

Political.

The Tyranny of Slavery.

The tyranny of slavery is as detestable as any other form of tyranny on the face of the globe. A few years ago, there was a small party, only, with Mr. Calhoun at the head of it, who assumed the extreme ground that the territories of the United States, in their virgin character, were subject to the iron rule of slavery; hence that slaveholders had a right to establish slavery in all our territories, and none could be reserved for freemen and freedom. But the great body of the people, North and South, held different views. Territory, only, in which slavery previously existed, might be forced into slave States—as were Florida, Louisiana, Texas, &c.—and had a right to be admitted into the Union. We believe both Mr. Bell and Mr. Breckinridge, at one time held this doctrine, and declared slavery to be subject wholly to the municipal law of the States in which it exists, and cannot be interfered with either by the Federal Government or the people of other States. Mr. Lincoln holds this doctrine now. This was also clearly Mr. Clay's views; and many of our first statesmen believe that it is the only policy to keep this vexed question out of Congress and out of politics. This is conservative doctrine, and the only one that we can see justly entitled to the name. The views upon the question of slavery, entertained by Mr. Lincoln and his friends, cannot even be distorted to mean interference with slavery as it exists in the States, where it constitutionally belongs. Nevertheless the conservative view will not be tolerated by some of the slave States. People in them, whether slaveholders or not, are not permitted to express opinions in favor of conservatism. They must either proclaim the universality of slavery, or forever hold their peace. The Constitution of the United States is plain and emphatic as to the right of the people freely to assemble together upon all public occasions, and it guarantees freedom of speech and the press. But this right is openly ignored in the slave States, and preemptorily denied; while the extension of slavery, which is nowhere provided for in the Constitution, in any contingency, and cannot be perverted to sanction it, is insisted upon by them as the very essence of this instrument, and the all-absorbing principle of the country. We have been led to these remarks, by the following circumstance which has taken place in Virginia. Recently certain citizens erected a liberty pole upon private property, in the village of Occoquan in that State, from the top of which waved the American flag with the names of Lincoln and Hamlin inscribed upon it. The pole had been raised only a few days, when a rumor was heard that a party was organized some distance off to cut it down. Hearing this, the Republicans applied to the Governor for protection, and he at once ordered a company of cavalry, which promptly appeared and took position. On Friday last, however, a party of about forty persons, who had been regularly organized and under the command of a captain made their appearance at Occoquan partially armed, formed a hollow square around the pole, without hindrance from the cavalry, fell it to the ground, and cut it into pieces. Not satisfied with this, several Republicans were attacked and badly beaten. Also, a Mr. Jamney—friendly to Bell and Everett, and owner of the ground on which the pole was planted, a wealthy man and an old settler—was brutally assailed and beaten, because he asserted that he had a right to declare his own principles upon his own homestead, and to permit others to exercise their rights within his own grounds, if it pleased him to do so. A civil war would be the result in any Northern State, if a party of fanatics succeeded in deliberately cutting down the liberty pole of the friends of any candidate for the Presidency, whose residence might be in a Southern State, however radical might be his opinions in favor of slavery extension and protection, as well as its heaven-born beatitudes. Here where freedom practically prevails, every question involved in the politics of the day, is freely discussed, and there is none to make us afraid. The contrast can be easily drawn.—Germantown Telegraph.

ONE of the authors of Mr. Lincoln's biography relates an interesting instance of the latter's political sagacity. He had triumphantly answered that set of interrogatories which Mr. Douglas calculated would crush him, and in return had made up his mind that his antagonist should be presented with a collection. His plan was to compel him, by public interrogation, to repudiate the Dred Scott decision or the doctrine of unfriendly legislation in the Territories. Before the discussion commenced at Freeport, Mr. Lincoln informed his friends of his intention. They unanimously counseled him to abandon his purpose; "for," said they, "if you put that question to him, he will perceive that an answer giving practical force and effect to the Dred Scott decision in the Territories inevitably loses him the battle, and he will therefore reply by affirming the decision as an abstract principle, but denying its practical application." "But," said Mr. Lincoln, "if he does that he can never be President." His friends replied, "That is not your lookout—you are after the Senatorship." "No, gentlemen," said he, "I am killing larger game." The battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of this! From the day that Mr. Douglas promulgated this doctrine of "unfriendly legislation" to save himself in Illinois, he was a doomed

man in all the South, and the "battle of 1860" was won for the Republicans, though Mr. Lincoln of course could not know that he was to be their gallant leader.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN, as the telegraph has already informed us, was unanimously nominated for Congress on the 17th, by the Republicans of the Thirteenth District of Ohio. Mr. Sherman made a speech acknowledging the honor conferred upon him. Regarding the result of the contest for Speakership of the House of Representatives, and his withdrawal from the contest, he said that it was a happy moment to him when he could contribute to the triumph of the Republican party by the voluntary surrender of a distinction of which any man might be proud. He knew that some of them, and many Republican members of Congress, thought he did wrong in withdrawing his name, but he thought differently, and now he knew he did right. No man is of sufficient importance, to stand for a moment in the way of the success of a great cause like that of the Republican Party. It was doubtful if the experiment would prove successful, for some who promised faltered. It was the decisive vote of a gallant son of Maryland—a man of culture, ability and honor—a man he would not exchange for all the cringing Democrats that misrepresent the Northern States. It was the vote of HENRY WINTER DAVIS that decided the struggle.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Morning, Aug. 9, 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, DIST. 1. Edward C. Knight, 14. Ulysses Mercur, 2. Robert P. King, 15. George Bressler, 3. Henry Bunn, 16. A. B. Sharp, 4. Robert M. Foust, 17. Daniel O. Gahr, 5. Nathan Hills, 18. Samuel Calvin, 6. John M. Broomall, 19. Edgar Cowan, 7. James W. Fuller, 20. Wm. McKenna, 8. Levi B. Smith, 21. J. M. Kirkpatrick, 9. Francis W. Christ, 22. James Kerr, 10. David Mumma, Jr., 23. Rich'd P. Roberts, 11. David Taggart, 24. Henry Southern, 12. Thomas R. Hall, 25. John Grier, 13. F. B. Penniman.

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

FOR CONGRESS, HON. JAMES T. HALE, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

- For Assembly, LEWIS MANN, (Subject to decision of Conferees.) For Prothonotary, HENRY J. OLMSTED. For Register and Recorder, LYMAN NELSON. For County Treasurer, WOOLSEY BURTIS. For Coroner, DR. ANDREW STOUT. For County Commissioner, MARTIN D. BRIGGS. For County Auditor, LUCIAN BIRD.

The Breckinridge Convention of New York met at Syracuse a few days since, and after passing anti-fusion resolutions, nominated Jas. T. Brady for Governor, H. K. Viele for Lieut. Governor, John M. Jaycock for Canal Commissioner, and Robt. W. Allen for State Prison Inspector. Brady is a worthy flag-bearer for his party—he once said "the rural people of New York do not know enough to cross Broadway without getting run over by an omnibus."

So far as we have been able to learn during the past week, the county ticket nominated on the 2d inst., meets the approbation of Republicans in every section of the county. Indeed, the people seem to be very generally well pleased with the selections. Independent candidates are not so plenty this year at this time as they usually have been, which we regard as an evidence of the satisfaction of the people with the ticket. The only grumbling we have heard is confined to this village, and is the offspring of personal disappointment rather than dissatisfaction with the ticket.

The Missouri election has resulted gloriously as far as heard from, and though a Douglas democrat is probably elected Governor, the strength of the Opposition has been made so manifest that the most fastidious banker grieves in his boots for the glory of his party. The greatest victory for the Opposition, however, is found

in the Congressional vote. In the St. Louis district the Republicans have had their first triumph in a Slave State, and Missouri is the first to send a voice for free labor to Washington in the person of the gallant Frank P. Blair. See the glorious news in another place, from the St. Louis Democrat. The triumph is all the more glorious because it is a frown upon the ballot-stuffing Slaveocracy—and St. Louis stands to-day a half century in advance of New York City in respect to the cause of free labor and free

A grand Republican meeting was held at Springfield, Illinois, (the home of Honest Abe,) on the 8th inst., at which there were some 20,000 people present, from all sections of the State,—some say 40,000,—but the Douglasites concede the first named figures. They also admit that it was the greatest political carnival ever witnessed in Illinois. The occasion was the dedication of the great Wigwam just erected there. A meeting was held at the Fair Ground, at which 15,000 persons were present—the procession, as it passed Mr. Lincoln's residence, numbered 6,000 by actual count, and occupied two hours in passing. Abe Lincoln appeared on the ground in a carriage, when he was seized upon by the crowd, pulled out of his carriage, carried to the stand, and forced to make a speech. We give it herewith; it is a model for brevity and extemporaneous grace, and the democratic candidates, who are scouring the East and the South with two-hour electioneering speeches, could adopt the lesson it teaches, with profit to their party and themselves. Here is the speech entire:

"My Fellow-Citizens: I have appeared among you on this occasion with no intention of making a speech. It has been my purpose, since I have been placed in my present position, to make no speeches. This assemblage having been drawn together at the place of my residence, it appeared to be the wish of those constituting the vast assembly, to see me. As it is certainly my wish to see all of you, I appear upon the ground here at this time only for the purpose of seeing you and enabling you to see me. I confess with gratitude that I did not suppose that my appearance among you would create the tumult which I now witness. I am profoundly grateful for this manifestation of your feelings. I am gratified, because it is a tribute which can be paid to no man. It is a testimony which four years hence you will pay to the next man who is the representative of the truth on the questions which now agitate the public mind. [Cheers.] It is an evidence that you will fight for this cause then, as you now fight for it, and even stronger than you now fight, though I may be dead and gone. [Cheers.] I most profoundly and sincerely thank you. Having said this much, let me now add that you will hear the public discussions by others of our friends, who are here for the purpose of addressing you, and let me be silent. [Luncheon applause.]

Mr. Lincoln retired from the grounds amidst the wildest enthusiasm, being seized upon and carried thither by the immense crowd, which filled the grounds to overflowing.

Letter from L. A. Mackey, Esq.

It affords us much pleasure to lay the following very gentlemanly letter before our readers, and in doing so, we assure Mr. Mackey that any injustice we may have done him by reference to his name in connection with the Congressional nomination, was unintentional, we being misled by the position of the Watchman into a misinterpretation of the card of "an old line whig." We make this acknowledgment all the more cheerfully, because of the manly position of Mr. Mackey, and the compliment he so justly pays to the Hon. Jas. T. Hale, in whom the people of this district have unwavering confidence, and against whose private and political integrity no charge can be sustained:

LOCK HAVEN, Aug. 6, 1860. T. S. CHASE, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your paper of the 2nd, contains a reference to my name as a supposed candidate for Congress, and I regret that you should do me the injustice of thus referring to me without first inquiring whether I really was a candidate or not. Permit me to say to you that I denote the nomination of Judge Hale as earnestly as you do, and will support him as cordially as you do; that I am not a candidate, and have not, and will not willingly, allow my name to be used in connection with the nomination. I am not aware that any opposition will be made to the re-nomination of our worthy representative, Jas. T. Hale, Esq.

Yours truly, L. A. MACKEY. —In this connection we have a few words to say to our friend of the Watchman in respect to our position on the Congressional conference. We have at no time desired to take the nomination of a candidate out of the hands of the people—on the contrary, we here protest against any such action; but we are of those who believe that the nomination and election of a member of Congress, or of Assembly, by our party for one term, entitles him to a re-nomination at its hands, unless he violates the confidence of the party by misrepresenting it. We regard this as a part of our "party discipline"—at least it is the general custom of the party. Viewing it thus, we regard the formality of a conference as unnecessary, and more especially if the several county conventions in the district designate the sitting member as their choice. This we would regard as a regular nomination for a second term, under the re-

striction above-mentioned—the angry, uncivilized threat made by the Watchman in the following paragraph, to the contrary, notwithstanding: "The Lewistown Gazette, may probably think that its candidate can get along well enough without the votes of this county. If it entertains such an idea, and will not nominate a candidate in the usual manner, it will have to do without the aid of the people in this county, as they believe in party discipline, and will vote for no candidate unless he is nominated in the regular way."

The Watchman ought to be satisfied with the "party discipline" which it experienced in the Representative election of last year, when it was rebuked by the people for striking down a good and worthy member—whose election would have been certain—in order to accommodate a false issue and its one term mania. It thus secured the democrats two more members in the House than there would have been had the true "party discipline" been observed by returning Messrs. Mehaffey and Fearon.

But, as the further discussion of this subject is now unnecessary, and we presume can result in no particular benefit to the party or its principles, we will here drop the subject for the present, at least—at the same time assuring our cotemporary that we have no desire but for the harmony and success of our party and its principles in this Congressional district, and believe that these will be best promoted by the re-nomination and reelection of the Hon. James T. Hale.

The Necessity of Party Divisions, and Party Purgation.

In taking a political position, men ordinarily give too little attention to the incentive of that act; or, to be more explicit, we will say that they do not sufficiently question their motives for taking the position. The masses are more frequently forced into party ranks by campaign enthusiasm and excitement, or personal considerations, than they are led there by calm and dispassionate reasoning. This principle of action is recognized in every department of life where there is opportunity for difference of opinion;—and where is there not?

Indeed, politically speaking, it may be said that no man who has a spark of real patriotism in his character, can avoid becoming identified with some party—the very fact of his refusal to do so being regarded as a stigma upon his personal independence. True Manhood has no faith in absolute conservatism; it spurns the degradation; it requires facts, not probabilities, for the basis of its action. It goes still further, and demands abstract, living truths as the means of its full development. But it is willing, also, sometimes to surrender the immaterial portion of those truths, and unite the material with some that are less acceptable, in order to secure a success for them through party organization. No abstract principle can be popularized in a nation of so diverse interests and so great magnitude as ours, unless it be fraternized with more general ideas; and party organization is the most direct means of this fraternization.

Party, therefore, is a political necessity in a free government,—just as opposition is the foundation upon which monarchies build their administrative power. Opposition induces the monarchical government to centralize its force in order to intimidate its own friends rather than its enemies; because a monarchy in power cannot be overcome except by the desertion of its own supporters. Its corruptions, therefore, become its very life. But, in a free government like ours, party spirit has a very different effect. It enables the people to constrain the power of the administration by a critical review of its actions, and in so doing, by periodical changes of the party in power, it prevents corruption and popularizes the knowledge of the leading measures of the different parties. No party can well be sustained in power during two decades of years, or even one. A long use of power leads to its abuse, and thus are we brought to see the necessity of party as a government purgative. We realize its full force just now—when the democratic party, by its mal-administration and corruptions, is hastening the country as fast as possible to the condition of monarchical anarchy. Every right-thinking man and true patriot now admits the necessity of the party change in the administration of our government. We have heard a life-long and intelligent democrat say within a week that he hoped the Republicans would elect their President, because he thought that another term of democratic administration would resolve our government into a corrupt monarchy. He has lived under a monarchy, and says the Prussian government is not half so corrupt to-day as ours.

But our article has grown beyond its intended length, and we will close with the following pertinent extract from an address of Geo. A. Coffee, Esq., before the Alumni of Dickinson College—agreeing with him in the main, but not entirely: "But there is also a despotism of the Party. Every American is a politician. Our political system, operating by universal suffrage, presupposes that every citizen takes interest in public affairs. And so every citizen should. There are, especially in our cities, some who are too ignorant, timid, or supercilious to entertain political opinion or take a party side. Such as these, of their own accord, disfranchise themselves, abdicate self-government, and prove their fitness to be Russian serfs and French spies. But there are exceptions to the general fact that each of us, from his boyhood, is baptized into some partisan faith. Indeed, parties are the natural results and offspring of differing political sentiments. They are inevitable, and necessary to all popular governments, and to deplore their existence is sheer nonsense. American Politics is nothing but an incessant struggle, in ever-varying forms, phrases and fortunes, for and against the present application of our organic principle of liberty to subjects as they arise. Through there be fifty 'platforms' and candidates, there are only two real parties—the Conservatives and Radicals; those who appeal to the intrinsic merits, and those who apologize for the necessary excesses. One will have no right to guide him but precedents; he never awakes till after sunrise, and sees no glory in the sun till it sets. Another understands that it is always morning somewhere, and the waters, the air, and the stars are forever moving forward. The Party is, therefore, to each one, the symbol of his loftiest patriotic idea, the bulwark of his country's welfare, the means of his country's grandeur. Here is the secret of Party despotism. We appreciate and identify our Party with the idea which it represents to us; and the idea blinds or paralyzes all dissent from the Party's errors. How glorious, in the abstract conception, is Democracy! How holy is the Union—may it be forever! How sublime is the prospect of vast virgin territories consecrated to Liberty! Making every allowance for ambition and selfishness, and the spirit of faction, these great ideas give birth to our Parties and give them their power. But alas! how faulty does every party as it branches and careers amid the free and fluctuating waters of opinion attract the greedy shoals of demagogues, office seekers, ballot stuffers, and camp followers; the sharks and cuttle fish who hang about the ship to blacken the waters and devour the offal! In our ceaseless and rapid politics, the valuable sink to the bottom; and the highest and most worthless material is apt to float on the crest of notoriety and excitement. A successful party is speedily demoralized; it not only enjoys the 'spoils,' but it suffers the spoils of office. Dazzled and corrupted with victory, distracted with the vociferous contentions of rival aspirants; it forgets its principles, its inspirations become mere traditions, courage degenerates into expedient timidity, the live organism become a dead organization, and what was once so spontaneous and strong sinks effete into the embrace of antiquated or venal politicians. Horace Greeley was shrewdly right when he suggested that there ought to be a dissolution of all parties every ten years; that the platforms, war cries, banners, nomenclatures, candidates, and squabbles of each decade should be sunk in some Lethæan limbo. There is no doubt but that the right men, with the right sentiments, will always, in the event, recombine into new, purer, and more advanced parties.

THE loudest locofoco yelps "Politics and the Pulpit" are a dumb concerning the public interest of Archbishop Hughes in favor of Douglas. If the Rev. Henry Beecher had made a similar comment for the purpose of controlling a Presidential nomination, the whole pack would have set up a howl so loud as to make all eyes the country.

FREEDOM IN DELAWARE.—The census returns from Delaware, covering about half the State, a population of 72,950, against 100,000 ten years ago. There is, it is estimated, a decrease of slave population in the county. In 1790, the slaves in Delaware numbered 8,887, in an aggregate of 996. In 1850, the slaves numbered 2,290, in an aggregate of 91,592. The census of 1860 will show a population about 150,000, with probably not more than 1,800 slaves.

WHAT BECAME OF THE METEOR? From such observations as were made, imperfect as the best, Professor Denby of the West Point Military Academy has come to such conclusions as the circumstances of the case admitted of regard to the height, velocity and direction of the remarkable meteor which passed through our horizon on the 13th ultimo. He thinks it could not have been less than sixty to seventy miles above us; that its velocity, in reference to the earth's centre, was at least one thousand miles a second, its diameter at least half a mile, and finally, that it must have passed out of the earth's atmosphere to pursue a modified path around the globe and to return again, perhaps, at some future day.—N. Y. Eve. Post, 11th.

MORE OIL EXCITEMENT.—On Tuesday evening, after we had struck part of this week's issue, a very extraordinary report reached us from Chase and Alden, well up John M'Clintock's farm, about eleven miles below this. The drillers reported to us by a L. N. Tibbals of Esopus who was at the well and saw the oil had been for some six hours on one of extremely hard rock, and when it broke through into a crevice out of which there rushed a quantity of oil fully equal to that from Williams' well.

Two or three men dipped off at a rate of ten barrels an hour, and still oil gained on them. Reports have since come saying there is a flow of 15 barrels per hour. W. F. Burdick, of Stockton, N. Y., firms the above statement, and adds that he was himself present when the drill entered the vein.—Tribune Gazette, 11th.

Blair Elected for Both Terms. The Entire Republican Ticket Triumphant.

The Missouri Democrat (Republican of the 9th says: "We were premature, it appears, conceding the election of Barrett for short term. By official count there over two hundred Republicans tickets which were polled for 'F. Blair for Congress,' which he has not received yet for so far, and which give him a majority over Barrett of fifty or sixty votes."

It also says: "The majority of about 1,400 for Mr. Blair, on the long term, has, in all probability, carried the whole Republican ticket. There has been a great deal of scratching, but not enough, we think, to beat a single man on our ticket."

Special Notices.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.—No more let the poor sufferers in our country languish their constitution racked and torn by such dangerous mineral medicines; they come to the fountain of health, found in simple herbs and roots from nature's storehouse. THE MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS, of immortal mountain plants composed, will reach to stop their distress, and cause the blood to be renewed and cleansed, to carry through the body the elements of health; building up the broken constitution, and carrying life and health, where but for them would have been the wreck of hope—the feeble mass of suffering, at last ended by the cold hand of death. Do not let prejudice overcome your better reason; do not look upon these Pills as like others; do not let your despair, after trying everything else, prevent you from trying these. The blood must be pure, and the sickness is impossible. What a great yet simple truth is this! It appeals to the common sense of all, it is the great key-stone of the healing art. JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will purify and cleanse the system as the sun will rise to-morrow. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

THE FEMALE ORGANIZATION is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labors and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the Republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the system, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which would, without it, certainly prostrate them. Sold by all druggists.

CHARLES MANNING, BLACKSMITH, Fourth street, between 14th and West Streets, Coudersport, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on the most reasonable terms. Premium taken in payment. 12-29

D. E. OLMSTED & CO. are paying the HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR WOOL.