

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1855. For President in 1856:

HON. SALMON P. CHASE, OF OHIO.

For Vice President: CASSIUS M. CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

THE CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Republican State Convention which met at Pittsburgh on the 5th of this month are given in our columns this week as fully as our space will permit.

We ask attention to the resolutions, and will thank any one to show where in they do not accord with the Declaration of Independence and the spirit of the Constitution.

We ask anti-Nebraska Democrats to compare these resolutions with those adopted at Harrisburg, when Arnold Plummer was nominated; and say which best represents your principles.

The Pittsburgh Convention was one of the most important that has assembled in this State for many years.

We believe it has accomplished this mission. The resolutions and other proceedings of the convention can be read and will speak for themselves, but the spirit of the meeting cannot be transferred to paper.

We have attended many conventions; but never saw anything equal to this one, in unity of purpose, hopefulness of spirit, and manliness of determination to accomplish the object in view.

Every county west of the mountains except McKean and Warren was represented, and all the counties of this Senatorial district except McKean, sent true men to represent them at Pittsburgh.

When the hour of eleven had arrived, Hon. GEORGE DARRIS, of Allegheny, called the assemblage to order, and stated that the convention about to be organized had convened in accordance with a call signed by a number of prominent citizens of Pennsylvania, which he read, as follows:

"The citizens of Pennsylvania, without regard to former party distinctions, who are willing to unite in a new organization to resist the further spread of Slavery and the increase of the Slave power, are requested to meet in Mass Convention at Pittsburgh on Wednesday the 5th day of September, 1855, at 11 o'clock A. M., to organize a REPUBLICAN party in this State, which shall give expression to the popular will on the subjects involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and co-operate with other organizations of a similar character in other States.

Mr. DARRIS then moved that for the purpose of a temporary organization, Judge JAMES WINSLOW, of Jefferson county, be called to the chair. Carried. Judge WINSLOW took his seat on the platform. On motion, CHARLES L. READ, Esq., of Susquehanna county, was appointed temporary Secretary.

We announce with deep regret the sickness of our publisher, Addison Avery, who has been the life of the Journal for several years past.

POTNAM for September, with various new and interesting works, received and for sale at the Journal Book Store.

THE LADIES WEAVER for September is received, and sustains itself well, as usual.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS. A considerable number of the Teachers who may prefer to take their meals at the common table, while attending, the Institute at Coudersport, and to bring their own conveniences for sleeping, can be provided with lodging-rooms without charge, by rendering some slight assistance, occasionally, in the Domestic Department.

One or two tenements with cooking-stoves, can be had by those who may choose to board themselves.

Apply soon, to J. B. PRADT, Co., Supt.

Disasters.—It is currently reported that seven barrels, and other casks or packages of liquors, have taken their station at White's Corners for distribution.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Passmore Williamson Nominated for Canal Commissioner.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

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County; R. R. Moorhead, Indiana County. It was moved and carried that the report of the Committee be accepted and adopted.

Judge Jessur was then escorted to the chair. He addressed the Convention at some length. He begged leave to return his respectful acknowledgements to the Convention for the honor conferred in calling upon him to preside over its deliberations.

The call of this Convention is a comprehensive one. All who feel that now is the time and this the place to raise high a standard to resist the aggression of Slavery are invited to join with us.

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Russell Errett moved that Judge J. Shields, of Allegheny County, be called to the chair.

Mr. McCune favored the motion, and thought Allegheny County should be represented.

The motion was carried. Mr. ATLISON, of Beaver County, moved that Wm. F. Clark, of Mercer County, be also added to the Committee.

Mr. CLARK declined in favor of W. M. Stephenson, of Mercer County.

Mr. STEPHENSON was added to the Committee.

The Chairman announced that the Committee would immediately retire, and meet at the Monongahela House for consultation.

Mr. DARRIS moved that gentlemen from other States, who were present, be invited to take seats on the platform. Carried.

Hon. JOSUA B. GIDDINGS, Hon. J. A. Bingham, Hon. B. F. Leiter, and Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, were conducted to the platform, and as each gentleman took his seat, he was saluted with a hearty round of applause.

RUSSELL ERRETT, as Chairman of the Committee on Invitations, presented a number of letters from gentlemen who had been invited to attend the Convention, but were unable to be present.

At the request of the Convention, the Chairman, Judge Jessur, proceeded to read the letters.

We have room for but two: Letter from Hon. D. Wilmot, Montreal, August 30, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Your note was forwarded to me at this place, where I have been engaged holding court for the past two weeks. I wish it were possible for me to attend the Convention at Pittsburgh; but it is not, as my term of court for Bradford county commences on Monday next.

Letter from Hon. H. Wilson, NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 23, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I regret to inform you that I will not be in my power to accept your very kind invitation to attend your State Convention at Pittsburgh on the 5th of September. Engagements I deem it impossible for me to meet with you on that day.

There being numerous cries for "Howe!" "Howe!" Mr. HOWE said he could not make a speech. It was a physical impossibility with him.

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Voices.—Giddings! Giddings!" Howe.—Yes, GIDDINGS is a good fellow—he can speak all the time.

The cries for GIDDINGS being resumed. Mr. GIDDINGS said it would give him pleasure to address the Convention, but according to the arrangements of the meeting, he had been expected to speak in the evening.

Mr. BINGHAM appeared upon the stand and was greeted with the usual vocal salute. His address was a most able and eloquent effort; and left its impress on his audience.

He introduced his address by referring to his morning's speech. He undertook to say this morning that a new sentiment was animating the American mind very generally—a sentiment altogether foreign to the genius of our institutions.

That country (Susquehanna) will be able to represent you in your Convention, and on my arrival home to-morrow evening, I will endeavor to induce some one or more to represent Bradford. But whether Bradford is represented or not, count her good for 5000 majority for the candidates of Freedom in '56.

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had been introduced into their midst, protested, against the trade in human flesh, as an outrage upon humanity!

Another man at a similar meeting, somewhat widely known as Thomas Jefferson, resolved that an end should be put to the traffic in slaves altogether.

The address was upwards of two hours in length, and was listened to with profound attention. The closing passages were particularly thrilling and eloquent.

The committee on Resolutions then made the following report: Whereas: The founders of this Republic, in the formation of this government, proclaimed this great truth—that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that our government was constituted to secure these rights to us; and whereas: the National Executive, in his inaugural address, virtually denies these doctrines, in the expression of his opinion that domestic slavery is based upon the same principles as other recognized rights; and that our federal government is bound to sustain the institution of slavery; and whereas: the President of the United States, and the political party which sustains him, have endeavored to overthrow the principles of civil liberty proclaimed by our revolutionary fathers, by extending the bounds of slavery into territories expressly consecrated to freedom by a solemn compromise; and by obtaining territory of Mexico for the purpose of spreading the withering curse of human bondage, and by endeavoring to involve us in a war with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba, with the intention of perpetrating and strengthening the institution of slavery, and by sustaining the slave trade on our southern coast; therefore.

Resolved: That the great question of freedom and slavery now agitating both North and South is one which overshadows all others, in a national point of view; and its importance demands that the people of the North should unite in harmonious action, to defend their honor and vindicate their rights. The continual aggression of slavery upon the interest of freedom, increasing in insolence and magnitude with each concession of the North, must be met and resisted with a united voice. Holding that the Union was formed (in the language of the Constitution) "to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," we adopt as the foundation of our political faith, and for the guidance of our political action, the principle that, under our government, FREEDOM AS NATIONAL AND SLAVERY IS SECTONAL.

Resolved: That while we claim no power to interfere with slavery in States where it now exists, we believe that the National government should be relieved from all connection with, or accountability for it.

Resolved: That the repeal of the Missouri compromise was a violation of the national faith, and an outrage upon the rights of the free States; and that it was the first step of the conspiracy against freedom, which has found its appropriate and intended sequel in the lawless attempts of a Missouri mob, instigated by a conspicuous friend of the national administration, and connived at and sanctioned by the same, to force the curse of slavery upon the free soil of Kansas; and we not only oppose the extension of slavery over our national territories, but also the admission of any new slave States into the Union, believing that, as our national domain is free from slavery, it is the absence of any positive law establishing it, we are justified in making freedom a condition of their admission into the sisterhood of States.

Resolved: That we are in favor of the repeal of the present Fugitive Slave Law, because it virtually suspends the sacred writ of habeas corpus, and takes away the right of trial by jury.

Resolved: That we cordially invite all who approve of the principles set forth in these resolutions, without regard to their former political associations, to unite and cooperate with us for the purpose of restoring the administration of this government to its original purity, and directing its energies to the accomplishment of its true object, as set forth in the Constitution, viz: "To form a more perfect Union; to establish Justice; to insure Domestic Tranquillity; to provide for the Common Defence; to promote the General Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity."