

THE JOURNAL.

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M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

GARDEN SEEDS! A Choice variety, for sale at the corner store of P. A. Stebbins & Co.

STATE CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg on the 9th inst., the 26th day of June was fixed as the day for holding the Union State Convention. It will meet on that day at Williamsport.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill making eight hours a day's work. It declares that period to be a legal day's labor in all cotton, woolen, silk, paper, bagging and flax factories, and the same shall be the case in all contracts for mechanics and day laborers. The Governor has not yet approved the bill, although there is no doubt of his approval of it.

The Legislature has passed a bill abolishing the former State taxes upon money and other personal property, and substituting in their place a levy of \$300,000 upon the county authorities. This sum is to be apportioned among the respective counties according to the assessed value of property therein, and will be paid out of the county tax. The State tax upon real estate was removed a year or two ago, and now the whole system of direct taxation for State purposes is a thing of the past. Sufficient revenue to pay current expenses and interest is obtained from banks, railroad companies, and other money-making associations.

The resolution before the Legislature providing for the detection and arrest of the murderers of Noah and Abrahm Zook, two citizens of this State who were foully dealt with last October, in Mississippi, has failed to pass, a Democratic member, at the last moment, objecting to it. It would seem that the ideas of the Pennsylvania Democracy on reconstruction coincide with those of the Missouri brigands. —*Phila. Press.*

The Legislature of Ohio have not only passed the resolution submitting to the people the question whether the word "white" shall be stricken from the Constitution, but they have done more—they amended the resolution so as to make the new constitutional amendment disfranchise deserters. This is, perhaps, a matter of more practical moment to most of the Northern States than the question of colored suffrage. More than this, it indicates the resolute determination of the free people of this country to hunt down and exterminate this most cowardly class of all traitors. They have no right to live in this land, and they are not wanted. We call the attention of the Democrats and deserters of Pennsylvania to this action of the Legislature of Ohio. It is a pregnant warning, a promise of what is to come.

The Democracy have not yet recovered from the shock given to their nerves by their little eight hundred vote victory in Connecticut. The rural Democratic press is beside itself. Our country exchanges come to us covered all over with rampant roosters and excited chickens in every shape and condition. Cocks that never crowed when the city of Gettysburg went down on a country saved, and our Commonwealth was made illustrious forever in history—cocks that never crowed when Atlanta was blazing and Richmond was falling—cocks that never crowed when the gates of Libby were opened and the prison doors of Andersonville unbarred, now flap their disloyal wings in every little disloyal sheet. And why? Because Joseph R. Hawley, a veteran soldier of the volunteer army, who, for four long years, stood in the trenches of Richmond between Pennsylvania and danger, has been defeated in his own State. —*Phila. Press.*

Mr. Greeley has presented an elegantly bound copy of his *American Conflict* to Governor Geary, who is one of the conspicuous characters in the scenes it so faithfully describes.

Mr. Sumner, a few days ago, made a motion to expel Mr. Saulsbury from the Senate. A correspondent tells how this movement was received by its miserable subject:

"During the Executive session Saulsbury, who had become very drunk, came over towards Sumner, and assumed a threatening attitude, gesticulating and announcing his intention of having satisfaction out of Sumner for introducing the resolution for his expulsion. The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms promptly interferred, and with the assistance of one of the Senators, got him into the coat-room, where, after nearly divesting himself of his clothing, he lay down upon the floor and remained until the close of the session, when the Doorkeeper took him home."

A Union State Convention for Arkansas was held at Little Rock on the 3d instant. Radical resolutions approving the Congressional plan of reconstruction were adopted. A State Central Committee was appointed and directed to establish Union organizations throughout the State. The Committee appointed to wait on Gen. Ord reported that he heartily approved the object of the Convention and desired to co-operate with them.

The negroes celebrated the fall of Richmond by a parade through that city on the 3d instant. The *Richmond Enquirer* says: "The negroes, great and small, of numerous colors—black, brown, gingerbread and olive—with a dab of the 'mean white' element, formed in the and paraded in the squads of the respective societies they represented." This fling at the "gingerbread and olive" folks is decidedly personal. Why shouldn't the F. F. V.'s be represented if they want to be? They have been the ruling class too long to be turned out of the parade now.

The Lindall Hotel at St. Louis, the largest building of its kind on this continent if not in the world was totally destroyed by fire last Saturday night. There is much mystery about the origin of the fire. But it is supposed to have originated in the fifth story and seems to have obtained considerable headway before discovered. The hotel originally cost \$900,000 and the total loss in building furniture &c. is estimated at \$1,600,000.

The prospects of the Democratic party South are about as good as the chances of the redemption of rebel ship-plasters "six months after the ratification of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America."

The Democratic press all over the land have been pretentiously calling on the colored population to note the fact that the Ohio Legislature refused to submit to the people a vote on striking out the word "white" from their Constitution. Will these same pipers inform their colored readers that the Ohio Legislature has rescinded their action, and sent the question to the people? Will these papers note, too, for their own consideration, that this step was taken before the result of the Connecticut election had proved its necessity and ensured the passage of the amendment before the people?

The returns of the New York census of 1865 have recently been published. They indicate a slight decline in the population of the entire State, as well as of the leading city, as compared with the returns of 1860. This unexpected result is probably owing in part to the fact that while the compensation of the United States marshals and assistant marshals was regulated by the number of persons returned, the State census-takers were paid by the day. It is also probable that in 1865, after the terrors of the draft and the pressure of the internal revenue taxation had been felt, there was a greater disposition among heads of families to make false or incomplete statements.

A great war in Europe seems to be quite probable, and although it may be postponed by negotiation, the difficulties appear to be entirely too deep-seated to be overcome in this way without some material change of policy on the part of one or more of the great Powers. Prussia has resumed the old Russian alliance, and Austria is gravitating in the same direction through the irregular plan of a strong friendship for Prussia. If those three great Powers reconstruct their alliance in continental matters, France and England must either anticipate a greater war than ever, or else they must abandon all ambition to control European affairs to their own interests. England professes to have done the latter, and has thus far managed to keep out of the Italian, Danish and German wars. But a great complication is once more threatened, from which her own people will not let her keep aloof, for the obvious reason that it concerns the fate of Turkey and the road to India.

Immigration to this country from Europe is very large this spring, though it may be impeded by a late order of Prussia withholding passports to young men until they shall serve twelve years in the army. Very few of the immigrants arriving South, notwithstanding the efforts made to influence them in that direction. A large proportion, mainly mechanics, manufacturers and laborers, remain near the coast, because they feel the need of immediate employment. This is one of the causes that cheapens labor in all that section, enabling proprietors of mills and shops to compete successfully with those farther inland. Most of the immigrants who arrive proceed directly to the west, many of them expecting to settle near friends or acquaintances who have preceded them.

The rebel General Johnson publishes a long letter defending himself and Stonewall Jackson against imputations contained in Cook's life of the latter. Among other things speaking of the first Bull Run battle, he says: "Most of the rebel troops regarded it as deciding the whole question and ending the war, and thousands of them left the army and went home. The Union army, he says was 'less disorganized by defeat than the Confederate army by its triumph.'"

It is announced that President Johnson has resolved to appoint none but Democrats since the Connecticut election. The Democratic party has a pretty heavy load to carry since the rebellion, but it hardly deserved the sad fate of Johnson's friendship. This last straw would break the back of any camel that had a back to break.

Where is Our Northern Boundary? If the House of Representatives makes the necessary appropriation to consummate the purchase of territory from Russia, contemplated in the treaty between the Czar and the United States, the people of Oregon and Washington Territory, now regarded as being on our extreme northern boundaries, will become Southerners. That portion of our country which we have been accustomed to speak of with so much respect as "the great Northwest," is the great Northwest no longer. Stopping at the line of 49 deg. north latitude, its relative position upon the Pacific coast will hereafter be central. We have added a very extensive coast line north of it, which would have been continuous had the Polk administration adhered to the original programme of "54 deg. 40 min. or fight." As it is, we quit the Pacific at 49 deg. and resume again at 54 deg. 40 min., the intermediate space being filled by British possessions. Commenting on these facts, the *Washington Chronicle* says our people have faith in the manifest destiny of our nation. They look to the eventual absorption of the whole North American continent, and the Senate has undoubtedly gratified a national instinct by ratifying the treaty for the cession by Russia of her American possessions to the United States.

ANOTHER BID FOR COLORED VOTES.—The Democracy held a Convention at Nashville, Tennessee, on April 1st, at which Judge Grant presided. Judge Whitworth and Mr. Williams, a colored man, were the principal speakers, the former enforcing the views he recently put forth in a letter respecting the policy of accepting the situation, fully recognizing the negro as a citizen and voter, and inviting him to participate in political meetings, and Mr. Williams taking ground that the owners of the soil and the laborers are identified in interest, and should co-operate for the good of each other and the country. He believed the Southern men were the negroes' best friends. Williams is from Pennsylvania, and has served in the Federal army. The convention adopted a resolution requesting colored voters to hold a meeting and appoint delegates to the State Convention, which assemblies at Nashville on the 16th, to nominate a candidate for Governor. It seems the Democrats are after the negro in all parts of the empire.

EXPULSION OF SAULSBURY.—A resolution has been presented in the U. S. Senate to expel Mr. Saulsbury for habitual drunkenness. The poor degraded wretch is totally unfitted to perform the duties of a Senator, though he manages to make a speech occasionally in favor of the Democratic party. The Democracy have but a very few Senators, but the character of these few is such as to disgrace the country.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, visited Richmond and Petersburg last week. At Petersburg he was waited on by deputations of citizens, black and white, and by the local authorities, and invited to make a speech. He complied with the request and delivered an excellent address to an immense concourse of people. The Republican party should make a point of sending prominent representative men to hold meetings in all parts of the South. It would remove the erroneous impression under which the majority of the white people in that section are suffering.

No less a person than Caleb Cushing is the eulogist of Charles Sumner. In his published argument on the Meade case, Mr. Pierce's Attorney General begs leave to read from a recent report of the chairman of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations: "Not only because of the eminent ability displayed in the report itself, and of the all comprehensive knowledge of public law possessed by Mr. Sumner, and his great experience in public affairs, but because of the force and truth with which he enunciated the doctrines, I shall presently propose to prove by citations from law books."

At last a Collector for the 18th district has been appointed in place of George Bubb, and as he appears from all reports to be a worthless sort of fellow he will no doubt please Andy Johnson if he don't any one else. He comes from Tioga and of him the *Agitator* says: "The strife for the Collectorship of this district has resulted in the nomination and confirmation of Mr. H. A. Guernsey, formerly Sheriff of this county. The news lashed the Tioga public into such a storm of indignation as we have seldom witnessed. The dissatisfaction is universal, without distinction of party."

A brief history of the matter may not be out of place. After the rejection of J. R. Campbell, Col. N. A. Elliott, of Tioga county was nominated to the Senate. His confirmation would have given as much (probably more) satisfaction to the people of this county, as that of any man in it of the ranks of the Democratic party. He was rejected. Mr. Hepburn McClure, of Lycoming was also nominated and rejected. Mr. McClure was as unobjectionable as any man of his party south of the mountains. Then came the nomination and confirmation of Mr. Guernsey, and following it the indignation of the people without distinction of party. We but repeat the popular verdict when we say that it was an appointment not fit to be made. We shall not say more than that his fellow partisans are as greatly outraged by it as anybody; and what stronger language of censure than this can we employ?

The question now is what was our Congressman, Mr. Wilson, about that this confirmation was permitted? The nomination he could not control. It was not possible to get a radical republican nominated. But unless affairs are entirely changed in the Senate, he could have controlled the confirmation. The people lay the responsibility at his door; and there it must lie until he can show that he did his utmost to compass the rejection of the nomination. We confess to an afflictive disappointment in the result. It was too sudden to be believed. When the news of the nomination reached us we could but laugh at the absurdity of the thing, being reasonably positive that it would be rejected. The public now await Mr. Wilson's explanation. As to justification, that is hardly possible. No man can justify the appointment of an open and boasting traitor to the government during the war: but add to this the charges freely preferred against the appointee in every community where he is known and the matter is inexplicable."

A correspondent of the *German-town Telegraph* has prepared the following comparative table, showing the political revolution in the northern tier counties of this State during the last twenty-five years. It gives the majorities in the counties named for Shunk and Markle in 1844 and for Geary in 1866:

	Shunk	Markle	Geary	Clymer
Bradford	568		3858	
Crawford	510		1745	
Erie		1294	3189	
Jefferson	110		103	
M'Kean	109		163	
Potter	305		729	
Susquehanna	767		1448	
Tioga	956		3161	
Venango	356		917	
Warren	364		1715	
	3955	1294	16425	
Deduct Erie	1294	adj	Shunk 2661	
	Shunk's maj.	2661	Gain,	19,036

—Buffalo polls a larger vote than Chicago.

—Five thousand men are idle in Pittsburgh.

—Fulton, Ohio, is to have a woolen factory.

—Zion chapel at Saratoga is to be rebuilt.

—Base ball amuses New England just now.

—Cairo gives \$10,000 for relief of the South.

—The machine moulders of Albany are on a strike.

—Deaths in Boston during the year '66 numbered 4,379.

—The tower of the Chicago water-works building if to be 140 feet high and 24 feet square.

—At Denver, Colorado, the mercury descended to thirty degrees below zero last month.

—Only two thirds the usual number of logs will be cut in Maine, during this season.

—A Virginia paper tells a new way to pay old debts—namely, stop drinking and go to work.

—Nigh four millions of dollars are employed in trade at Hartford.

—The farmers of Illinois leave all their farm implements and their cattle out in the snow and thaw of winter and spring.

—Clean wheat straw is selling for \$20 a ton, so great is the demand for it among paper manufacturers.

—The Hallawell shoals in the Kennebec river are to be at once cut away, and a channel dredged seven feet more in depth.

More New Goods to be sold Very Low, on the Ready-Pay System.

Mason Nelson,

Has added, and will continue to add to his stock, complete assortments of the following goods:

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, FLOUR SALT, FISH, PORK, TOBACCO, CANDIES, NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, &c., &c., &c.

GIVE HIM A CALL! Goods will be sold Low for READY-PAY—CASH—or PRODUCE

"Live and Let Live!"

New Firm with New Goods

WEBB & NELSON

Having opened a Dry Goods and General Country Store in the building formerly occupied as a Post Office, on the corner of Main and Third Streets, in Coudersport, Pa., are now prepared to furnish purchasers with

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Wooden-ware, Cutlery, Notions, Tobacco & Segars, Teas, Fish, Pork, Salt, Flour of all kinds, &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Give us a Call and see if our prices are not as low as those of any other establishment in the county.—April 1, 1867.

ORRIN R. WEBB, HALL T. NELSON.

BUSINESS CHANGE

at the

General Merchandise Store

Formerly kept by D. E. Olmsted, now

Mann, Jones & Co.,

Sole Proprietors.

We take pleasure in announcing to the former patrons of the house and the public in general, that we have taken possession of this Store, and having added a large assortment of

NEW STYLE SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

From New York and Philadelphia, selected with great care, with a view to suiting the wants of the community. We are determined to give all our attention to keeping up a

Full Line of Dry Goods, Readymade Clothing, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Crockery, &c., &c.

So that customers can be supplied at all times. We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and examine our extensive assortment, as we take pleasure in showing our Goods and offering them at such a low price that they can not fail but give satisfaction to the buyer, and defy all competition.—April 1, 1867.

JOSEPH MANN, A. F. JONES, C. A. DOERNER.