the *Pittsburg Daily Dispatch* of the 17th inst., we cut the following important item:

New Counterfeit.—Messrs. Fox and Lane, of the *National Bank and Commercial Reporter*, send us the following description of a new spurious bill on the Franklin County Bank, Greenfield, Mass.—Fives, spurious; vignette (on upper left corner), female with face, figure 5 on die below; female carrying bunch of wheat, FIVE above and below, on right end. FIVE in red in lower part of vignette. Bodily done. Engravers' names (Held, Adams & Co., New York), on the upper part of bill. Refuse all answering above description.

The following letter appears in the last number of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, a prominent Cameron paper:

GREENSBORO, Pa., April 18, 1860.
Eds. *Gazette*: The conferees of our Congressional District met yesterday at Harrisville, and elected the following delegates to the Convention: Darwin Phelps, Esq., of Indiana; Darwin Phelps, Esq., of Ohio; Leach, of Armstrong; and D. N. Struyck, of Westmoreland.

They are all Cameron's friends, and in no event will they cast their vote for Mr. Seward. We do not believe that Darwin Phelps, nor either of his colleagues, will go to Chicago determined in no event to cast his vote for Mr. Seward. It is simply absurdly to suppose that if the convention nominates Mr. Seward or any other good man by a close vote, it will not also confirm him by a unanimous vote; and we have too much respect for Darwin Phelps to suppose that he will refuse to compliment Mr. Seward under such circumstances. Mr. Struyck, who is doubtless the author of the above letter, would scorn such a proposition; and yet the letter gives ground for such an inference. As the *Gazette* gave the above a prominent insertion among its editorial matter, we regret to infer that it endorses the ungenerous sentiment that we have put in italics.

The Hon. James T. Hale.

It gives us great pleasure to notice the universal approbation with which our people speak of the course of the Member of Congress from this District. Always at his post, attending faithfully to the duties of his office, voting upon every question that is before the House, and always voting on the side of truth, freedom and justice; he has fairly earned the enthusiastic support of every one of his constituents who prefer freedom to slavery. The contrast between him and his predecessor is the contrast between a conscientious statesman and an unscrupulous party hack; and that is the difference between a true Republican and a pro-slavery Democrat, the country over. Of course Mr. Hale will be re-elected. No Republican in the District will think of naming any other candidate, and the people generally, we feel confident, will say to him at the ballot-box, "we'll do good and faithful servant," thou art the man to represent us in another Congress.

Progressive Legislation.

Two bills were passed at the late session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, of much more importance to the people than the ordinary legislation of our State. We are very glad the Republicans of the State can point to the "Free Banking Law," and the new "Penal Code," as evidence of the wisdom of entrusting to Republican hands the reins of government. We should be much better pleased if we could add a Personal Liberty Bill. But as our side has only had both branches of Legislation for one session, we are satisfied to point to the record of last session on banking and Criminal law, as enduring testimony in favor of Republican ascendancy. We think the people will very naturally say that so long as the party of Freedom bears such fruit as this, it should be kept in the majority. Speaking of this legislation, the *Massachusetts Republican* thus explains how it was brought about: "The two great measures of the late session of the Pennsylvania Legislature are the Free Banking Law and the new Penal Code. These, in the opinion of good judges, are far in advance of the ordinary course of Pennsylvania legislation. The attempt was made, early in the session, to ignore the Free Bank question entirely, by constituting the Bank Committee in the House of those who were opposed to any change in the existing laws. The injustice of this arrangement finally resulted in the appointment of a select Committee of nine,—Messrs. Strong, Byrno, Williston, Green, Dunlap, Pressley, Mann, Frazier and Butler,—a majority of whom were favorable to the proposed system. It is needless to recite here the amount of labor which the Committee performed, both in the preparation of the bill, and in advocating its merits in and out of session. By far the most work was done for the measure while not in session; and Banks and Banking were common subjects of conversation for some weeks among the

members. The majority of the Special Committee, received the highest praise for meeting every objection urged against the bill, and explaining, with great patience, to their conservative fellow-members, all the minutiae of its workings.

It is a vote had been taken on this bill at an early day of the session, in either House, it would undoubtedly have fallen. Labor, or "electioneering" (if the term is allowable) carried the measure; and the common appliances of modern legislation, *bribery and money*, were not even thought of.

Of the other great measure, the new Penal Code, there was but one opinion among members of the legal profession—unqualified approval, and a conviction of its utility and general adaptation to the needs and circumstances of the Commonwealth. The system of *maximum* punishments is new to our people; but with a judiciary as able and upright as ours, no fears are entertained that the discretion committed to them in the sentencing of criminals will be productive of any but the best results.

Sensitive Politicians.

The *Times* Letter.—The letter in Saturday's *Tribune*, dated at Philadelphia and signed "Keystone," mainly in glorification of Judge Read, but mainly directed against Gen. Cameron, is a very curious production. The letter itself is not so much as it is advertised to be, a masterpiece of distinguished gentlemen, in view of the fact that his name was not mentioned in the Convention which so emphatically endorsed Gen. Cameron as Pennsylvania's choice for the Presidency. Judge Read is assuredly qualified for the position he holds, but like other great men he has his faults and little weaknesses, not the least of which is one that affects the unlettered and the learned, and manifests itself in semi-occasional returns to *Ego*. This fact may account for the *Tribune*'s letter, in the absence of any specified reason.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*, 18th.

The *Telegraph* is very much incensed at the *Tribune* correspondent, not for what he did say, but for what he did not say—on the principle that what does not unqualifiedly glorify and flatter the Presidential aspirations of Gen. Cameron, does unconditionally condemn and asperse them. But in order that it may have some responsible person to lay the blame upon, the *Telegraph* charges it upon Judge Read; while the *Pittsburg Gazette* thinks that the Bates proclivities of the *Tribune* are at the bottom of its non-glorification of Mr. Cameron. The whole truth is that the *Tribune* gives the people at large the privilege of discussing the Presidential question through its ample and widely circulated columns, holding itself independent of all of them. This it has a right to do; and if one of the "People" of Pennsylvania chances to throw a little cold water on the over-heated brains of Gen. Cameron's wholesale adulators, by denying that he is the choice of Pennsylvania Republicans to a man, we think these sensitives should submit to go wholesome a rebuke without allowing their anger to carry away their brains entirely.

Since the appearance of the article of "Keystone" in the *Tribune*, at least four letters have appeared in the same department of that paper, to read which would lead one unacquainted with the real facts of the case to suppose that Gen. Cameron occupies a more prominent position than any other man in the Union at the present time. And yet, we do not find the friends of Judge Read, Gov. Seward, Mr. Bates, Gov. Chase, Lincoln, or Fremont, savagely attacking the authors of those articles, and pronouncing them as "meanly directed against" either of their favorites. Besides, it looks very unfair for the *Telegraph* to be kicking Judge Read so after he is down—as it has frequently claimed he was put down by the Harrisburg Convention. It looks to us as though either his ghost or himself is coming up again before the Cawdor of the *Telegraph*, to frighten him.

If Gen. Cameron desires to make a good impression at Chicago, he will do well to suppress the wholesale adulations of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, which is everywhere recognized as his home organ, and which seems to be wholly devoted to his adulation. The slightest compliment to Gen. Cameron puts it in ecstatic bliss, and the merest doubt of his infallibility as a Presidential candidate involves it in agonizing anger; which it must needs let off in some wild, impassioned frenzy in denunciation of some supposed rival of his in the Chicago expectancy. An over-zealous friend is often more injurious than an enemy, is an adage that Gen. Cameron and the *Telegraph* will both do well to consider.

The International Influence of Trade.

A writer in the April No. of *All the Year Round*,—now on our table by the kindness of J. M. Emerson & Co., of New York, the American publishers,—in a well-prepared, though fallacious, article in defense of English Free Trade, tells some pointed truths. He condenses some very interesting facts in regard to the influence which Trade exercises upon the diplomatic relations and moral economy

of great nations, claiming for Mother England the honors and profits alike of the inauguration of an anti-war system of commercial balance of power. We do not propose to argue the question of Free Trade, and therefore call the attention of our readers to the general propositions contained in the following extract:

"There is no more striking revolution in the whole history of human affairs than this by which mercantile questions have ceased to be purely mercantile, and are regarded not less as moral and political. We laugh at the magnificent advertisements in which some small invention is described as pregnant with the mightiest results for the regeneration of the world; but, perhaps, we would laugh less if, behind all the force and puffery of advertisement, we saw the moral interests that are really involved—if we saw that besides the two-pence halfpenny of profit which the trader is anxious to make out of his trifling improvement, he is really bent on doing a service to the public, and is able to do it. In the last few years we have engaged in public works of prodigious magnitude, that have moved the world, and given a new character to civilization. Is it by the simple leverage of a five or ten per cent. profit that we have been enabled to accomplish these undertakings? Not so. There is a more powerful principle at work in them. Imagination is the strongest faculty in man, and we have been carried away by the love of perfection and the delight in enterprise, even more than by the hope of gain. Trade is now a-days more than trade. It is a weapon of enormous power—it is enterprise in which the mightiest issues are at stake—it is a science of such vast importance that he who can best expound it becomes naturally the dominating minister of the greatest nations. It is perfectly well known on both sides of the Atlantic that trade has rendered a war between this country and the United States of America an impossibility. We have become necessary to each other's existence, and in this way trade has been able to produce a moral effect which our kindred origin, our mother tongue, our similar institutions, and our mutual admiration, have not of themselves been able to ensure. It is now suggested that more intimate commercial dealings with France may have the like effect, in consolidating an alliance between the two countries and making us, who have been eternal enemies, eternal friends. To any one who has the slightest acquaintance with history and with the political philosophy of our fathers, the novelty and the strangeness of such a proposal will be apparent. The merchant elevated into a diplomatist, and the argosy substituted for the man-of-war—in every past age of the world such an idea would have been laughed to scorn. So little is a policy in which mercantile considerations are involved, understood to this day on the Continent, that we are still described, in the phrase of Napoleon, as a nation of shop-keepers, and people cannot see that there is anything more in it than a sordid devotion to money."

Make Sure of a Good Garden.

Next in importance to a good farm is the garden in good condition and well attended to. Unpropitious as last season was to the farmer, every garden that was cultivated produced liberally, and returned a rich reward for all the labor devoted to it. Now is the time to dress currant and gooseberry bushes, and no garden is complete without a profusion of these unpretending, but most profitable shrubs, even the unprecedented frost of last June, left a good supply of currants and gooseberries in all gardens where the bushes of these fruits had received moderate attention. Then make sure of a supply of fruit by attention to these unassuming ones. This is also the time to secure pie plant roots, if you have not already done so. Half a dozen days' work every spring in cultivating pie plants, will secure an abundant supply of a good substitute for apples, for any ordinary family. An asparagus bed will require a little more labor, but the labor will have a rich reward. We note with great pleasure an increase of asparagus beds among the farmers of this county. It is an indication to us of an increasing desire for health and comfort. A small plot devoted to strawberries is another way of increasing your supply of fruits. But this last is so plenty in the fields we shall only urge its cultivation upon those living in villages. The importance of raising an abundance of ordinary garden vegetables is so well understood by all, that we need not urge their cultivation. As no garden is complete without its flowers, we urge a free cultivation of them upon every one; and upon this subject we adopt the language of the *Erie Gazette*, which has a happy faculty of saying the right thing at the right time. Here it says: "Reader, are you a lover of the beautiful in Nature? If so, believe us there is nothing in the world that will contribute so much to your gratification as the cultivation of flowers. Are you indifferent to natural beauty? Then, by all means plant, cultivate, study and learn to love flowers, and become human as soon as possible. He who appreciates not the beauties of Nature is only half human, and the sooner he develops the other that is de-

cient, the sooner will he be prepared to die like a man, and die like a Christian. Flowers are the gift of God himself, to beautify His earth and give joy to His creatures. They are Nature's ornaments, just as the dear birds that come to us in the Spring-time and carry with us through the glowing Summer, are Nature's musicians. A house that has no flower-beds about it—no shrubs, no inviting grass plots—has no summer cheer for us. It is a prison-house—cheerless and solemn.

Double Consciousness.

In the May No. of *Harper's Magazine*, just received, we find a history of the case of Mary Reynolds, of Cherry Tree, Venango Co., describing very explicitly her habits, in what was called her first and second states—by which she seems to have lived two separate lives in one body. Her first or natural state was uninterrupted until she was 18 years old, when she became subject to occasional "fits," which continued until she was 19 years of age, in 1811. On Sunday in the spring of 1814, she took a book and went into the field some distance from the house to read. Soon after she was found in a state of utter insensibility, when she returned to consciousness she was found to be deaf and blind, and continued so five or six weeks, when the sense of hearing returned suddenly and entirely, and that of sight more gradually, but in the end perfectly. About three months after, she was found in a profound slumber in bed, from which it was impossible to arouse her; but after while she awoke in her second state, in which she was wholly unconscious of the events of her natural state, knowing neither her parents or friends, ignorant of the use of the most familiar implements, and seemingly born to a new life. As far as all acquired knowledge was concerned, her condition was precisely that of a new-born infant—only retaining of the past the faculty of pronouncing a few incoherent unmeaning words, requiring to be taught their significance—differing only from the child in the fact that she learned with matured readiness, death at once with the facts of existence. She continued thus about five weeks, when she resumed her natural life, in which her second state had been as a long unconsciousness. In either state she was up like where the transition left it. The alternations from one state to another continued 15 or 16 years, but finally ceased at the age of 35 or 36, leaving her permanently in the second state, which she remained, without change, the last quarter century of her life. She died very suddenly at Meadville, in the house of her nephew, Rev. John V. Reynolds, a Presbyterian Minister, in January, 1854, aged about 61 years.

The above is an abstract of the main facts of this singular history, as communicated to the *Harper* by Dr. Pierce of the Western Theological Seminary, Meadville. The family connexion of Mary Reynolds still lives in Meadville, at Cherry Tree—the latter place being 12 miles north of Franklin and six miles south of Titusville, where her father, William Reynolds, settled at the close of the last century. The country at that time was an unbroken wilderness and was regarded as the "Far West" of the day. Mr. Reynolds' nearest neighbor when he first arrived, were the few inhabitants of Franklin on one side, Jonathan Titus, (our maternal grandfather) at what is now Titusville, on the other. We remember well the circumstances of Miss Reynolds' death, when we read in the newspapers of Meadville we being at that time a "jour" in a *True American* office at Steubenville, Ohio. She arose in the morning in usual health, proceeded from breakfast to the kitchen to superintend some ordinary matters, (in the house of her nephew, for whom she had been keeping for some time,) when she suddenly fell her hands to her head exclaiming "Oh! my head!" when she fell upon the floor and expired soon after on the sofa in the parlor, to which she had been immediately removed by her nephew and a servant girl. The above brief statement will be read with interest by the citizens of that neighborhood and all sections of the Magazine article is doubly interesting.

OWEN STANLEY, the recognized leader of a large band of moving Gypsies in the West, died recently at Madison, Indiana. His remains were taken to Dayton, Ohio, they were interred recently with the ceremonies. Harriet Owen, a Gypsy Queen, was buried at Dayton, some years ago, and the King is now deposited by her side. Roving bands of this singular people gathered at Dayton from all directions, to participate in the funeral ceremonies, which were of a curious imposing character, becoming the most of royalty.

At the late Municipal election in Duque, the Republican candidate for Mayor, H. L. STOUR, Esq., was elected. We believe this is the first Republican or Duque has ever had.