

Agricultural.

Escutcheons.

When Guenon's theory of determining the value of milk cows by the growth of hair on their thighs, above and adjacent to the bag, was first introduced, the idea was received with a good deal of skepticism. Time has wrought changes. At a late convention by the Legislative Club of the state of New York, one of the speakers gave the evidence in relation to Guenon's theory:

"M. Guenon, a French writer, has discovered certain indications which he claims to determine the milking qualities of cows. This he calls 'escutcheons,' being the hair which grows upwards, (contrary to the general rule,) on the udder, thighs and hinder part of the body. It is easy to distinguish the escutcheons by the upward direction of the hair which forms them. I cannot go into detail here upon the system, but would refer to the work of M. Guenon itself. But to show that it is esteemed worthy of notice, I will allude to the testimony of those who have given attention to it.

Mr. John Haxton, in a work published in 1853, entitled, 'How to choose a good milk cow,' in reference to the judgment of a good milk cow, p. 178, says: 'The writer has examined many hundreds of dairy cows in Britain, and the conclusion arrived at in regard to Mr. Guenon's test of judging of the milking properties of a cow, by the development of the escutcheon, is that, in a very large majority of cases, it is borne out by facts.' In a London dairy, belonging to Mr. Riggs, 31 Edgeware road, where about four hundred cows are kept, and where nine tenths of them are average milkers, the development or upward growth of the hair on the posterior part of the udder, thighs and perineum, was too remarkable to be accounted for by accidental causes. As well might it be said that skin, and wide quarters, were accidental, and had no reference to the milking properties of a cow, when a phenomenon presents itself over and over again, accompanied in a majority of cases by certain results, we may be certain that it is not accidental, but natural; and while we may be unable to account for these results upon satisfactory grounds, it is neither philosophical or prudent to deny or ignore the connection between the one and the other, and thus forfeit the advantages which the fact itself is calculated to afford.

The late Mr. Phiney, of Massachusetts, a very careful and critical observer, made examination of a large number of milk cows, found in a majority of them that were good milkers these developments well marked. He conversed with a large number of intelligent gentlemen when he was abroad, in 1851, in Great Britain and France, and found but one opinion as to the general character of the animals which possessed these developments; and so far as we have learned the views of gentlemen in this country, who have given attention to this subject, the result has been the same.

"I think it may with safety be affirmed, that this 'one principle' is established—that all things being alike, as regards shape, texture of skin, &c., cows with well-developed escutcheons, will, in a majority of cases, be found to be the best milkers, and above an average; while on the other hand, those with very small escutcheons, will be found under, or at most, not above an average in their milking properties.

"In calves, the escutcheons show the shapes which they are afterwards to assume. They are more contracted only because the parts which they cover are slightly developed. They are easily perceived after birth, but the hair which forms them is long, coarse and stiff. After this hair falls off, the escutcheons of calves resemble those of cows, though of less size. This will enable the farmer to save such calves as will probably serve him as good milkers.—*Farmer and Planter.*

THE APPLE BORER.—Some affirm that the borer never attacks a tree except at a point where the bark at least is already dead; and that instead of the dead bark and wood in the vicinity of its depositions being the effect, it is in fact the cause of the attack. Of course, after the borer once obtains a lodgement in the tree it spreads the mischief and hastens the decay of the tree. Those who adopt this theory say that the borer generally attacks the tree on the southwest side; and the reason assigned for this, is that while the tree is young, and the branches few and small, affording but little shade, the bark is frequently killed in spots by the afternoon sun; and as soon as there is the smallest dead spot to be found the borer is in it, and once there, he spreads disaster all around him.

Assuming this theory to be true, the

remedy proposed is simple and obvious.—First, branch the tree as low as practicable; and secondly, in planting, lean it slightly to the southwest. These two precautions will afford every protection from the scorching rays of a southwestern sun.—*J. E. SPRIMAN, Nicholasville, Ky.—Country Gentleman.*

The Potter Journal.

COLDERSPONT, PA.
Thursday Morning, July 23, 1857.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
JAMES VEECH, of Fayette.
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester.

Announcements of Candidates for office one dollar each, invariably in advance.

NO PAPER.

Yes, and no money to buy any more with, consequently no paper will be issued hence next week. Subscribers of the JOURNAL now know the real cause of the frequent omissions in the publication of the paper. Had we one half the money now due us on the books, we could purchase a year's stock of paper, and thus secure its uninterrupted publication during that length of time; whereas, by the dilatoriness of a large portion of our patrons we are getting it out occasionally, as it were, from hand to mouth. Once more we ask every faithful reader of the JOURNAL, who is conscious that he is indebted to us, to enclose us \$1.25 in a letter IMMEDIATELY. We will commence, in our next paper, to publish a list of the amount received by us on subscription, with the name of the one paying it. Therefore, let our friends show a large list by sending in the money during the intervening week. We ask, who are the true friends of the JOURNAL? Let the answers be a material aid.

The May Pennsylvania was Carried Last Fall for Sham Democracy.

We clip the following from the *N. Y. Eve. Post*, of the 18 inst:—
"PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The Supreme Court this morning decided that William B. Mann was legally elected last fall to the office of District-Attorney.

That tells the whole story. William B. Mann was the Union candidate for District Attorney in Philadelphia. The certificate of election was given to his Buchanan opponent, but Mr. Mann was so well assured that he had a majority of the legal votes, that he contested the election before the District Court, and prayed the polling of fraudulent votes enough to entitle him to the office. The same fraud elected the Buchanan State Ticket, and made the Cincinnati Platform President of the United States.—If our friends, in Philadelphia will but a step to this fraudulent voting, David Wilmot will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US AND THEMSELVES.—The Newark *Daily Mercury* says that last fall Mr. Buchanan received 230,500 votes, Fremont 147,447, and Fillmore, counting his Union votes and the straight ticket, 82,227. Thus Pennsylvania proved itself much sounder on the question of freedom than New Jersey, although here Mr. Fremont received 4060 more votes than Mr. Fillmore.—But Mr. Wilmot has now been nominated, and it is estimated by his friends that he can poll all the Union votes of last fall, which were over 200,000, and gain a considerable portion of the straight, Fillmore vote. It is believed that a large portion of the vote for Mr. Buchanan was fraudulent, brought out by the immense expenditure of money raised for that State, and that no such vote can be approximated again. The prospect of success grows every day better. It would certainly be a triumph worth recording to chronicle the election of David Wilmot as Governor of Pennsylvania. With Bissell in Illinois, Chase in Ohio, King in New York, Banks in Massachusetts, and Wilmot in Pennsylvania, the great States of the North would present an array of talent and high principles never before equalled in the history of the country.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A friend of ours, says the Philadelphia *Transcript*, has taken the trouble to analyze a tumbler of XX a/e, and reports that he found it composed of the following ingredients:—Two parts putrid horse flesh, three parts pool water, one part malt, one half part

hops, and the balance, two parts and a half, he could find no name for. The discovery was any thing but an agreeable one to him, as he is an inordinate lover of the nut-brown beverage with its snowy foam. He thinks that during his life he has drunk the carcasses of about six dead horses, and enough stagnant water to supply Fairmount basin for three months.

Groans of the Wounded.

We never doubted the wisdom of the Free State men not to vote at the bogus election for delegates to form a pro-slavery Constitution for that Territory. A single glance at the provisions of the act providing for this election, was sufficient to show that it was not intended to permit a fair vote—that no matter how numerous the Free State men, it was not possible for them to elect a single delegate under this act. Because the Border Ruffians decided who should vote, and who should count the votes; and men who would throw printing presses into the river, and burn towns for the sake of establishing Slavery, would stuff the ballot-box, and refuse to receive any but pro-slavery votes. The census fraud and the registry list of voters, vindicated the wisdom of the Free State men, for nearly one half the counties were entirely ignored, not a delegate being accorded to any one of 17 counties, and not one quarter of the Free State men in the other half of the Territory was put on the Registry list, and yet in the face of all this, the Buchanan press of Pennsylvania has the hardihood to whine at the refusal of the Free State men, who were on the list, for refusing to vote. This proves what we have all the time asserted—that the Buchanan men of the Free States, are the allies of the Border Ruffians in Kansas. If not, why should they feel such disappointment at the defeat of this fraudulent scheme to overthrow the Free State cause.

The refusal of the Free State men to vote has exposed the weakness of the Border Ruffians, as it could have been done in no other way, and already leading Southern papers acknowledge the fact.—But see how the home organ of William F. Packer groans over this exposure of its allies in Kansas. The following is part of an article in the last *Lycening Gazette*.

"But in giving place to a faint hope that the Abolitionists in Kansas were honest in their professions of a desire to see it enter the Union with a constitution prohibiting slavery, we were most egregiously mistaken. True to their policy of turmoil in preference to peace, they carried out their Topeka resolution, by the whole body of them refusing to vote. It was their desire that the pro-slavery men should elect the delegates, and that those delegates should be men who would insert a clause in the constitution making slavery a permanent institution, thereby securing for themselves and their adherents in the States a pretext for renewing the agitation of the past two years, and, if possible, the disturbances also, for they know that peace is death to the whole fabric of Black Republicanism. But the election has passed, delegates have been chosen without their votes, the convention will assemble to discharge the duty assigned it, and, mark our word, there will be no slavery in Kansas after it becomes a State. There has sprung up a party within the territory who stand between the knives of the north and the fools of the south. That party has already made its influence a thing to be felt, and when the vote is taken by the people on the final adoption of the constitution, and the question is put, 'Slavery or no Slavery,' as it is now probable it will be put, the men composing it will be at the polls to vote 'No Slavery,' and thus settle the question forever without the assistance of those demagogues who have refused to do anything but fight the battles their organs have helped bring about."

It will be seen from this extract, that the writer feels very bad about something. That is clear enough. But that he gives the true reason for his bile we doubt very much. The reason given for disappointment is, that the Free State men did not elect their sort of men to frame the Constitution. Who believes that; in the face of the record of the last Congress. The whole influence of the last and of the present National Administration has been with the Border Ruffians and against the Free State men.

So that the real reason for disappointment on the part of William F. Packer, and his supporters, is the exposure of the weakness of their allies in Kansas.

The bogus election was a grand fizzle—only about 1,600 out of 25,000 voting residents of Kansas, took part in the attempt to enslave the Free State men.—This shows the utter and hopeless weakness of the men on whom the Buchanan party of the North have staked their all; and therefore the groans of its press.

"The fools of the South," so sneeringly referred to in the above, are the men who elected Buchanan, and who now control

his administration as they did that of Pierce. William F. Packer and his supporters, could stand before these "fools of the South" just about as long as dry grass would stand before a prairie fire. It takes Free State men, and Republicans to do that job.

EAST SHARON, July 20, 1857.

Brother DAVID JONES, a member of Honeoye Lodge No. 229, I. O. of G. T., was born in the State of Maine, county of Washington, Plantation 14, in the year of our Lord 1833, February 17. He removed with his parents from Maine in the year 1831, and settled in the Township of Sharon, Potter Co., Pa., and has always sustained a good character, and become a Charter Member of Lodge No. 229 organized in this place 20th of June 1824, and died lamented by all, on the 22 of June, 1857, and was interred according to the rules of the order; and on returning, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously, and ordered to be printed in the POTTER JOURNAL.

PREAMBLE: Whereas, this Lodge has been called upon to pay their last sad respects to the mortal remains of our lamented Brother, DAVID JONES, one who has filled with honor and respect the most important offices in our Lodge, and one that has by his honesty, candor, zeal and amiability, at all times tended to add dignity to our order; therefore

Resolved, That this Lodge do believe that our departed Brother did well sustain the principles he professed as a Good Templar since he united with this Lodge until his death.

Resolved, That we as a body, do deeply deplore the loss to ourselves, to this vicinity and his bereaved family.

Resolved, That we reverse the memory of such a Brother, a friend to society, a son worthy of his family, by wearing mourning for the term of three months.

Resolved, That we consider our loss his great gain, and therefore wish to submit to the will of God, and humble ourselves under his mighty hand.

Resolved, That a letter of condolence be forwarded by this Lodge to his family.

Done by order of the Lodge.

C. T. PATTERSON, } Com.

EXCITEMENT IN MINNESOTA.

Opening of the Constitutional Convention.—Pro-Slavery Intrigues Defeated.—The Republicans Sitting all night in the State House.—The Organization Complete.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

ST. PAUL, M. T., July 13, 1857.

The Convention to draft and report to the people of Minnesota a Constitution for their ratification or rejection, preparatory to donning the mantle of State sovereignty, which first assembled in this city to day, has developed such a series of rare and racy incidents.

The Convention is composed of 102 members, of whom 59 are Republicans and 43 Democrats. All the Republicans are at their post, except three, while 11 Democrats are still absent. To balance the delinquent Doughfaeces, nine half-breeds and Chippewas have been summoned from Pembina, and have magically made their appearance, armed each with a certificate in English, undoubtedly forged for the occasion, which only four of them can read. Early on Saturday it began to be painfully apparent that the contemplated could not succeed in marshalling their multiplied minority so as to meet the exigency of "the second Monday in July." They had scattered monies and execrations gratuitously wherever the Republican members congregated; the forty-three Democrats had sworn "in the name of all the gods at once," that they would organize the Convention over the heads of fifty-nine Republicans, and that the nine bogus delegates from Pembina, elected by an alien constituency outside "the boundaries of the proposed State," and hence in direct violation of the Enabling Act, should take and retain their seats, or, in the expressive language of an Ex-Governor among them—"the Convention shall never organize!"

Ill-concealed whispers of sedition and violence have filled their camp with an articulate hum for the last two weeks, and the general spirit that has seemed and still seems to inspire them has been summed up in—"We will rule the Convention or it shall 'break up in a row.'"

Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon at 7 o'clock the Democratic Delegates held a caucus at the capital, adjourning at 11 o'clock, for the ostensible purpose of saying their prayers and retiring for the night, but with the real object of perfecting their intrigue. The Republican members having apprehensions—well-grounded they have since proven to be—that the enemy was plotting to anticipate them by an early organization, met at the Convention Hall at 12 o'clock last night.—Not desiring to take any unfair advantage, they did not proceed to organize the Convention by the election of permanent

officers, as they might legally have done—having a majority of all the members—but, ascertaining that the Democrats had only withdrawn to an adjacent hall for the purpose of throwing them off their guard—they appointed a Committee of five to confer with them, and make some mutual agreement for convening on the morrow. A verbal arrangement was entered into between the parties, by which each pledged the other not to attempt an organization until 12 o'clock m. to-day. The compact was reduced to writing and signed by the Republican Committee, when the Democratic Committee, instead of signing it as they had promised, quietly pocketed the document and drew up and presented to the Republicans another, pledging themselves "not to organize the Convention until the usual hour in Legislative bodies!" The Republican Committee now declined all the Democratic proposals, returned to the Convention Hall, and remained at their post till dawn. The desperate faction—self-styled Democracy—made an attempt to get possession of the hall during the night, but their plot was thwarted, and the morning rose on fifty-six delegates who had gazed the night, and defended the cause and the Constitution against the treacherous strategy of the Border Ruffians.

They remained at their vigils during the forenoon, and at 12 m. "a scene" occurred. C. L. Chase (Dem.), Secretary of the Territory (but not a delegate to the Convention), stepped into the Speaker's desk, and called the Convention to order. The Democrats had taken their seats.—Ex-Gov. Gorman, seeing a dangerous Republican preponderance, moved "that this Convention do now adjourn until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow!" J. W. North (Rep.) stepped upon the other end of the platform and attempted to put to vote a nomination which had been made of T. J. Galbraith for President pro tem. The motion to adjourn had precedence, and in the midst of the most perfect Bedlam, from out the depths of a tumultuous, tempestuous thunder-storm of "Yeas" and "Nays," the Secretary pronounced the Convention (what Convention?) adjourned! As no "Convention" had yet organized, or assumed any tangible form, this summary "adjournment" is supposed to be typical of the fast age we live in. Mr. North then put the nomination of Mr. Galbraith, and that gentleman was elected temporary Chairman. The Democrats withdrew and the fifty-six Republicans proceeded with a permanent organization of the Convention. St. A. D. Balcombe (Rep.) was elected permanent President (as you have already learned by telegraph) and all the offices were filled with Republicans. The Convention has also accepted, in behalf of the people of Minnesota, the proposition of Congress, "to come into the Union at this time, on an equal footing with the original States," and has acquiesced in all the provisions of the Enabling Act.

Meantime, while the Republican majority of the Convention have been laboring with dignified success in execution of the trust imposed by Congress, the sore-headed Democratic minority outside have done nothing except hold caucuses and threaten. One of them was overheard to say a short time ago, "We will have possession of that hall before morning." At the time I write—11 p. m., Monday—every Republican is in his seat, fully determined to watch out another night and defend the seats and the officers against any and every invasion. Some of the pale-hearted look for violence to-morrow; I think the threats of the dough-faces will evaporate in smoke, though if their numerical strength were equal to their desperation and recklessness, I do not doubt they would attempt to carry them into execution. Secretary Chase, Indian Agent Flandrau, Ex-Gov. Gorman, Gov. Medary, and Orr of South Carolina, who is now in the city, are conspiring together to wrest the Convention from the Republicans. There are now three courses, either of which they can take, and one of which they will probably adopt to-morrow.

I. They can come respectfully into the Convention, take their seats like men, and acknowledge that they were in error to-day.

II. Resort to violence and physical force to accomplish what they cannot do otherwise.

III. Convene to another place, and set up an independent Convention of their own.

As a voice in a crowd at the door of the Mozart Hall, in Louisville, the other night, was heard to say, "look out for your pocket books." A gent who was up the steps at the time, instinctively clapped his hand on the breast of his coat, where he had his pocket-book, with some \$70 enclosed, and feeling safe, thought no more of the warning. After leaving the Hall, at the close of the lecture he had attended, he discovered that his pocket had been cut and his money stolen. That warning cry had been the ruse of the thief to ascertain who had a pocket-book, and where it was carried.

IV. They can come respectfully into the Convention, take their seats like men, and acknowledge that they were in error to-day.

V. They can come respectfully into the Convention, take their seats like men, and acknowledge that they were in error to-day.

VI. They can come respectfully into the Convention, take their seats like men, and acknowledge that they were in error to-day.

VII. They can come respectfully into the Convention, take their seats like men, and acknowledge that they were in error to-day.

VIII. They can come respectfully into the Convention, take their seats like men, and acknowledge that they were in error to-day.

IX. They can come respectfully into the Convention, take their seats like men, and acknowledge that they were in error to-day.

X. They can come respectfully into the Convention, take their seats like men, and acknowledge that they were in error to-day.

KANSAS.

Special Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T., July 11, 1857.

A formidable military expedition has been planned by the War Department. Its avowed ulterior object is Utah. It is to concentrate in Kansas. Col. Sumner, with a force of nearly 1,200 men, is out toward Platte River, in advance of the rest. Major Sedgwick, with several hundred more, is going to the great bend of the Arkansas River. Meanwhile, other troops are concentrating at Leavenworth, and a heavy force is destined to march westward by the 20th inst. In all probability, it will be the 1st of August before they get fairly started.

Such are the aspects of the case that present themselves, but there is something in all its features worthy of serious attention. As to the relative merits of a military expedition against Utah I have nothing to say. Let me direct attention to another point. Toward the close of the Summer, when the grass is withering and drying up, when the streams are dry and the plains scorched and arid, a large military force proposes to undertake a march that will require nearly three months. During the whole of that time this fatiguing march would be carried on at a great distance from the base of supplies. Allowing that they encounter no delay, or are not hindered by being obliged to keep the Indians in check, they would arrive in Utah about the 1st of November.—Their horses and teams would be exhausted, if many of them did not perish on the way. The grass will be gone. There will be no pasturage nor needed provender. They will be encircled by black mountain ranges. Grain for the horses, food and clothing for the men, ammunition—all of the immense supplies that such a force require, must be conveyed over a dreary, snow-covered waste in Winter. Of course every rational man will see the utter folly of such an enterprise. Nor do I think the War Department seriously contemplates anything of the kind. I think the excitement about Utah is made a blind to cover something else. I believe the design is to concentrate a large military force in Kansas this Fall and Winter. In corroboration of this, I learn that at Fort Riley, the contracts for cutting hay have been given out, and for a much larger quantity than ever used before. This, too, in face of the fact that there are no troops there at present. It is the same elsewhere. The same extensive preparations are being made to maintain a large military force in Kansas this ensuing Fall and Winter.

This may not mean anything, but it looks suspicious. The Pro-Slavery Convention which will assemble at Leavenworth will frame a Constitution, and, I believe, will send it to Congress without submitting it to the people "fairly," or even submitting it at all. The language recently held by Douglas was significant of a desire to further legalize what these men proposed to do. The present attitude of Gov. Walker is hostile to the Free-State men, and has a partisan leaning to the Ruffin party. Herculean efforts are being made, through intrigue and corruption, to induce the Free-State men to abandon their position under the Topeka Constitution. Is it the design to break down the people's Constitution, so that the other can be accepted when it is out of the way? It looks very much as if this was the design, and as if the concentration of a military force in Kansas at such a time was foreshadowing some contemplated villainy. After all that has been done, we may well view all such suspicious circumstances with distrust.

From Kansas.
AN INSURRECTION AT LAWRENCE.—The Missouri Democrat yesterday received advices from Kansas, stating that Governor Walker has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to put down all opposition to the territorial laws by force, and censuring the citizens of Lawrence, and warning them not to organize under the Topeka charter. It is rumored at St. Louis that seven hundred troops have been summoned to march against Lawrence, and that it is the design of Walker to retain the army in Kansas and break up the Utah expedition.

The President received a telegraphic despatch yesterday from Leavenworth, embodying the same facts.—*Eve. Post*, 18th inst.

The Barnstable Patriot, speaking of Walker's manifesto, says:

"Scarcely a single Republican paper has spoken in terms of commendation of the sentiments of this address, or of its illustrious author! How narrow is the bigotry of certain politicians!"

We exclaim. If the Republican papers have not lauded the address, the Democratic papers have done worse; they have denounced it as an incendiary document. What are Northern Republicans to do in such a contingency?—*Procr. Tribune.*

A SINGULAR RE-UNION.—The Worcester Day State, June 22d, says:

"Ten years ago last night ten young ladies, who were attending school in this city, where Bangs' Block now stands, agreed with their teacher, Miss Stearns, to meet in just ten years, and have a supper at the Worcester House. Nothing but death was to interfere with the meeting but the fulfillment was not. Last night they all came to the Lincoln House together. The hand of death has been laid on none. Time had also dealt leniently with them, and but two of their number were married. They all sat down to a Lincoln House supper."