

was "the sum of all villainies." The phrase is pungent; but it would be rash to say of us to criticize the testimony of that illustrious founder of Methodism, whose ample experience of Slavery in Georgia and the Carolinas seems to have been all condensed in this sententious judgement. Language is feeble to express all the enormity of this institution, which is now vaunted as in itself a form of civilization, "ennobling" at least to the master, if not to the slave. Look at it in whatever light you will, and it is always the scab, the canker, the "bar-bones," and the shame of the country; wrong, not merely in the abstract, as is often admitted by its apologists, but wrong in the concrete also, and possessing no single element of right. Look at it in the light of principles, and it is nothing less than a huge insurrection against the eternal law of God, involving in its pretensions the denial of all human rights, and also the denial of that Divine Law in which God himself is manifest, thus being practically the grossest lie and the grossest Atheism. Pounded in violence, sustained only in violence, such a wrong must, by a sure law of compensation, blast the master as well as the slave; blast the lands on which they live; blast the community of which they are a part; blast the Government which does not forbid the outrage; and the longer it exists and the more completely it prevails, must its blasting influences penetrate the whole social system. Barbarous in origin; barbarous in its law; barbarous in all its pretensions; barbarous in the instruments it employs; barbarous in consequences; barbarous in spirit; barbarous wherever it shows itself, Slavery must breed Barbarians, while it develops everywhere, alike in the individual and in the society to which he belongs, the essential elements of Barbarism. In this character it is now conspicuous before the world.

(Continued Next Week.)

From the N. Y. Tribune, June 11.

**THAT PRIVATE LETTER.**

Horace Greeley to William H. Seward.

New York, Sat. Eve., Nov. 11, 1854.

GOV. SEWARD: The Election is over, and its results sufficiently ascertained. It seems to me a fitting time to announce to you the dissolution of the political firm of Seward, Weed and Greeley, by the withdrawal of the junior partner—said withdrawal to take effect on the morning after the first Tuesday in February next. And, as it may seem a great presumption in me to assume that any such firm exists, especially since the public was advised, rather more than a year ago, by an Editorial receipt in the Evening Journal formally reading me out of the Whig party, that I was esteemed no longer either useful or ornamental in the concern, you will, I am sure, indulge me in some reminiscences which seem to benefit the occasion.

I was a poor young printer and Editor of a Literary Journal—a very active and bitter Whig in a small way, but not seeking to be known out of my own Ward Committee—when, after the great Political Revulsion of 1837, I was one day called to the City Hotel, where two strangers introduced themselves as Thurlow Weed and Lewis Benedict of Albany. They told me that a cheap Campaign Paper of a peculiar stamp at Albany had been resolved on, and that I had been selected to edit it. The announcement might well be deemed flattering by one who had never even sought the notice of the great, and who was not known as a partisan writer, and I eagerly embraced their proposals. They asked me to fix my salary for the year; I named \$1,000 which they agreed to; and I did the work required to the best of my ability. It was work that made no figure and created no sensation; but I loved it and I did it well. When it was done, you were Governor, dispensing offices worth \$3,000 to \$20,000 per year to your friends and compatriots, and I returned to my garret and my crust, and my desperate battle with pecuniary obligations heaped upon me by bad partners in business and the disastrous events of 1837. I believe it did not then occur to me that some one of these abundant places might have been offered to me without injustice. I now think it should have occurred to you. If it did occur to me, I was not the man to ask you for it; I think that should not have been necessary. I only remember that no friend at Albany inquired as to my pecuniary circumstances; that your friend (but not mine) Robert G. Wetmore, was one of the chief dispensers of your patronage here; and that such devoted compatriots as A. H. Wells and John Hooks were lifted by you out of pauperism into independence, as I am glad I was not; and yet an inquiry from you as to my needs and means at that time would have been timely, and held over in grateful remembrance.

In the Harrison campaign of 1840, I was again designated to edit a campaign paper. I published it as well, and ought to have made something by it in spite of its extremely low price; my extreme poverty was the main reason why I did not. It compelled me to hire press-work, mailing &c., done by the job, and high charges for extra work nearly ate me up. At the close, I was still without property and in debt, but this paper had rather improved my position.

Now came the great scramble of the well wick of coin, ministers and cider-sucklers at Washington—I not being counted in. Several regiments of them went on from this city; but no one of the whole crowd—though I say it who should not—had done so much toward (Gov. Harrison's) nomination and election as yours, respectively. I asked nothing,

expected nothing; but you, Gov. Seward, ought to have asked that I be Postmaster of New York. Your asking would have been in vain; but it would have been an act of grace neither wasted nor undeserved.

I soon after started The Tribune, because I was urged to do so by certain of your friends, and because such a paper was needed here. I was promised certain pecuniary aid in so doing; it might have been given me without cost or risk to any one. All I ever had was a loan by piecemeal of \$1,000 from James Coggeshall, God bless his honored memory! I did not ask for this, and I think it is the one sole case in which I ever received a pecuniary favor from a political associate. I am very thankful that he did not die till it was fully repaid.

And let me here honor one grateful recollection. When the Whig party under your rule had offices to give, my name was never thought of; but when in '42-'3, we were hopelessly out of power, I was honored with the party nomination for State Printer. When we came again to have a State Printer to elect as well as nominate, the place went to Weed, as it ought. Yet it is worth something to know that there was once a time when it was not deemed too great a sacrifice to recognize me as belonging to your household. If a new office had not since been created on purpose to give its valuable patronage to H. J. Raymond and enable St. John to show forth his Times as the organ of the Whig State Administration, I should have been still more grateful.

In 1848 your star again rose, and my warmest hopes were realized in your election to the Senate. I was no longer needy and had no more claim than desire to be recognized by Gen. Taylor. I think I had some claim to forbearance from you. What I received thereupon was a most humiliating lecture in the shape of a decision in the libel case of Redfield and Pringle, and an obligation to publish it in my own and the other journal of our supposed firm. I thought, and still think this lecture needlessly cruel and mortifying. The plaintiffs, after using my columns to the extent of their needs or desires, stopped writing, and called on me for the name of their assailant. I proffered it to them—a thoroughly responsible name. They refused to accept it, unless it should prove to be one of the four or five first men in Batavia!—when they had known from the first who it was, and that it was neither of them. They would not accept that which they had demanded; they sued me instead for money, and money you were at liberty to give them to your heart's content. I do not think you were at liberty to humiliate me in the eyes of my own and your public as you did. I think you exalted your own judicial sternness and fearlessness unduly at my expense. I think you had a better occasion for the display of these qualities when Webb threw himself unthinkingly upon you for a pardon which he had done all a man could do to demerit. (His paper is paying you for it now.)

I have publicly set forth my view of your and our duty with respect to Fusion, Nebraska and party designations. I will not repeat any of that. I have referred also to Weed's reading me out of the Whig party—my crime being, in this as in some other things, that of doing to-day what more politic persons will not be ready to do till to-morrow.

Let me speak of the late canvass. I was once sent to Congress for ninety days merely to enable Jim Brooks to secure a seat therein for four years. I think I never hinted to any human being that I would have liked to be put forward for any place. But James W. White (you hardly know how good and true a man he is) started my name for Congress, and Brook's packed delegation thought I could help him through; so I was put on behind him. But this last Spring, after the Nebraska question had created a new state of things at the North, one or two personal friends, of no political consideration, suggested my name as a candidate for Governor, and I did not discourage them. Soon, the persons who were afterward mainly instrumental in nominating Clark came about me and asked if I could secure the Know-Nothing vote. I told them I neither could nor would touch it; on the contrary, I loathed and repelled it. Thereupon they turned upon Clark.

I said nothing, did nothing. A hundred people asked me who should be run for Governor. I sometimes indicated Patterson; I never hinted at my own name. But by-and-by Weed came down and called me to him, to tell me why he could not support me for Governor. (I had never asked nor counted on his support.)

I am sure Weed did not mean to humiliate me; but he did it. The upshot of his discourse (very cautiously stated) was this: If I were a candidate for Governor, I should beat not myself, only but you. Perhaps that was true. But as I had in no manner solicited his or your support, I thought this might have been said to my friends rather than to me. I suspect it is true that I could not have been elected Governor as a Whig. But had he and you been favorable, there would have been a party in the State ere this which could and would have elected me to any post, without injuring itself or endangering your reelection.

It was in vain that I urged that I had in no manner asked a nomination. At

If I am not mistaken, this judgment is the only public letter, or document addressed to the public in which you ever recognized my existence. I hope I may not go down to posterity as embalmed therein.

length I was nettled by his language—well intended, but very cutting as addressed by him to me—to say, in substance, "Well, then, make Patterson Governor, and try my name for Lieutenant." To lose this place is a matter of no importance; and we can see whether I am really so odious."

I should have hated to serve as Lieut. Governor, but I should have gloried in running for the post. I want to have my enemies all upon me at once; I am tired of fighting them piece meal. And though I should have been beaten in the canvass, I know that my running would have helped the ticket, and helped my paper.

It was thought best to let the matter take another course. No other name could have been put on the ticket so bitterly humbling to me as that which was selected. The nomination was given to Raymond; the light left to me. And, Gov. Seward, I have made it, though it be conceded in me to say so. What little fight there has been, I have stirred up. Even Weed has not been (I speak of his paper) hearty in this contest, while the journal of the Whig Lieut. Governor has taken care of its own interests and let the canvass take care of itself, as it early declared it would do. That journal has (because of its milk-and-water course) some Twenty Thousand subscribers in this city and its suburbs, and of these Twenty Thousand I venture to say more voted for Ullman and Seroges than for Clark and Raymond. The Tribune (also because of its character) has but Eight Thousand subscribers within the same radius; and I venture to say that of its habitual readers nine-tenths voted for Clark and Raymond—very few for Ullman and Seroges. I had to bear the brunt of the contest, and take a terrible responsibility in order to prevent the Whigs uniting upon James W. Barker in order to defeat Fernando Wood. Had Barker been elected here, neither you or I could walk those streets without being booed, and Know-Nothingism would have swept like a prairie fire. I stopped Barker's election at the cost of incurring the deadliest enmity of the defeated gang; and I have been rebuked for it by the Lieut. Governor's paper. At the critical moment, he came out against John Wheeler in favor of Charles H. Marshall (who would have been your deadliest enemy in the House,) and even your Col. General's paper, which was even with me in insisting that Wheeler should not be returned, wheeled about at the last moment and went in for Marshall.—The Tribune alone clinging to Wheeler to the last. I rejoice that they who turned so suddenly were not able to turn all their readers.

Gov. Seward, I know that some of your most cherished friends think you a great obstacle to your advancement—that John Schoolcraft, for one, insists that you and Weed shall not be identified with me. I trust, after a time, you will not be. I trust I shall never be found in opposition to you; I have no farther wish but to glide out of the newspaper world as quietly and as speedily as possible, join my family in Europe, and if possible stay there quite a time—long enough to cool my fevered brain and renovate my over-taxed energies. All I ask is that we shall be counted even on the morning after the first Tuesday in February, as aforesaid, and that I may thereafter take such course as seems best without reference to the past.

You have done me acts of valued kindness in the line of your profession; let me close with the assurance that these will ever be gratefully remembered by yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. Wm. H. SEWARD, Present.

Translated for the Potter Journal, from the Pillsbury Courier.

**Dr. Wiss of Baltimore, on the Chicago Platform and Nomination.**

Dr. Wiss, of Baltimore, had been chosen a delegate to the Convention at Chicago, but declined to go as such, because he could not agree with the instruction to support Mr. Bates. He publishes the reasons for it in a letter written to Mr. Carl Selurz, of Wisconsin, and his satisfaction about the nomination and platform.

DEAR FRIEND—I choose the press to give you notice that your kind letter of the 16th of this month is received. I thought my absence from Chicago could not cause any harm in the proceedings of the Convention. Nevertheless, I am fairly convinced that every part of strength must be ready at any time to support the powerful movements for human liberty and happiness, even as countable numbers; but I trusted that the mighty power of the nation would be honorably and worthily represented at Chicago, and take measures and adopt resolutions which must cause a general satisfaction. My pretest has done a good work here. I heartily rejoice over that great historical work which the Convention has so honorably accomplished. It was a real Mayfield; like the sweet breath of Spring it flows from the West. I am glad to see those great ideas for which we fought and suffered in the fatherland have been adopted and are new-born by the American people. I am willing to forget the sorrows and cares. Your platform is a real masterpiece, it is a second Declaration of Independence, in the spirit of the progressed century; and the standard-bearers are the living manifestations of the idea. "Toward the West moves the history of the world!" With greeting and clasp of the brother hand,

Yours, DR. E. WISS.

The Covode Committee has associated that Buchanan tendered Col. Forney the Consulate at Liverpool, he offered him,

in addition to the salary of \$7,500, \$10,000 a year as European correspondent of the Administration paper at Washington, The Union. Forney declined.

**The Potter Journal.**

COUDERSPORT, PA.,  
Thursday Morning, June 21, 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.

Senatorial: JAMES POLLOCK,  
THOMAS M. HOWE,  
Representative.

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

**Republican County Convention.**

The Republican Electors in the several election districts of Potter County, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections, on FRIDAY the 27th day of AUGUST next, to choose Three Delegates from each district to meet in Convention at COUDERSPORT, on THURSDAY, the SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1860, to select candidates for County offices.

The Townships at their primary meetings are requested to instruct their delegates in regard to the propriety of adopting the apportionment system of representation in County Conventions.

The following Committees of vigilance have been appointed in their respective Townships, and are requested to act promptly and vigorously; to provide so that due notice of the primary meetings for the election of delegates may be given, in order that every district may be represented in the Convention.

A. G. TAGGART,  
Chairman of Co. Ex. Com.  
Coudersport, June 20, 1860.

**VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.**

Allegheny—A. G. Presko, G. J. W. Judd, S. M. Mills.  
Abbott—David Conway, Joseph Schwarzenbach, N. B. Sahr.  
Bigdam—G. Colvin, I. B. Carpenter, Walter Leonard.  
Clara—Sala Stevens, John L. Brooks, Samuel Wakely.  
Coudersport—P. A. Stebbens, Jr., Z. J. Thompson, Eli Rees.  
Enlalia—O. J. Spafford, Morris Lent, Lyman Nelson.  
Genesee—J. C. Ganavaugh, Stephen Hard, Andrew Killin.  
Harrison—J. T. Savanaugh, Austin Sweetland, S. H. Beebe.  
Hebron—E. H. Bishop, H. M. Rathborne, Sylvester Greenman.  
Hector—Matthew Wilkinson, jr., Wm. T. Leach, jr., Joseph Sunderlin, jr.  
Homer—Jacob Peet, A. U. Crosby, Wm. B. Ayres.  
Jackson—Rufus Thompson, David Crowell, Keating, Plumy Harris, Jason Lewis, Harlow Dingel.  
Osaway—Jerome Chesbro, Eleazer Lyman, N. H. Rice.  
Pleasant Valley—D. P. Roberts, Matthew McDowell, N. P. Fluent.  
Petersburg—Wm. L. Ensign, H. F. Sizer, Edward Huff.  
Pike—S. H. Martin, John Carriell, John Metzgar.  
Roulet—Soneca Pomeroy, E. H. Burt, C. Knowlton.  
Summit—R. H. Mason, Merrick Jackson, Alfred Ayres.  
Sweden—Edwin Lyman, M. Ostrander, J. W. Bird.  
Sylvania—E. O. Austin, Pardon Haskins, Robert Young.  
Sharon—L. L. Nichols, I. F. Barnes, John Voorhes.  
Stewartson—Henry Anderson, Leroy Crittenden, J. L. Clark.  
Ulysses—O. A. Lewis, E. Hackett, D. Whipple.  
Wharton—George Barclay, John Bensley, Nathan Bailey.  
West Branch—Seth Conable, Erastus Crippen, James Bunnell.

The incorporators of the Potter County Railroad Company give notice of a meeting at Germania, next Wednesday, to organize the Company and receive subscriptions of stock. The road is a very important one to the interests of this county.

We this week publish the prospectus of The World, a new paper which has just been started in New York. It is an eight-page paper, well printed and ably edited. Alex. Cummings, Esq., late of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, is one of the editors.

The National Democratic Convention reassembled at Baltimore on Monday at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by the President. Up to our latest advices there was likely to be considerable trouble in regard to the admission of delegates. The friends and opponents of Mr. Douglas are equally sanguine that they will be successful in their respective policies. It is however, conceded that Douglas is defeated.

The Hon. John Galbraith, President Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, died at Erie on Friday morning the 15th

instant, from the effects of a paralytic stroke with which he was attacked at Union while proceeding to Warren on Thursday, to conclude some business in court there. He was taken back to Erie, where he died soon after.

Judge Galbraith was a practical philanthropist in many respects, being the founder and President of the "Pennsylvania Industrial Reform School," organized a year or two ago, and his untiring energies in its behalf has placed it in a position that will obtain to great success. Judge Galbraith was a full-fledged democrat, and fully endorsed the course of his party with regard to all the leading issues of the day—however inconsistent they may have been with his views of philanthropy and social reform. Judge G. presided two or three times in our county court, and had many warm friends here.

In another column we publish the celebrated letter of Horace Greeley to Wm. H. Seward, written in 1854, in which he withdraws from political connection with Seward and Weed. It is lengthy, but our readers will need no apology for its appearance in the JOURNAL. It is eminently characteristic of its author, and will add much to his editorial popularity. Its publication now is the result of certain animadversions of the editor of the N. Y. Times, in a letter from Auburn to his paper, in regard to the course of Mr. Greeley at the Chicago Convention. Mr. Greeley demanded the letter for publication verbatim, in the Tribune, in order that everybody might judge whether the criticisms of Mr. Raymond were justified. In our opinion, Mr. Greeley has the best end of the story, and if there is any occasion for regret at its publication Mr. Seward and his friends have the experience of it.

On our first page this week we make an extract from the late speech of Mr. Sumner, on the admission of Kansas, and promise another extract in our next paper. The portion in this number embraces merely the opening remarks, which we regard as explanatory in a measure of the portion to be published next week. The speech as a whole is an eloquent, scholarly and feeling philippic against the barbaric characteristics of our monster national character. No man can read the whole of it without at once feeling its truth, and unanswerable arguments. Not one word of it could well be spared; and yet it is of such length that four hours were required for its delivery, and nineteen closely printed columns of the Daily Globe were occupied for its publication. A large auditory listened to it with marked attention, and very few of the Senators from the South left their seats during its delivery. We regret its extreme length, as we would gladly lay it all before our readers; but we doubt not that a large number of copies of it will be printed and circulated throughout the country, which will enable many of our readers to test its merits.

The Republican County Executive Committee met on Monday evening last, and decided to call the County Convention on Thursday, August 2d. The Call and list of township committees may be found in their proper place.

The decision of the committee as to the time of holding the Convention, is an excellent one, and we think will greatly add to the strength of the party in October, giving, as it does, an opportunity to make the canvass leisurely and thoroughly. We trust that delegates will be chosen with a view to vote *viva voce* in the Convention, and thus remove every probable obstacle to harmonious action. We are sincere in the belief that the adoption of the *viva voce* system in Conventions is indispensable to the future welfare of the party, and the interests of the people. It will ensure us better men for candidates and thus more certain success. As the measure is one which must be determined by the action of the Convention when it meets, it can only be reached by the masses by sending delegates who are not afraid to stand by their instructions—in voting without fear or favor. Let us try it on the 2d of August.

In regard to the question of the apportionment of delegates according to the vote, we have only to say that it is practiced by several other counties in the State, and so far as we can learn is very popular and conducive to party harmony. The Committee have made this a point in their call because it can only be fully and fairly discussed in a county convention under popular instruction, and the question is with every canvass increasing in importance. We are glad that the Committee have concluded to make it a subject of discussion in the next Conven-

tion, and we trust every township see that its delegates are instructed in respect to both the questions we mentioned.

**Protection to American Citizens in the United States.**

In the official proceeding of the House of Representatives, at Washington, the 4th of June we find the following PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. HICKMAN, I am directed by Judiciary Committee to ask unanimous consent to offer the following resolution: Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire, and report in House, what additional legislation, if necessary to give protection to citizens engaged in the pursuit of their private and business while traveling or sojourning in other States than those in which they were born.

And why do you object, Mr. Keitt? Is there anything in that resolution which violates a single State right, except inference that every traveler from the North is an emissary of forcible abolition? Has a traveler, like the negro, "no right that" Southerners "are bound to respect"? Do you object because cause of slavery is so weak that it will bear observation under any circumstances? Or do you regard the resolution as a step in the road to "Congressional intervention" in the matter? At a rate, Mr. Keitt, we would like to know what objection there can be to so far measure as that resolution. "Class begins at home," why not practice in the protection of the rights of our citizens here at home, instead of running to them wherever the laws of nations should be their safeguard.

For the Potter Journal.

Raymond, June 12th 1860.—According to previous notice the Republican Allegany township met at the School house, near Raymond corners, for the purpose of organizing a club to act in unison with the Republican Clubs formed in several townships in Potter County elsewhere for the purpose of consolidating the strength of the Republican party in the coming issue.

Meeting organized by calling D. M. Jinks to the chair, and appointing S. M. Slude, Secretary pro. tem., after which the following preamble, resolutions in constitution were presented and adopted: Whereas in the course of political events the time has arrived when it is necessary that the government of the United States be reformed, and the hands of corrupt and designing politicians who legislate in favor of the interests of the Slaveholder, and squander the public funds upon partisan friends, to the detriment of the laboring masses, and place it in the hands of unscrupulous and unprincipled Statesmen who will administer the government with fidelity to the interests of the whole people, therefore

Resolved, That we organize ourselves now to form an association to be governed by the following constitution.

ART. 1st. This association shall be called the Allegany Republican Club.

2nd. The officers of which shall consist of a President, 6 Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three.

3rd. The duty of the President shall be to preside at all meetings of the club, decide points of order, to put all motions to vote and declare the results.

4th. The duty of the Vice Presidents shall be to preside and act in place of the President in his absence.

5th. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all monies placed in his hands and preserve the same subject to the order of the club.

6th. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to be present at all meetings, keeping a minute record of the same and read the proceedings of former meetings, and to keep all papers and books belonging to the Club, subject to the inspection of any or all members of the same.

7th. The duty of the Executive Committee shall be to call meetings of the club, employ Speakers, and transact all other necessary business by order of the club.

8th. Any person can become a member of this Club, by signing the constitution.

9th. All members of the Club are bound to support Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin for President and Vice-President, and A. G. Curtin, for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and to work uncompromisingly in support of the principles of liberty, independence of sectional or local influences.

Proceeded in the election of officers, of which the following is the result:

For President, S. P. Goodsell; Vice Presidents, Blinn Cole, Samuel Wines, Spencer Preston, S. M. Mills, Daniel Nelson, O. P. Chamberlain; for Secretary, D. N. Jinks; Treasurer R. W. Bentons; Executive Committee, Darius Brown, William James, E. P. Haskill.

The audience then listened to a very instructive speech delivered by Seth Lewis of Ulysses, giving a history of the origin, progress, and ultimate of all Political Parties in the United States, from the Revolutionary war until the present time. We were then entertained by a Patriotic Song from the Lewisville Choir, led by Seth Lewis, all of which reflected great credit upon the enterprising intelligence and patriotism of Lewisville.

After which the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That the interests of the Republican party demand that the ratio of representatives in County Convention, should be changed in accordance with the plan proposed at the last County Meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Potter Journal.

After passing a vote of thanks to the Speaker and Choir, meeting adjourned sine die.

S. P. GOODSPELL, Pres.  
D. N. JINKS, Sec'y.

The time for holding the County Agricultural Fair has been fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 2nd and 3d.