

Miscellany.

THREE lumbermen were robbed while sleeping in the Railroad Hotel at Marietta, Pa. One of \$317, another of \$13, and the other of \$0.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church Bishops in session at Buffalo, report a total membership of over 900,000, being an increase of 175,000, within four years, in the Free and Border Slave States.

THE Supreme Court of this State has decided that neither millers or tanners are compelled to take out license. This is expressly decided in case of the Commonwealth vs. Campbell, reported in 9th Casey, page 589.

COAL oil is fast superseding burning fluid—not only because it affords a safer and a better light, but also a cheaper one. One pint of coal oil costing 12 cents will furnish a better light than one quart of fluid, costing 25 cents.

THE Chicago Times in alluding to the sudden death of George Robinson, Chairman of the Vermont delegation at the Christian Convention, who expired in a fit of apoplexy, says that in 1849 the Vermont delegation lost their Chairman, F. W. Billings, by the same sudden manner.

THE Charleston (S. C.) News says: "The loss of Connecticut by the Democratic forebodings the result of the Presidential contest. It shows that the South may hope but little from the aid of Northern Democracy. Not even Pennsylvania will go with her unless she pays the ruinous price of a high protective tariff to the iron, coal and general manufacturing interests."

THE Hartford Press says the Democrats can never triumph in Connecticut if they can not gain the religious element. "One of them remarked that when he heard the first returns, on Monday night, he had hopes of a Democratic victory, but he gave it up when the news from the damned religious towns, where the Sunday School Missionaries had been, began to come in."

BRITIDERE, May 3.—Rev. J. S. Harden, who was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree, for killing his wife, was this morning brought into court for sentence. He was greatly agitated and could hardly stand. When asked why sentence should not be pronounced, he replied with difficulty, "I have nothing to say." The Judge then sentenced him to be hung on the 25th day of June, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FRED DOUGLAS, while in Newcastle, England, a few weeks ago, made application, through the American minister in London, for a passport, to enable him to visit Paris as an American citizen. The reply made by the minister was, in effect, that the constitution of the United States did not recognize persons of color as citizens—the passport was therefore refused. Through the French consul at Newcastle, however, the required permission has been obtained.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.—The Iron City College has removed to the splendid halls in the new College Building, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, opposite the St. Clair Hotel. Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M., for the past three years the principal teacher in the College, is now associate Principal and proprietor with F. W. Jenkins in the Institution, and Mr. A. Corley is engaged as the permanent teacher of penmanship. The College now occupies the largest and best rooms in the city.—Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.

NEW HAVEN, May 10, 1869.—The Connecticut Legislature this morning re-elected Senator Lafayette S. Foster. The Democratic candidate was the Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Hartford, who made a speech in the Democratic Caucus last night, taking strong ground against Mr. Douglas and his doctrine, declaring that the seventeen Democratic States repudiate them, and defending the Southern view on the Territorial question. The vote stood, in the Senate, 14 for Foster, and 7 for Eaton; in the House, 139 for Foster, and 70 for Eaton.

A Connecticut paper has a paragraph which gives one a curious idea of the Yankee integrity prevalent there. It appears that a "poor but honest" man was offered \$15 for his vote, at the recent election, but the bribe was spurned. No sooner did this strange self-denial come to the knowledge of the man's friends than they "sent him a barrel of flour, one hundred pounds of meal, a bushel of rye, with perhaps some other things, with the additional assurance that he or his will never know what while there beats a heart that honors noble deeds among his townsmen."

Two book peddlars, suspected of being abolition emissaries, were a few days since arrested in Enterprise, Mississippi, and brought before the local authorities and acquitted. The result has created the greatest excitement in that place. One of the jurymen, Mr. John Cochran, who is a merchant and a citizen of Enterprise, was hung in effigy, and Judge Bird, who acted as counsel for the accused on trial, was presented with a petition, signed by a number of citizens, requesting him to resign the office of mayor of the town, which he holds.

THE SECESSION.—The Seceders' Convention at Charleston, after backing down by declining to nominate a President, and offering to re-unite with the regular Democracy, finally adjourned to meet at Richmond on the 11th of June. This Southern demonstration develops one fact, at least—the slaveholders are not a united body; they could not, if dissolved out of the Union, do left to act in any way upon their

own discretion, agree among themselves as to what they should do. These national men of theirs fought each other in their Round-head Convention, like hereditary enemies and split on almost every line of action.—Jamestown Journal.

THE General Superintendent of the Under-ground Railroad reports to the Syracuse Journal that this road and its appurtenances are in first rate order. The time made by the trains is not much behind that of the "Newspaper Express." A young man, accompanied by his gifted wife, have just passed the Syracuse station, on their wedding tour. They are going to that favored land where all fathers and mothers own their own children. These travelers, at this distance from their former place of abode, were not so much hurried as to fail to pay a visit to their own Southern friend, the Rev. Mr. Roguen, who congratulated them upon their new improved relations to the world, and bid them God-speed.

THE REASON OF THE SOUTHERN STRUGGLE FOR A SLAVE CODE.—Many of our would-be conservative politicians are loud in proclaiming that the Slavery issue is a "dead cock in the pit," but it is not true. It is the issue that called the Republican party into existence—it is the question that is now dividing and distracting the Democratic party. The South demands a Slave Code. She anticipates the admission of six new States into the Union during the next four years—Nebraska, New Mexico, Jefferson, Nevada, Arizona and Dacotah. With a Republican Administration they know that all of them will be Free States; and with the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" they fear very hard work in making a majority of these Territories Slave States. Hence their insisting that the Cincinnati Platform must be approved upon still further—that was a change in their favor from the Baltimore platform—by the addition of a slave code plank.—Columbia Republican.

THE HOUSE of Representatives at Washington yesterday took an extraordinary course in relation to the Territories. The bills organizing five new Territories, in some of which organization is imperatively needed, reported by Mr. Grow from the Territorial Committee, were successively tabled by Democratic votes, apparently under the lead of Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts, a Republican. Such opposition from the Southern side of the House is easily understood; but the constituents of Republican members expect their representatives to meet the question of the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories without shrinking, and to give to the people of those regions the protection they demand and require. The Pike's Peak country especially is in great need of an organized Government, and should not be left longer without it. It is easier to meet the difficulties of the case now than it will be by and by, and the House will not be held blameless if, from any faithlessness or treachery, it fails to take a firm stand at the outset on the great principle for which the Republican party has been so long struggling, and upon which it is based.—N. Y. Tribune, 12th.

COOPERSTOWN, PA., Tuesday Morning, May 17, 1860. T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. Republican State Ticket—1860.

FOR GOVERNOR, ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Dr. S. G. Goodrich, alias "Peter Parley," from whom nearly every boy in our school-days received his primary lessons in "Jography," died at New York last week. He was sixty-seven years of age, and was the pioneer of juvenile book writers in this country—as well as the best one.

The "Constitutional Union" convention which met at Baltimore on the 9th inst., on the second ballot nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. The platform declares for "the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws," and the tone of the convention was a general desire to suppress the agitation of the Slavery question. When they get it suppressed, we hope they will write and let us know.—The ticket is a formidable one of its kind.

On our first page will be found about half of a recent very able speech by our member of Congress. Judge Hale is a first-class representative and occupies an eminent, social and official position among his co-peers; and is highly esteemed and much respected no less by southern than by northern members. He is sincerely attached to the principles of the Republican party, and is honestly devoted to the interests of Pennsylvania as well as of the whole north; while no man is more emphatically a Union man than he. We copy only that part of the speech having reference to the main issue of the present campaign—the question of slave extension. The remainder of the

speech being upon the subject of protection to the mining and manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, would not interest our readers much at present; yet, his arguments on this subject are earnest and weighty, and will be read with much interest by his constituents at the other end of the district.

Democratic Prose.—We clip the following from a late Charleston Courier, under the head of private sales. Isn't it a blushing commentary on our free institutions? Why shouldn't such "property" be protected in the Territories as well as a horse or an ox? "A remarkably likely and intelligent girl, with her child." For shame!

Several prime FIELD NEGROES, singly and in families. Apply as above, at 6 STATE STREET.

April 21. A remarkably likely and intelligent MULATTO GIRL, 13 years of age, a superior Seamstress, Mantua-maker and Lady's Maid.

A remarkably likely and intelligent GIBL, 20 years of age, a superior Seamstress and Mantua-maker, with her CHILD 1 year old.

A remarkably likely and intelligent MULATTO GIRL, 14 years old, a good House Servant.

April 21. We will sell, at Private Sale, ALICK, aged about 35—a complete Ploughman and Field hand.

The General Conference of the M. Church is now in session at Buffalo, N. Y., having met a week ago Wednesday, and will remain in session three or four weeks. Several important changes in the rules are to be acted upon by the Conference—among them the question of Slavery will be most prominent. The presentations of petitions thus far indicate that at least two-thirds of the members of the Church North are in favor of a change in the rule that will prevent slaveholders from becoming communicants. This measure however, does not receive much encouragement from the bishops, as will be seen from the following brief abstract of their address. We apprehend that a change cannot well be avoided by the present body—at least the question must be finally settled by it.

In the address of the bishops, read on Friday before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, they touch very lightly upon the subject of changing the rule on slavery, and refer to their views expressed at the last conference, which have not been changed. Upon the subject of lay delegation, they are of the opinion that lay delegation might be introduced into the General Conference with safety, and perhaps advantage.

The following items have been translated for us from the Pittsburg Courier, by Mr. John Schmoltz, with whom we have made arrangements for translations from the German Press throughout the campaign:

The German Republican Committee of N. Y. and Mr. Charles Bernays, Editor of the Anzeiger des Westens.—The above named Committee resolved on the 15th of April, that Chas. Bernays, Ed. of the Anzeiger des Westens, on account of his disgraceful conduct towards Mr. William Kapp, Ed. of the N. Y. Democrat, is not qualified to represent the German Republicans at the Convention at Chicago. We rejoice to see our N. Y. brethren, by their manly and sincere actions, putting a stop to such shameful affairs, and more for that high word feeling in their hearts which does show that they are yet true sons of a freedom-loving people.

Charles Henry Strauss, (a German,) writes from Auckland, New Zealand, that he is at present king of said island, and that His Majesty wishes to see his friends and relatives enjoying all happiness under his government.

A powder mill exploded at Munich, on the 3rd of April, killing the owner and two laborers.

The Republican National Convention met in Chicago yesterday. The principal work of the Convention will no doubt have been done before a formal meeting of the body, as most of the delegates were there by Monday or Tuesday. We have made arrangements for a telegraphic announcing the nominations and final ballot, which we will print on slips and send to each post-office in the country, without waiting for our regular issue—provided a nomination is made this week. The N. Y. Eve. Post of Monday has the following dispatch from its special correspondent at Chicago:

CHICAGO, May 14. Countings of noses and comparisons are actively pursued. Seward will be ahead of the other candidates on the first ballot. He will have New York, 45; Michigan, 6; Minnesota, 5; Wisconsin, 5; Massachusetts, 12, certainly, and others from other states—making his vote 60 or 70 at least.

Bates will stand next to Seward, with 50 votes at least—Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and stragglers from Pennsylvania.

Chase appears to be the popular man in several New England delegations;—Ohio, of course, will go for him solid. Messrs. McLean and Banks are yet in the back ground.

I have heard Corwin, of Ohio; Caldwell, of Virginia; Wells, of Connecticut;

Wilma, of Pennsylvania; and Lane, of Indiana, talked of as presiding officer.

Delegates are pouring in fast. B. The Tribune of the same day has the following from its correspondent:

CHICAGO, May 14. The weather is beautiful, and the excitement and crowd are increasing. Seward's friends are still hopeful. They hope to get parts of the New Jersey, Illinois and Pennsylvania delegations, but give up Indiana. They triumphantly ask, if Seward is not the man, why do not his opponents unite upon a substitute?

Mr. Collins of Missouri writes that if Mr. Bates is nominated, he will take the nomination for Governor, and carry the State in August on a Republican platform.

Mr. Lane, the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, says that with Seward he and his party will be inevitably defeated; but with Bates, McLean, or Lincoln, and perhaps others, he can sweep the State. The opponents of Seward insist that he cannot be nominated, since the doubtful States continue solid against him, and on all appearances, they must remain so.

The California delegation holds a letter from Fremont positively withdrawing his name; it is said to be a very fine letter.

The Philadelphia Election. As we recently announced, the Philadelphia election resulted in the grand defeat of the Democracy. Mayor Henry is re-elected by a majority of 882 votes. The Republican candidate for Solicitor, by a majority of 1058 votes; for Controller, by 191 votes; for Receiver of Taxes, 1180 votes; for Commissioner, 1742 votes. In making a comparison between the result in 1858 and the present, the State Journal says:

"Mr. Henry, in 1858, received the united support of Americans and Republicans, and was elected by a handsome majority. Since then a large portion of the American party has gone over to the Democracy, and others, who now profess to be members of the 'People's' party, refused to vote for Mr. Henry, on Tuesday, because he gave protection to free speech when sentiments were expressed not consonant with their views; and, to insure his defeat, as also the defeat of his associates on the ticket, they were advertised as the 'Republican' candidates; and the Pennsylvania applied to them, the usual 'Abolition' party, which is so delectable to the Democracy. To what extent such means would bring American deserters into the Democratic ranks, it was impossible to determine in advance; and when the Democrats accepted substantially the National aspect of the campaign, and bet so largely on their candidates, and others again, on our own side, refused to support Mr. Henry, because he retained a large number of Democrats on the police force, the result was considered extremely doubtful; so much so that the Democrats had the prestige of victory. But all honor to Philadelphia! Free speech and the rights of man have not here been assailed with impunity. The party which subscribed to the Republican platform has demonstrated its strength, and, without the aid of any, not firm in the faith, has given an average majority of 1500 votes. 300 votes sum up the number of disaffected members of our party who were governed by disappointment, fear, or other equally unworthy motives, to cast their votes for Mr. Robbins, thus reducing Mr. Henry's majority about 600 votes."

The Homestead Bill in the Senate. The House of Representatives at Washington has several times passed a bill to favor the actual settlers of frontier lands. But the Senate, which is yet under the control of pro-slavery democracy, has as often defeated this humane measure.

Under the leadership of the Hon. G. A. Grow, the present House, by a very large majority, passed a very liberal Homestead bill—under which those who till the soil instead of those who speculate in it, would be benefited by the vast amount of uncultivated land on our far western frontier. But the slaveholders oppose free homesteads, because they would be an obstacle to the spread of slavery, and so the Homestead bill is again defeated in the Senate—Bigger and the other dough-faced northern Senators, voting as usual with the slaveholders against the interests of free labor. It is true the Senate felt compelled to do something, and so when the House bill came before that body, it struck out the entire bill and substituted one of an entirely different character which is thus defined by the Washington correspondent of the Eve Post:

The Senate has finally passed a Homestead bill—a bill the democratic senators see fit, to delude the people, to call a Homestead bill, though Senator Davis was honest enough to propose a new title to be put upon it. It is simply a graduation bill, for it gives away no lands, though it does sell certain lands under certain conditions for less than the old prices. The people will observe that the democratic senators voted down the liberal House bill, and by amendments frittered away nearly all the virtues of the original Senate bill as it came from the hands of Andrew Johnson. The Republican sen-

ators voted for the bill, had as it was, that they might not be misunderstood and misrepresented. The House will amend the Senate measure so as to make it conform as nearly as possible to the House bill, and there let the measure stand, unless a committee of conference shows a willingness to grant considerable concessions to the House.

Some of the democratic papers assert that the only difference between the Senate and House Homestead bills is that the Senate bill taxes the settler twenty-five cents an acre for his land. This is an entire mistake. The Senate bill does not give an acre of land short of \$1 25 an acre to any settler upon the land, whereas the House bill gives it to all, whether now upon the soil or hereafter to come upon it, married or unmarried. The Senate bill, under the most stringent conditions, allows men with families to settle upon the public lands, and pay only at the rate of twenty-five cents per acre. But it cuts off that good class of deserving men now upon the lands who have not paid for them—the squatters in our distant territories.

Something for the Potter Democracy to Look after.

We extract the following paragraphs from the Charleston correspondence of Forney's Press. As very few copies of the Press are taken in this county, we fear the Democracy of Potter will not be able to learn how they were made to appear at Charleston without our assistance by republishing the following—and as it is a matter of their own, we leave it to their consideration, just as it came to us. The Democracy of the State seem to have been grandly divided in their action in the Convention:

"And now, a word about Senator Bigler. In this city, he has been the most fiery of the life-eaters. When the Southern States seceded he was as lively as a small beer, and, in the excitement of the moment, called a meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention. I happened in the Mills House shortly after the adjournment, and heard a number of our delegates ask Bigler why he had called such a meeting. With a nonplussed look, and shuffling his feet about as if he was really ashamed to tell the truth, he slowly inhaled and hewed out that he had called the delegation together to ascertain how they intended to cast their votes for President on the morrow; and he added, nervously, 'to take into consideration the exigencies of the case presented by the withdrawal of these Southern States.'"

"Well," said Dawson with a frankness for which I honor him, though almost everything he has done here deserves censure, "if you mean by that that you want to know whether the Pennsylvania delegation ought to withdraw or not, I for one say never." "And I," repeated several others of the delegates who stood around, and who before had been acting with Bigler. One of the Douglas men then asked the Senator whether he did not think he could just as easily ascertain how the delegates desired to vote on the Presidential question as it arose in the Convention, there on the ground. He admitted that he could, and after some further conversation, he waived the meeting. A caucus of part of the delegation was shortly afterwards held in Josiah Randall's room, in which no Douglas man was admitted. I did not learn what transpired there, further than that several of the Administration delegates, among others a Mr. Dent of Potter county, advised a secession from the Convention of the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation. The amazing toadyism of this creature Dent to the South is without parallel. In total disregard of the well-known wishes of those who sent him here, he has steadily voted for the most violent slave-code, fire-eating motions, and actually broke the stock of his umbrella in pounding, as fiddleman on cheers, during the delivery of Yancey's di-union speech. It would be well for his people to look after him! Whatever the decision arrived at in this caucus may have been, one thing is certain, that Senator Bigler was busy directly after it among the Southern delegates which yet remained in the Convention, counseling and advising them to withdraw. He made the distinct proposition to E. B. Jones, a Tennessee delegate, that if the conservative Southern States would secede they would be joined by a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation; that such a movement would have a crushing effect upon the business interests of the city of Philadelphia and the State, depreciating property millions upon millions of dollars, and the result would be that they could carry Pennsylvania for the most ultra Southern man they might choose to nominate in their bolting Convention. Comment is unnecessary. It seems almost impossible that this can be the same William Bigler who, in 1855, when he was re-nominated for Governor of our State, was so free-soilish in his tendencies that he refused to allow a resolution endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska bill to be inserted in the platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy. Was he weak in the knees then, or is he weak in the knees now? Let "Occasional" answer.

It was humiliating to the pride of a conservative State like Pennsylvania to see Bigler, Dawson, Baker, Brown, and others rushing through the crowd after the dictatorial Yancey had concluded his dictatorial and insulting secession

speech, to congratulate him, and to him of their cordial congratulations. The people of Pennsylvania had listened to that speech, and had witnessed that glorious and grovelling commendation of the part of some of her representatives. I am sure their withering scorn and contempt would have followed them to the last days of their lives.

A White Man Earned a Stake in Texas—Slavery Yields Fruit.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. BUCHANAN, TEXAS, April 25, 1869.

Allow me a place in your columns for the following recital of a tale of blood but one of many of which this section of our country is the theater, but which obvious reasons are kept out of the prints; and especially out of those of patriotic sheets which would thrust them up in their true colors to the detestation of an enlightened people. A young man, whose name and residence I suppress for fear of harrowing the feelings of a fond mother and sisters to whose ignorance is bliss, came into this country as a "cohorter"; he had a valuable stock of books, maps, &c., consisting of a variety of Bibles and religious works, of standards of the Christian world, histories (Prentiss's and others) school books, Atlases, and unfortunately for him, a few copies of the "Impending Crisis," some tracts favoring the cause of Freedom.

These were accidentally seen by an intemperate pro-slaveryite, who raised hue-and-cry against the "d-d Yankee Abolition Book Peddler." A mob gathered in their clutches, and he was once unmercifully flogged, and robbed of his wagon and its contents. Here, perhaps, the affair would have ended, just at this juncture a negro man was brought upon the ground, purporting to have been caught running away from his master with a forged free pass in his pocket; he, the negro, was henceforth lashed to a tree, and after a most barbarous beating he was told to say who had given him the pass; the half-dead and terrified negro, glad of a chance to save himself, well-knowing who his captors wished him to accuse; pointed out the cohorter, stating also, in answer to arful questions that he had received a knife from the peddler, with the advice to take it out of its way to freedom, and to burn his master's house over his head in revenge for the barbarous treatment he had received. Now of all this there was no word but the word of the negro, who would have told anything to procure his own release; and yet it was enough to infuriate a mob, now numbering about 150 owners of slaves, their overseers and sons. After a short consultation the poor man was delivered into the hands of six of the most ferocious of the crowd.

These felled the wagon under a tree, covered it over with dry-bragons, and over the whole of it poured a barrel of tar, having first stripped their victim and roped him in the same, they passed a rope around his neck and over a limb. Then raising him so that his toes barely touched the top of the combustible pile, the negro was made to apply the flaming torch, and thus the fearful tragedy closed in the flames of the hehlishly concocted funeral pile, and the shrieks of the agonized victim.

Injustice outraged humanity, I must say that this was witnessed by those who would have had it otherwise, but too few to avail aught against the infuriated mob.

SENECA FALLS DECISION.—Several democrats at Auburn, N. Y., subscribed \$900 to establish a weekly Democratic newspaper, the Auburn Democrat. One of the subscribers, Franklin L. Sheldon, a Douglas democrat, became disgusted with the paper because it sustained the Administration against Douglas, and refused to pay the last hundred dollars of his subscription. Thereupon Henry M. Stone, the publisher of the paper, sued Mr. Sheldon for the balance of his subscription. Mr. Sheldon resisted the payment, and pled that the paper established had not proved to be democratic, and that his subscription was therefore void.

According to the argument for the defence, the Auburn paper was of easy virtue, and went in for everything labeled democratic, without any particular regard to consistency. It advocated squatter sovereignty and defended the efforts of the Administration to crush out squatter sovereignty in Kansas; went for a slave code for the territories, for the re-establishment of slavery in New York as a beneficent institution, and for various other doctrines, which the defendant in the case swore he believed to be anti-democratic and immoral. The justice was evidently a democrat, without a why or a wherefore, for he ruled out all the evidence and directed a verdict for the plaintiff to the full amount with interest. The case caused much amusement, and is considered as a judicial establishment of the fact that anything is democratic that goes under that name, and that a democratic editor is not bound to be consistent with himself.

ADVERTISE IN THE POTTER JOURNAL, If You Would be Successful in any Business. Supply Your County Paper, if you would make it efficient and good. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE! TO THE Potter Journal.