

the States. It is already demonstrated that in settling Territories the slave States stand on chance with the free. Whether slavery is prohibited in the old and honest way, by Congressional legislation, or whether the question is settled by the inevitable force and fraud and bloodshed of squatter sovereignty, does not appear essentially to vary the result. As slave property is timid, and cannot place implicit confidence in the *obiter dicta* of political partisans in judicial robes, knowing that even the settled and honest convictions and opinions of courts are liable to revision and reversal; as the young men trained in the luxury and untrifling of the plantation are not fitted for the hardships of border life; as the non-slaveholding nominal freemen of slave communities are ignorant and unchartering, it does so happen that, with all favoring circumstances—a corrupt Federal Executive, ready to encourage any scheme of fraud and violence; an intervening and hostile slave State to close and guard all the accustomed routes of travel, and to invade and destroy their settlements—free-State emigration has triumphed, and under all these discouragements and disadvantages has shaped the policy and fixed the institutions of these Territories. And as body instructions are apt to return to plague the inventors, so recent and well remembered events have proved the impolicy and danger of giving free-State men the sort of training which they acquired in Kansas.

There are six, weighty reasons for not permitting slavery in the Territories. The argument, though subtle and fair-seeming, that the people of the slave States, having an equal right in the Territories, have also a right to take their property with them, and that to deny them the right is unjust and unequal, is entirely fallacious. The able and ingenious Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Davis,] in his reply to the suggestions of the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] about capital States, spoke of slavery as a form of civil government. In truth, setting aside all moral reasons for the denial, slaves never have been, and never by the nature of the case can be, treated merely as property; they are men, answerable as such for crimes, capable always of freedom by manumission, and though they cannot, if the Supreme Court will, be recognized as citizens having rights themselves, they are regarded as persons giving important political rights to others. We therefore deny the right or justice of taking slavery into the Territories under the palpable lie that they are taken there as property. We deny it on political considerations. If, as the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. LAMAR] said, with great spirit, we have, by our consent in the old States, got the "negro in the Constitution," and he is represented by twenty members on the floor of this House, we will not consent that the inequality shall go further. We will take care to exclude this "political relation" from the Territories, and that it does not steal in, in the mild disguise of "property"—a wolf clothed in wool.

We refuse slavery a footing in the Territories for economical reasons—it impoverishes a State; for moral reasons—it begets ignorance. A system of common public education is physically impossible in a plantation State. It destroys the marriage relations, makes cruel tyrants of the masters, and brutes of the slaves. For reasons of safety, for every community in which the relation exists is constantly liable to bloody and fearful domestic insurrections, and weak and defenceless against invasion.

I have pursued this subject with a view to the inquiry, what is the North to do? And what has she done in the past, which she could have omitted and remained faithful and true to her own history and principles? We would most gladly have been relieved from all action upon, and all responsibility for, slavery. We had our own interests to protect and advance. We had discharged our duty on the subject of slavery in good faith and sincerity, according to the original sentiment of the people and policy of the Government. We had abolished slavery and were busy with our schools, our factories, our farms, our commerce, and our prosperous affairs. We were not disposed to interfere, although you saw fit to change your sentiments, and to abandon that old and safe policy which looked to free institutions and the abandonment of slavery. Your aggressions forced the North into this contest—to defend the liberty of speech and of the press; to maintain the right of petition; to secure their citizens rights, plainly and in terms guaranteed by the Constitution, and assailed by your unjust and unconstitutional laws; to prevent the acquisition of territory by unconstitutional measures, and required for no purpose other than that of extending and perpetuating slavery; and increasing its power and influence in the Government; to defend the Territories from the curse of slavery; and maintain the old and well-settled policy of the country in regard to them. And you are now driving them to a more determined resistance to the reopening of the accursed traffic which has reddened the ocean with its cruelty, and freighted all the winds of heaven with its groans.

The natural, inevitable, and logical result, has been the organization of the Republican party, now the controlling and dominant party in all the free States. It rests upon the sentiment and conviction that all men are entitled to equal civil rights; that freedom and its institutions are better foundations for a new State than slavery and its attendants; and the determination to establish no gov-

ernment except in accordance with such principles. They claim no power to change or alter the laws and institutions of existing States; nor to interfere therewith, except so far as the example of their safety, strength, and prosperity, and the proper discussion and defence of their principles and institutions, may exercise a moral influence upon their policy.

While they disclaim all interference with State laws, policy, and institutions, they do claim the power, and will exercise it whenever, in their judgment, it is just and prudent, to free the General Government from all responsibility for the existence and continuance of slavery wherever they have exclusive jurisdiction over it.

As their resistance to the extension of slavery is founded upon the conviction of its injustice and its unfitness, so they will be led to oppose any new demands which it may make, and any and all measures for its increase by the revival of the foreign trade or otherwise. And while we are determined to adhere inflexibly to this policy, we have no unkindness for slaveholders. They have a great problem to solve, and should have sympathy and aid. The whole power and revenue of the Government should, with my consent, be freely exerted and expended in their aid. The duties of this Republic hang upon the issue of this contest; and while I look on with fear and trembling, I still look forward with hope to the time when we may exclaim to the oppressed of every clime and language, and birth-place and complexion, as they plant their footsteps upon our shores, "bow down and worship, for the soil on which you stand is sacred, and consecrated by the genius of universal emancipation."

The Potter Journal.
COUDERSPORT, PA.
Thursday Morning, May 10, 1860.
T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
Republican State Ticket—1860.
FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

One fifth of the entire sum raised by taxation for public schools in the United States, is paid by Pennsylvania.

The Lake Shore Railroads have agreed to reduce their fare one-half to delegates to the Chicago Convention. The N. Y. & E. will perhaps do the same.

Judge White and C. H. Seymour have been elected delegates to Chicago from Tioga county and unanimously instructed to support General Cameron for the Presidential nomination.

Hon. Lewis Mann and lady returned from Harrisburg Wednesday. Mrs. M. is very feeble, but it is hoped that the rest and quiet of home will soon restore her to health. She has been sick since February, we believe. Mr. Mann looks quite well.

It is reported that the President intends to veto all bills appropriating money to pay the expenses of the Investigating Committee. If we are not mistaken the members of the House will have the power in their hands to bring him to terms.

The Rev. Daniel Worth, who was recently put in jail in North Carolina for circulating "Helper's Crisis" in that State, has been released and has arrived in New York. He is a native of N. Carolina. He told his story to a New York audience on Monday evening, and does not give a very flattering account of Southern justice—nobody can, in fact, who has tested it even partially.

We are indebted to the Hon. Simon Cameron, of the U. S. Senate, for a copy of the "Messages and Documents, 1850-60, abridged." It is quite convenient, being the Message with the reports proper of all the Departments.

We are also indebted to the Hon. gentleman for a copy of "New Nursery Rhymes for Political Babies; and a Loving Satire, by JUDITH." Published by J. L. Magurn, 79 John St. New York. It paraphrases, in nursery ditty, the politics of the present Administration, is well gotten up, and is a good campaign document. It contains 70 pages.

The "Constitutional Union" National Convention was to meet at Baltimore on Wednesday (9th). It is thought they will nominate John McLean, John Bell or Sam. Houston—perhaps all of them—in order to save the Union. If their creed is right the nomination of at least four candidates by them would seem to be absolutely necessary—as Cotton, Iron, Money and Commerce, are each calling loudly upon them (they say) for protection from the probable stray bricks of the falling Union. Their price for the campaign has not yet transpired, but the Democrats being in most need of

their votes will doubtless pay them a high price to put them in the way of Republican success.

The School Directors of this county met in the Court House on Monday and elected Mr. Seth Lewis, of Ulysses County Superintendent for three years from the first of July next. He will no doubt be an efficient officer; but without any disparagement to him we would say that we sincerely regret the defeat of so efficient and worthy an officer as Mr. Hendrick has been. He has done much toward perfecting the system in this county, and could have done much more in the next three years than any newly elected person can do. The Convention done very wisely in raising the salary to \$500, and the vote was more unanimous on this point than was expected. The increased salary will add much to the efficiency of the officer and the system. We give the official proceedings in our local column.

The breaking up of the Charleston Convention by personal issues, is a splendid lesson to Republicans every where, and we trust will be duly heeded in this campaign. Leading principles are all that are needed to work for harmony, and every attempt to interlope abstractions or personal preferences will invariably result in disruption. We give an excellent article this week, on this point, from the Erie Gazette, which we hope every one of our readers will take into consideration. Its sentiments are as adjustable to the politics of this county as any suggestions we could offer ourselves, and we commend them alike to leaders and the rank and file—none will be harmed by the reading of them, while some may be immeasurably benefited. The article is headed "A Word of Counsel." Read it—and if it rebukes you, wear it gracefully; if you are beyond its point you occupy an enviable position, for we are all more or less apt to stand in our own or some one else's light. We copy it for the benefit of all.

The Charleston Convention.
After 57 ballots, the Charleston Convention adjourned on the 3d inst., to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June next, one month later than the Republican Convention. On the 57th ballot the vote stood: Douglas, 151; Guthrie, 65; Hunter, 16. The Douglas vote varied during the ballots at 150, 151, 152, showing that his strength was fully tested in the ballots had, and that any further efforts would be fatal at Charleston. Hence, Mr. Douglas telegraphed from Washington to his agents to seek adjournment and change of place, which resulted in the selection of Baltimore. The object of making the time a month later is two-fold—first, to allow a full popular expression on the result of the Chicago Convention, and secondly, in order that the different Democratic candidates might have an opportunity to canvass anew their claims upon that result. A two-thirds vote (202) was necessary to a nomination; and Douglas saw very clearly that he could not obtain that vote in the Charleston Convention, and that some of the Southern delegations having secured, a reconstruction of those delegations at Baltimore might result in his favor; therefore a measure which they rejected the evening before as coming from the other side, became with him on the next morning a necessity—adjournment or utter failure being the issue. The result, however, is by many regarded as fatal to Mr. Douglas in any event, or to any other candidate on that side. The breach is thought to be entirely too wide to be bridged over; and yet, this will depend somewhat upon the result at Chicago, next week. We are of the opinion that Mr. Guthrie, or some other person who is objectionable to neither section, will be nominated at Baltimore on the 18th of June; but an entire reorganization of their party will be indispensable to effect any nomination there.

The New Territories.
The House Committee on Territories have agreed to the formation of five new ones. They argue that as they are settling, they might as well have a settled organization of government now as hereafter. The names of these Territories are Chippewa, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, and Dakota.

CHIPPWEA includes the north-half of Nebraska and Dakota, extending from Washington Territory to Minnesota, bounded by British America on the north, and the 46th parallel on the south, and containing 135,000 square miles.

ARIZONA is to be bounded by Utah on the north, Mexico on the south, the 108th meridian on the east, and California on the west. It will contain nearly 200,000 square miles.

NEVADA will be bounded south and west by California, north by Oregon and

the 43d parallel of latitude, and east by Utah and the 114th meridian, and will contain 175,000 square miles. The eastern boundary is within 100 miles of Salt Lake City. It takes considerable front Utah and some from Washington and includes what has been called Carson Valley.

IDAHO is an Indian word, signifying "Gem of the Mountain." It is bounded north by the 43d parallel; south by the 37th; east by the 102d meridian; and west by Green River. It comprises 150,000 square miles. It takes one half from Utah, a small portion from Nebraska and New-Mexico, and the remainder from Kansas.

DAKOTA includes a part of the territory now so called, and a part of Nebraska. It is bounded north by the 46th parallel; east by Minnesota and Iowa; south by the Big Sioux, and west by the 102d meridian. It will contain 135,000 square miles.

The same Committee have attached 20,000 square miles, hitherto belonging to Utah, east of Green River, to Nebraska, which will reduce Utah to 90,000 square miles. As these organizations will be reported by the regular Committee, they will pass the House. What the Senate will do with them cannot be foreseen.

The Territorial Bills.
A dispatch from Washington to the Associated Press recently stated that Mr. Crow had reported bills creating the Territories of Chippewa, Nevada, Dakota, Idaho (Pike's Peak), and Arizona, with the following proviso respecting Slavery: "Provided, that, nevertheless, Slavery has no existence in said Territory; and nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein."

The true reading of the proviso is as follows: "Provided, That whereas Slavery has no legal existence in said Territory, nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein."

This is substantially identical with Mr. Clay's proviso in the Compromise of 1850, and ought not to be objectionable to any earnest advocate of "Popular Sovereignty." We hope it may prevail.—N. Y. Tribune.

Philadelphia Election.
Four years ago, in the opening of the Presidential canvass of 1856, Philadelphia—which had previously been Opposition—elected a Democratic Mayor (Richard Vaux) by the decisive majority of 3,873, choosing a Democratic Municipality throughout. That result paved the way for the operations whereby the City was carried largely for Buchanan over all opponents in the ensuing State, and overwhelmingly in the Presidential Election. Mr. Buchanan's vote was then, by gigantic and complicated frauds, carried up to 33,222—some 5,000 more than had ever before been polled for any party—against 7,993 for Fremont, and 24,084 for Fillmore. Buchanan's declared majority was thus 6,145 over all opponents; while in the whole State—Philadelphia included—he had but 607 majority—not a tithe of that counted for him in the City. And now the Opposition have carried the City on a very heavy vote, electing their Mayor (Mr. Henry) by 816 majority, with a preponderance in both the Select and Common Councils. This is a very happy augury for the pending Presidential contest.

The gain to the side of Right is not limited to that above exhibited in the relative vote. The Opposition in Philadelphia are no longer discordant, jealous, repellant, but harmonious, if not absolutely homogeneous, and determined not to be divided and defeated in the great struggle before us. Their triumph on Tuesday will powerfully contribute to that which, we trust, awaits us in the November Election.—N. Y. Tribune.

John Covode.
This gentleman seems to be the favorite mark for locofoco abuse. He is troublesome to them. He wants to find out too much. He provokes the President to "p.o.test." He brings out all those matters about the post-office printing and the subsidizing and pensioning of the public press, converting it into a "political machine," as Mr. Rice, erst of the Pennsylvania, testified. He persuades Wendell to tell all about his transactions and applications of money, with the knowledge of the President, to elections. He screws out of Megargue some of the "items" about "third party" splits got up for the benefit of "the democracy" and paid for with money. He brings to light the long-hidden popular sovereignty letter of Buchanan to Walker—sets Walker to inviting Black to pistols and coffee, which *le noir* Attorney General declines, and in lieu of them, gets up a battle of words in the newspapers between those doughty champions. He draws from Vanduyke the little transaction about the District Attorneyship in Philadelphia, and the story of Buchanan's duplicity in the affair. He is said now to be hot foot after the Lecompton proceedings in Congress, resolved, "like a stealth-hound steady to his purpose," to track and seize upon the proofs of corruption in that affair. It is no wonder that "the Democracy" hate Covode! But why spend their spite upon him? Why not assail Wendell, Walker, Megargue, Vanduyke, Rice, and other good "democrats" of 1856, who have preached, and tell their story, through their presses, who these men are, and what they say under oath? It cannot be very satisfactory to the people to see the papers boiling over with wrath at John Covode, and not tell them

what it is all about. Just let them publish what the witnesses testify, and let them, at the same time, abuse Covode with all their might. Probably they would make some political capital that way; but probably they would not, and most likely they think so!—Laweaster Union.

A Word of Counsel.
We would avail ourselves of this method of dropping a word of counsel to the Republicans of Erie City and County. We form a portion of a great national party, banded together for the avowed purpose of securing the success of principles which underlie our noble system of Government. Let us, then, for the sake of those principles, allow no disturbing forces in our ranks during the coming contest. Personal bickerings, selfish aspirations and local controversies should have no place in the great approaching battle, which will assuredly require our strongest efforts in one united brotherhood to carry it successfully through. If we permit any jealousies in regard to men to interfere with our exertions, we will do nothing efficiently or well. There may, indeed almost necessarily will be, those among us towards whom we have not always cherished the kindest feelings; yet more, there may be those in whose disinterestedness and integrity we do not repose the fullest confidence—but our obligations as members of the same party demand that we should overlook these matters and move forward in solid column to battle and to victory. And then again, we should be careful to ascertain whether our avillings are not based upon sheer selfishness—the clipping of a desire to promote private ends, in the way of which we may suppose the person or persons objected to stand. This is really the case generally, and it constitutes one of the chief obstacles to harmonious and successful effort. Now we are especially anxious that the Republicans of Erie City and County should cast aside all such disturbing causes. If they choose, they can introduce and agitate elements which will retard their progress and diminish their numbers; but we trust a sentiment of common patriotism will impel them to a different line of policy. So far as we are concerned, we are willing to give our time, our labor, and whatever of means and influence we can command, for the benefit of the Republican cause—willing to give all this without regard to personal interest or personal reward—and for the accomplishment of the desirable objects contemplated, are ready to stand side by side with those from whom we have widely differed upon questions of a local or even general nature. We will of course make no concessions derogatory to our character as honest and honorable men; but we so highly estimate success in the coming campaign, both as it relates to the State and Nation, that we can bury much of the past and join hands with any and every man who calls himself a Republican. We lay claim to no special credit in setting forth, for ourselves, this course of action. We only desire to be unselfish and sincere, and to contribute our utmost to the triumph of the organization whose declared creed we heartily approve and endorse. Deeming the exemplification of this spirit necessary to success—that is, that harmonious action without which success cannot be achieved—we beg to commend it to our Republican friends. Let us come together as brethren, and with united hearts and hands strike for Freedom, the Constitution, and the Union.—Erie Gazette.

The Admission of Kansas.
Southern Senators have determined to manage it possible so as to keep Kansas out of the Union till after the Presidential election, lest her vote might exercise a controlling influence in case the choice should come to the House. Her admission would make eighteen States necessary to choose. They have now some little hope of getting the requisite vote for a Southern man, or failing in that, to defeat the election by the House, and thus devolve it upon the Senate, where their chances will be greater. But even here they much prefer not to have two Republican Senators from Kansas. They may have power to play this game but will find it dangerous, as the people of the Free States will become so exasperated by this new outrage upon Kansas that they will settle the contest at the polls beyond a peradventure.

THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS.
I understand that Mr. Covode to-day traced \$5,000 which had been promised Mr. Bean toward the expenses of publishing a Lecompton paper in Ohio to the hands of Senator Fitch as depository.—Wash. Cor. Tribune, May 4th.

The Republicans of the Congressional Districts of our State generally seem disposed to adopt the policy of re-electing their present Representatives. We notice strong expressions of approbation of the course of Hon. JAMES T. HALE by the newspapers of his District, accompanied by a desire for his continued services. We are glad of this—not only because it is just to a faithful and efficient Representative, but because it recognizes a sound and equitable principle, viz: that of re-electing true men.—Erie Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1860.—Wade is looming up on the Republican side. He seems to be the second choice of both Conservatives and Radicals. His friends claim that he has the Jackson and Taylor qualities, which would give him great popular strength; and that, his honest leadership in the Senate would make him strong in the Northwest, and with Ger-

mans. Many Pennsylvania members regret that he would carry their State.—Cor. of Tribune.

A SHOCKING calamity occurred Camden S. C., on Saturday last. A party of boys and girls on a picnic dropped in a mill-pond. Nineteen were had been recovered, and it is thought more, making twenty-nine in all, persons.

SEVERAL years since, a man named John Cain killed Richard Simpson, the son of his daughter, in Cincinnati. The daughter has since come an abandoned character, and, evenings since was married to a named Winston, over 70 years of age, the keeper of an eating and drinking house of a very low character. She was about 20 years of age.

U. G. R.—A "chattel" who lost his relish for the "twin relics" of the Jamestown (N. Y.) Jail, passed through this place on the R. R. a short time since, in transit to the Queen's Domain. He was a tall, swart, jet-black and not unattractively African; had been stolen from Leone 17 years ago; at the age of 15, so unfavorably impressed with the idea of this great country to christianize and save his soul that he means to do it for his own good as soon as he gets time to take him back to Africa had been five weeks on the road, and was one of quite a large crowd that started about the same time for North.

THADDEUS STEVENS, in a recent opinion opposing an increase of the army for on the pretence that it was necessary to prevent Indian hostilities, said: "believe that there was a greater need to keep a watch over and check crimes of white men than there was to exercise these precautions to keep the Indians." True as gospel.

The Evening Post Washington correspondent has the following: "A good story is told of Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania in connection with the tenth ballot for Douglas at Clinton. The news came over the wires Mr. Douglas had received one hundred and fifty and one-half votes. 'One hundred and fifty—and one-half' repeats Mr. Stevens, very slowly and mockingly; 'the one half means Bigler!'"

NEGATIVE SLAVE CASE.—Great excitement was caused in Troy, N. Y., day, April 27th, by a United States Attorney Marshall, arresting a negro to Charles Nalle, claimed as a fugitive, by B. W. Hansborough, of Culpeper County, Virginia. Upon identification before a United States Commissioner, the negro was remanded, when a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Gibbs. By this time a thousand persons had assembled, and, surrounding the cell having the negro in charge, rescued latter and conveyed him across the river to West Troy, where he was again arrested. Again the crowd assembled, again the negro was rescued and carried, in a carriage, to parts unknown. Rescuers were summoned principally of grocers. Pistols and clubs were freely used but no one was seriously injured.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF STRYCHNINE.
A man by the name of Henry Hester waterman, was seen wandering about last week from place to place, evidently suffering from the dreadful effects of sonous liquor; obtained along the left the river, until Saturday evening, when his disappearance occasioned a little surprise. On the following morning, inquiry was made for the waterman, but nothing could be learned until Monday morning, when he was found dead in an out-building in the city of the Clinton House. Justice was immediately summoned a Jury of laymen who with a physician, Dr. R. Armstrong examined the body, and rendered a verdict as follows: "That the deceased died of his death from the excessive use of toxicating liquors, &c."—Clinton Democrat.

OSWAYO MARKET FAIR!
NOTICE is hereby given that a MARKET FAIR will be held at Oswayo Village Saturday, May 26th, inst., for the purpose of mutual trade in all kinds of merchandise. Come one! come all! Bring Horses, Carriages, Chickens, Ducks, Veal, Butter, Domestic Fabrics, &c. &c. Also, Groceries, Clothing, &c. A general invitation is extended to adjoining counties, and all who have property and choose to do so, to attend the fair. Fair to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and close in the afternoon by auction sale of Horses, Carriages, &c. &c.

C. H. SIMMONS,
H. H. LYMAN,
P. P. STORY,
Oswayo, May 1, 1860.—31*21

Auditor's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, the person appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to make distribution of the proceeds of the sale of real estate in the case of Sydney Starkweather for the use of V. & J. S. Warner against L. D. Christian of Dec. Term 1856, No. 88, will attend the duties of his appointment at the office of Prothonotary in Coudersport, on Monday, 14th day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. Those interested can attend if they think proper.
H. J. OLMSTED, Auditor.
Coudersport, April 13, 1860.—31*21

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