

Political

Letters of acceptance of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin.

The following is the correspondence between the officers of the Republican National Convention and the candidates...

Chicago, May 16, 1860. To the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois. Sir: The representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled in Convention at Chicago, have, this day, by a unanimous vote, selected you as the Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States...

In the performance of this agreeable duty we take leave to add our confident assurances that the nomination of the Chicago Convention will be ratified by the suffrages of the people.

We have the honor to be, with great respect and regard, your friends and fellow-citizens.

GEORGE ASHmun, of Massachusetts. President of the Convention. Wm. M. F. Davis, N. Y. Joel Bunting, Jr., N. Y. Edwin Marsh, N. Y. George W. Wells, Conn. D. K. Carter, Ohio. C. F. Schurz, Wis. J. F. Simmons, R. I. John W. North, Minn. Geo. J. Blakey, Ky. Peter P. Washburn, Vt. E. H. Rollins, N. H. Francis S. Corkun, Md.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23, 1860. Hon. GEORGE ASHmun. President of the Republican National Convention.

Sir: I accept the nomination tendered me by the Convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprized in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a Committee of the Convention, for that purpose.

The declaration of principles and sentiments, which accompanies your letter, meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate, or disregard it, in any part.

Implored the assistance of Divine Providence; and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention; to the rights of all the States, and Territories, and people of the nation; to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to cooperate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A similar letter was sent to the nominee for the Vice-Presidency, to which the following is the reply:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1860. GENTLEMEN: Your official communication of the 18th instant, informing me that the representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled at Chicago, on that day, had, by a unanimous vote, selected me as their candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, has been received, together with the resolutions adopted by the Convention as its declaration of principles.

These resolutions associate clearly and forcibly the principles which unite us, and the objects proposed to be accomplished. They address themselves to all, and there is neither necessity nor propriety in my entering upon a discussion of any of them. They have the approval of my judgment, and in any action of mine will be faithfully and cordially sustained.

I am profoundly grateful to those with whom it is my pride and pleasure politically to cooperate, for the nomination so unexpectedly conferred; and I desire to tender through you, to the members of the Convention, my sincere thanks for the confidence thus reposed in me. Should the nomination, which I now accept, be ratified by the people, and the duties devolve upon me of presiding over the Senate of the United States, it will be my earnest endeavor faithfully to discharge them with a just regard for the rights of all.

It is to be observed, in connection with the doings of the Republican Convention, that a paramount object with us is to preserve the normal condition of our territorial domain as homes for free men. The able advocate and defender of Republican principles, whom you have nominated for the highest place that can gratify the ambition of man, comes from a State which has been made what it is, by special action in that respect, of the wise and good men who founded our institutions. The rights of free labor have there been vindicated and maintained. The thrift and enterprise which so distinguish Illinois, one of the most flourishing States of the glorious West, we would see secured to all the Territories of the Union; and restore peace and harmony to the whole country, by bringing back the Government to what it was under the wise and patriotic men who created it. If the Republicans shall succeed in this object, as they hope to, they will be held in grateful remembrance by the busy and teeming millions of future ages. I am, very truly yours, H. HAMLIN.

The Hon. GEORGE ASHmun, President of the Convention, and others of the Committee.

How Horatio Seymour has published a letter withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Cassius M. Clay won another victory for free speech, and struck a good blow in behalf of Republicanism at Richmond, Ky., the county seat of Madison County, on the 4th inst. This was the day of the opening of the County Court, and a large number of people was of course present from the surrounding country. Mr. Clay had publicly announced through both the papers issued at Richmond that he intended to speak on this occasion, and the subject was much canvassed in the streets. The more violent portion of the Revolutionary Committee, we learn, was for silencing him. At 1 o'clock p. m. the large Court-House was packed to its utmost capacity. Mr. Clay took up the Republican platform and read it, making no allusion to the mob, but going on to vindicate the principles laid down in that platform. Finding him prudent enough to avoid any mention of the mob, one of the most violent of them declared that Mr. Clay should be 'shot through the head.' Mr. C. said he claimed the same equal rights as we allowed other parties, and that he would stand or fall there! The clamor against him continued, but the great mass cried 'Go on!' Mr. Clay then said: 'Gentlemen, I see what you are after. If nothing but a light will do you, we are ready for you. Now try it. Shall I speak, citizens, or not?' 'Yes, yes, go on!' was the response from the great majority of the crowd. A dozen voices cried out, 'No! no! To which Mr. C. replied, 'Then go out!' [great applause] 'don't want to hear!' And they went out, completely foiled in their feeble attempt at assassination. Mr. Clay made a strong speech, which told with great effect upon his large audience.

The Hon. Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, has succeeded in obtaining his seat in Congress, until now held by Mr. Barrett. The triumph is a great one for Mr. Blair personally, while it is invaluable to the cause of emancipation in Missouri, which he represents. Large numbers of illegal votes were developed in St. Louis, and unquestionable frauds were made manifest throughout the district. This is the third case in which an administration member has been turned out of his seat by reason of frauds proved by the contestants.

Lichen Tufts from the Alleghenies, by Elizabeth C. Wright, is a book announced by the N. Y. Ecce Puer in the press of M. Doolady, of that city. We greet this book with sincere welcome, as will every lover of Nature in the country, and particularly botanical students; for in this book, we believe, we are to have faithful and special portraits of the most magnificent mosses and plants in the world—those of our own loved mountain and valley forests. Mrs. Wright has lived among them and studied their habits for many years, and almost every reader of the JOURNAL will be willing to testify to the ability and tastefulness of her pen in writing upon any subject; while all who heard her lecture before the Potter County Teacher's Association last fall, in which botany was her theme, will readily estimate the worth of her book. When her book is published, we bespeak for it a large list of purchasers among the people of this county; and we are sure it will meet with a large demand among the student and lovers of Nature everywhere.

One D. S. Koon, a one-horse lawyer at Scranton, Pa., has been trying to win some cheap honors before the Covode Committee. A few weeks ago he informed Mr. Winslow, a democratic member of that Committee, that the overwhelming majority of Col. Scranton for Congress from that District was brought about by bribes; whereupon Mr. Winslow solicited the Committee to make an order summoning a large number of witnesses at a large expense. The Committee declined, and Mr. Winslow made his demand in the House which was granted, and the witnesses summoned and examined, and nothing being proved by their testimony but the most flattering endorsement of Col. Scranton, the case was discharged and the Committee unanimously ordered that Mr. Koon should not receive either mileage or fees, regarding his conduct as an attempt at extortion. Mr. Scranton, however, very generously directed his returning expenses paid, notwithstanding his base aspersions. All the other witnesses were discharged and paid.

This experiment has cost about \$1,000. When Mr. Covode protested against calling witnesses without specific information, Mr. Winslow appealed to the House, and obtained the order, and Democratic papers alleged there was a design to exclude evidence involving their own friends. These disclosures vindicate Mr. Covode completely, and put the Democracy in an embarrassing predicament. Among the papers filed before the Covode Committee last Saturday, was a letter stating that Mr. Florence had written a letter to Koons, the person who made the false charges against Scranton, requesting him to look after witnesses. The Administration has been hunting up testimony in all directions to make up some case as an offset, but has signally failed. Their own witnesses utterly exploded on the first attempt.

On our last page will be found the telegraphic report of a recent tornado in the West. In Iowa, alone, so far as heard from, 109 persons were killed, while a large number are reported killed in Illinois. The tornado traversed about 150 miles distance in about two hours, destroying nearly everything that came in its course. In order that our readers may be able to judge of the terrible character of the storm we give a couple of incidents gleaned from western papers illustrating the force of it: "Near Cedar Rapids, a man observed the tornado approaching, and instantly threw himself among some hazel bushes with his face to the ground, and clung to their branches for protection. They passed over him, hurling him a distance of some rods, and stripping every vestige of clothing from his body. Another man was surprised in a similar manner, and threw his arms around a young beach tree, holding on with all his strength.

The Baltimore Sun says that "John B. Brown, of Alexandria," so entered in the proceedings of the Wheeling Republican Convention as one of its Vice-Presidents, is, it seems, a resident of Alexandria county and was arrested and committed to jail on Tuesday, charged with circulating the Helper book and other incendiary documents. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention.

SENATOR SEWARD'S RETIREMENT.

The intention of Mr. Seward to withdraw from public life at the expiration of his present Senatorial term, appears to be fixed. A committee of the leading citizens of Auburn having recently waited upon the Senator with a request that he would consent to deliver an oration in that city on the 4th of July next, Mr. Seward declined, but added, "that if living on the 4th of July, 1861, he would then cheerfully consent to deliver an address to his fellow-townsmen, as forty years previous to that date he had commenced his public life, and that occasion would be its conclusion."

Eye Matter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA. Thursday Morning, June 12, 1860.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Republican Ticket—1860.

FOR PRESIDENT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. JAMES POLLOCK, THOMAS M. HOWE, Representative.

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

The members of the County Committee are again reminded of the meeting Monday evening. It is one at which matters of importance will be discussed, and at which a full meeting of the Committee is important.

We notice that our young friend John H. Jones, Esq., formerly of this place, has been occupying the tripod of the Sheboygan Times for one or two numbers in the absence of editor Ross. We hope John did not get "clean tuckered out" by so short a trial.

We take great pleasure in announcing that the Hon. D. E. Maxon, of Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y., has been engaged to lecture on Temperance, at the Court House, on Tuesday next, (next week), and on Slavery on Wednesday evening. Mr. Maxon was one of the Representatives of that County last winter in the State Assembly, and took a front rank among the active, earnest and effective members of that body. His speech on the license law was listened to with marked attention by that entire body, and was extensively circulated through the State by the press of all parties. We ask for him a good audience.

Gov. Corwin, of Minnesota, while on a considerable tour, as he was an unusually powerful man. The whirlwind, however, as quick as thought, unweathed his grasp, as one would snap a pipe stem, hurled him into the air, and dashed him to the ground, and twice and three repeated it, of course leaving him a corpse. Another man, as established by affidavits of respectable citizens of Bertram, the first station east of Cedar Rapids, was caught up from the town plat, hurled in the air, and carried high above the timber, until he was out of sight. Cattle, horses and sheep were also drawn up in the air, and dashed to the ground, and the Prairies between Cedar Rapids and De Witt were literally strewn with the carcasses of cattle, and the loss in stock alone must be immense. There is scarcely a farmer between the two stations, a distance of forty miles, but has suffered the loss of either a part, or the whole of his stock.

At Lisbon, the large brick and frame grain warehouses belonging to merchants of that town, and the freight depot of the C. I. and N. Railroad were utterly demolished and their contents scattered. Ten freight cars were hurled from the track and broken up. One of them heavily loaded with lumber was lifted into the air and turned over twice, finally descending with such force as to completely shiver the car and its contents into fragments.

The most terrible effects of the tornado were felt at Camanche, Iowa. There, at 7 o'clock, the tornadoes were seen coming with the rapidity of lightning. The sky assumed a yellowish, brassy aspect and the air seemed dead. The tornadoes themselves resembled huge balloons at first, about the size of a barrel, but gradually increasing and swelling. At one time they rose and again fell to the earth, their black folds undulating and whirling with snapping, crackling reports like a volley of musketry, distinctly audible at a great distance. The interior of the airy tunnels was filled with a heterogeneous mass of leaves, branches of trees, timbers, and stones, which seemed to impart a yellowish tinge inside the black outer folds. There was but little time for gazing, however, for in an instant, and with a force inconceivable, the doomed town was struck full in the center, and the air choked with fragments of timbers, bricks, stones, furniture, and in many places, with human beings, who were hurled about like straws. The frightened horses and cattle filled the air with their terrible and shrill screams; but above all was heard the snapping and crackling of these fearful besoms of destruction.

The scene beggars description, and one gazing upon, only wonders how a single person was left to tell the tale. There are but one or two buildings in this town of 2,000 souls which were untouched, all the others are a shapeless mass of ruin. In many places, for several acres, every remnant of a house is gone, and only a few scattered slivers mark the spot where they stood. A singular feature of the scene is the fact that from one end of the town to the other not a vestige of the furniture can be found. Here and there a few shreds of clothing, or a mattress torn into ribbons, tell that the town was once inhabited.

Attempt to Assassinate the Hon. Charles Sumner.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1860. Many rumors of an extraordinary character prevail as to Mr. Sumner. It appears that early last night an individual, representing himself from Virginia, called at his room and imperiously demanded an explanation of certain parts of his recent speech. Mr. Sumner gave him no satisfaction, and ordered him to depart, which he did with threats.

At a subsequent hour, three others called, halting in the passage-way, and sent up word that they wished to see him alone. They refused the invitation to enter his room—where Mr. Sumner was surrounded by friends—and left, sending a threatening message by the servant that they would come with a force to assault him at 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Sumner's friends were again present. In view of these occurrences, some of them accompanied him from his residence to the Senate to-day, apprehensive of personal violence. They are determined to exercise watchfulness and precaution. The attention of the Chief of Police has been called to the subject.

LATER—ARREST OF THE CHIEF VILLAIN.

Mayor Berret called upon Senator Sumner at the Senate Chamber on Saturday forenoon, and obtained a statement of the matter from Mr. Sumner. He invited Mr. Sumner to give an affidavit of the facts, or lodge a complaint, which he declined doing, saying that neither he nor his friends had any inducement from the past to make any appeal to Washington magistrates; to which the Mayor replied that during the term of his office there had been no reason to complain, and he would resign his office as soon as he could no longer preserve the peace of the city and protect every person in his rights. He left, declaring his determination to sift the matter to the bottom. One Captain Henry, of Kentucky, examiner in the Patent Office was suspected, who had given himself up to the officers of the law as soon as he saw a notice of the matter in an evening paper. The Mayor called again at 8 o'clock and stated that Henry had been arrested, and wished Mr. Sumner to say whether he would have Henry put under bonds, or would be content with an apology; to which Mr. S. replied that he had made no complaint, and that personally he regarded an apology as a bond—telling the Mayor to take such measures as he saw fit. The Mayor then retired again, and soon returned, accompanied by Henry, and found Sumner's room filled with friends. Henry said he came to apologize for his conduct on Friday evening; that he had been dining with friends and discussing his recent speech, and left them to tell Mr. Sumner what he thought of it; that the story he told of having arrived that

night from Virginia with three others, was incorrect; that no person within his knowledge had so arrived; that he knew of no person who meditated an assault, or of other suspicious characters who had twice called and insisted on seeing Mr. Sumner alone. He also stated that he had said and done more than he intended, because of Mr. Sumner showing him the door.

These proceedings quieted the fears of Mr. Sumner's friends and allayed the excitement created by the affair.

GEN. JESSUP, Quarter-master-general of the army, died on Sunday morning from the effects of a paralytic attack on Thursday.

The Corode Committee have discovered that 1500 men were transported from New York to Connecticut in March last, to carry the election for the Slave Democracy—and in what villages the frauds were committed.

THE JOHN BROWN COMMITTEE.—The Senate's Committee for investigating the origin of the John Brown raid seem to have exhausted their evidence. No witnesses have been called for several weeks. It is admitted that no evidence has been produced in any way sustaining the original charge that the John Brown affair was the result of a combination or conspiracy among the Northern people, instigated by hostility against the South.

In 1832, when Mr. Lincoln was first a candidate for the Legislature of Illinois, there were cast in the New Salem precinct where he resided, for candidates for Congress 276 votes—Gov. Duncan the Jackson candidate, receiving 97 votes, and Hugh the Clay candidate, receiving 179 votes. Mr. Lincoln at the same time received for representative to the Legislature 277 votes, being all which were cast for both the Whig and the Democratic candidates for Congress; and one to square.

The Republicans of Chautauque County seem to be awake to their own good name, and to their duty toward the party of which they are members. At a ratification meeting just held at Fredonia, they adopted a resolution which will very possibly not be without initiators in some other parts of the State. It is as follows: "Resolved, That we utterly and totally discontinue and condemn the despicable and mercenary course pursued at the last session of our State Legislature by Walter L. Sessions, Senator from this District, and invite him to leave the Republican party."

Was not that thunder?—Tribune.

MR. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr. was nominated by the Maine Republican State Convention for Governor, on Thursday last. Mr. Washburn has long been favorably known for his assiduous and faithful devotion to the Republican cause in Congress, and this nomination is a well-deserved tribute to his tried ability and integrity. He will be triumphantly elected to the post for which he is nominated. Gov. Morrill, whom he succeeds has been elected for three consecutive terms, and declines further service. He leaves his post with a high reputation for administrative faithfulness, and with a reputation for ability and a strong personal popularity that are likely to cause his early return to public life.—Tribune, 9th.

We regret to record the death of the Hon. John L. Scholear, of Albany, which took place yesterday at St. Catharines, a village in Canada, about twelve miles from Niagara Falls. Mr. Schoolcraft was seized several days ago with severe illness at this point, on his return from the Chicago Convention, but he was at one time thought to be recovering. He was formerly a member of Congress from the Albany District, and has long played a conspicuous part in the politics of this State. He was a gentleman of decided opinions, but of genial temper and kindly dispositions, with a large circle of attached friends. He lived to the age of over fifty years a bachelor. About eight years ago he married a near relative of Senator Seward, of whom he was always an ardent friend and supporter.—Tribune, 9th.

THE Prince Gootaire, who was at the head of the present Japanese Government, was assassinated on the 13th of March. He was going from his house to the palace with his train, when he was attacked by 14 Japanese dressed as travelers. His retinue had six killed and several wounded.

One of the assassins, who was wounded and could not escape, had his head cut off by his comrades and carried off to prevent his being recognized. Two of the assassins were proved of high rank, and had the privilege given them of cutting open their own abdomens with a sword, thereby preventing their property being confiscated, and saving their families the disgrace which would entail upon them, had they been beheaded. Thirty people were beheaded on the 1st of April, having been interested in the affair.

AN AWFUL WARNING.—The Baltimore Clipper of June 1st has the following: "We heard yesterday from an entirely satisfactory and responsible source, the particulars of an occurrence which can only be looked upon as an instance of Divine retribution for taking the name of the Almighty in justification of a falsehood. We refrain from mentioning names through consideration of the parties; who are respectable persons, residing in the southwestern section of the city. It appears that a few days since

the aunt of a young girl about 10 years of age, accused her of having committed some misconduct, which she denied, and on being again asked, she called upon God to strike blind if she was not telling the truth. In a moment after, according to her statement, a film seemed to pass before her eyes, and in the course of five minutes she was totally blind, and has continued sightless ever since. The victim of her own impiety confessed she had called upon her Maker to punish her in what was a falsehood."

A Lie Nailed. The "Democratic" journals are publishing the following as a declaration made by Mr. Lincoln in a speech at Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1858: "I nevertheless did mean to go to the banks of the Ohio, and throw missiles to Kentucky to disturb them in their domestic institutions."

In order that our readers may appreciate the electioneering ingenuity of friends on the other side, we will quote from the speech the entire sentence, repelling certain charges of sectionalism made by Mr. Douglas, Mr. Lincoln said: "I have again and again said that I never did enter into any State to disturb the institution of slavery; Judge Douglas has said at Bloomington that I used language most able and ingenious for calling what I really meant, and while I protested against entering into the slave States, I nevertheless did mean to go to the banks of the Ohio and the banks of the Mississippi, to disturb them in their domestic institutions."

When it is necessary at the very beginning of the canvass to resort to such tricks as is here exposed, the case must be pretty desperate. Lying of this description ought to be postponed till just before the election.—Tribune.

A SHORT TIME since the Postmaster Bunker Hill, Ohio, received a letter from Mr. Vallandigham, M. C. from that State requesting of him a list of the names of all the Democrats and the leaders, or influential men of the same; the names of the Opposition, and also the names of the doubtful, in the bounds of the district of his office, so that he might be enabled to send documents to said persons. The Postmaster replied that he would perform the labor on the receipt of \$500. Mr. Vallandigham then responded as follows: "House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. April 29th, 1860. Sir—Instead of the \$500 you impudently write for, I will send you notice of your removal from office, as soon as the papers can be made out, which is now being done. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, To the Postmaster, Bunker Hill, Ohio. The Postmaster states that the annual income of the office amounts to \$23, and that the discharge of its duties was imposed upon him by his neighbors, who justice requires him to say, voted unanimously in favor of his appointment, and against either of themselves taking it.—N. Y. Tribune.

FOR SALE. WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Thursday, June 21st, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Commissioners' office in Coudersport, THE OLD COURT HOUSE BELL. By order of the Commissioners. Coudersport, June 12th 1860.

CHARLES MANNING, BLACKSMITH, Fourth street, between 1st and West Streets, Coudersport, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on the most reasonable terms. Prompt taken in payment. 12-39

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY AT PHILADELPHIA.

NEW GOODS AT SPENCER'S.

JUST receiving an extensive stock of Wilmington County Flour. Any one desiring getting a better article of

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