

HON. SALMON P. CHASE,

OF OHIO.

For Vice President:

CASSIUS M. CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

For Canal Commissioner:

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

PHILADELPHIA.

For Senator:

HENRY SOUTHER.

OF ELK COUNTY.

For County Commissioner:

DURCK WHIPPLE.

OF ULYSSES.

For County Auditor:

WILLIAM B. GRAVES.

OF CLARA.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

The hunker leaders of this county are always shifting sides to suit the popular current. In 1818 they were in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, in 1850 opposed to it. In 1854 they were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, (on paper) in 1855 they defend that outrage, but in a cowardly, halting way.

The following resolution adopted at their last Convention in Coudersport, is their latest attempt to approve in blind terms, a principle to which they knew the people were opposed:

Resolved, That we approve of the principle of popular sovereignty, when properly carried out; but we most condemn the recent attempt of the Missourians to control the ballot boxes of the territory of Kansas.

If the above means anything, it is that the hunkers of this county approve of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but are compelled to condemn the legitimate fruit of that repeal: to wit, the outrages of the Missouri mob in taking possession of the ballot boxes in Kansas.

In the Spring of 1854 these men professed to be opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, now they approve it in the timid and evasive language of the above resolution. It is not remarkable that some men should go before the people with such a platform as that of our sham democrats. They admit by their resolutions that the slavery question overshadows all others, they profess to be opposed to slavery extension, they tacitly admit that the National administration is favoring slavery extension and therefore they dare not endorse it, and yet they give the administration their entire support, by endorsing the State ticket of the administration party; which shows an overweening desire to ride two horses at the same time. This experiment always fails, except when made by experienced circus riders, and therefore we think those men who held the reins in the late Convention will find themselves flat on the ground when the election is over.

JUDGE KNOX AND THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

We publish on the first page the unanswerable decision of this clear-headed Judge. We hope none of our readers will pass it by on account of its length, or its legal character. It is full of interest to all, and there are many parts of it which every person can fully understand. Judge Knox is no stranger to the people of this county, his democracy is of a higher and purer stamp than belongs to the Coudersport leaders, but it is none the less acceptable to the people; and we commend this decision to them as a full and complete answer to all the stuff uttered by the pro-slavery organs, about slavery not seeking to come into Pennsylvania, and about our having nothing to do with slavery outside of Pennsylvania, and all that. This document shows that some people are trying to introduce slavery into Pennsylvania. That, in fact, it has been introduced into our State in its most odious form. If Judge Knox can keep Passmore Williamson in jail without law or precedent, then he can put Judge Knox there—and, in fact, we think Judge K. has treated the Federal Judge with more contempt than Passmore Williamson ever did.

Read this decision, men of Potter county, and say if it is not time to prevent any more tools of slavery from equipping a position of influence in our affairs.

The Philadelphia Sun says of this document:

Every unprejudiced mind will arrive at the conclusion we have, and feel that the majority opinion is vague, unsatisfactory, expensive, and full of special pleading, while Judge Knox utters the language of truth, common sense, and constitutional law.

Wilson Shannon of Ohio, accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas, and has, ere this, entered on the duties of his office.

In course of a conversation with an intelligent farmer of Ulysses the other day, he said; "I have been there four years, and I believe there is as much produce raised this year as in the other three years taken together." We have no reason to doubt this, and therefore commend it to the attention of the thoughtful farmer. If true, it shows that the farms of this county have been very much neglected during previous years. We hope the spirit which now animates our people will be kept alive. If it continues for five years this will be a rich county.

The Templar & Watchman of Ithaca, N. Y., in its issue of Aug. 17th, has the following pleasant notice of our little paper:

They have a live, wide-awake paper at Coudersport, Pa., in the People's Journal. The people should patronize it by all means. It advocates the cause of Temperance and human freedom in a way which cannot fail of being in the right direction. The paper goes a long way for a union of anti-Nebraska Kansas men to put down the slavery doughfaceism of the North.

This testimony is the more gratifying from the fact that we have no personal acquaintance with the editor of the Watchman, and our being but a small paper in an adjoining State could not expect to attract the attention of strangers in other States. We have been greatly encouraged at various times, by the endorsement of such papers as the Templar & Watchman, whose good opinion has a magic influence on heart and pen. One kind, hearty God speed from a true friend of temperance and freedom; more than balances a thousand malicious slanders of the allies of Rum and Slavery. Brother Barnes, come to Potter during any court week, and we will introduce you to a true band of workers as the nation affords.

The old line democrats of Maine formed a coalition with the hunker whigs and liquor men generally, and in that way prevented the election of the Republican ticket. The Republican vote is much larger than either of the others, but as it takes a majority of all the votes polled to elect in Maine, there is no election by the people. We hope the friends of freedom in Kansas will learn a lesson from this coalition in Maine. It is very evident that hunkers of all stripes and isms, are about to unite, without reference to old party issues, and if the opponents of slavery extension are wise, they will unite for freedom. The good work goes bravely on.

There are several interesting agricultural communications in this number of the Journal to which we ask attention. These farming communications are already having a good effect. Let us hear from more of the Townships, and we beg our friends to read us facts as much as possible. Tell us the number of acres of wheat harvested the present year in your Township, what the product is, when the best pieces were sown, on old or new land, if on old land after what crops if any, and any other facts within your reach. In this way you will increase your own knowledge of farming, and perform a service for your co-laborers in other parts of the county.

All the leading democrats of Massachusetts in whom the mass of the party have felt any confidence, are now in favor of the Republican movement. Such men for instance as Ex-Governor Boutwell, Banks Howard, and Hood, will have nothing to do with the party that is trying to force slavery into Kansas. The anti-Nebraska democrats of this county might take a lesson from Ex-Governor Boutwell, more safely we think, than to follow the advice of an ex-slaveholder from the District of Columbia.

A friend near our village took pains to count the full and perfect grains of Buckwheat which grew on one stalk, and found the number of 947.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Republican Conference of the 18th Senatorial District, composed of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Clearfield, Elk, and Jefferson counties, held at Coudersport September 18th, 1855, for the purpose of nominating a person to represent the said District in the State Senate for the ensuing three years, R. C. Winslow, of Elk county was called to the Chair, and M. H. Cobb, of Tioga, elected Secretary.

The following countries were found represented, to wit:—Potter, Wm. Perry, F. L. Jones, L. H. Kinney.

Tioga, M. H. Cobb, L. Bachle and L. P. Williston.

Elk, Reuben Winslow, Rob. Rothrock, R. C. Winslow.

The following persons were named for Senator: Henry Souther, of Elk; A. P. Cone, of Tioga, Isaac Benson of Potter.

On motion, the Conference proceeded to ballot, when it was found that each of the candidates had received three votes.

Mr. Perry here withdrew the name of Mr. Benson.

On 2d ballot, Henry Souther received five votes and A. P. Cone four, when Mr. Souther was declared duly nominated.

On motion, Mr. Souther's nomination was made unanimous.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

Resolved, That we cannot longer submit to the insolent exactions and alarming aggressions of the Slave Power and retain our self-respect as men and freemen; that the remedy proposed is a peaceable one—the ballot box—and that we will use every honorable means to preserve its virtue intact and to render it henceforth what it was designed to be—the agent of the will of the masses.

Resolved, That we regard it at this time, as incumbent upon all good men, to set aside all differences of political opinions, to cultivate a comprehensive and intimate intercourse with each other; to effect a thorough union, and to prepare to meet any further insulting aggression of slavery.

Resolved, That in Passmore Williamson, the candidate of the Republican party for Canal Commissioner, we recognize a victim of slaveholding oppression and judicial tyranny—a tried and true friend of the sacred Right of Human Nature, whose election would reflect honor on the State and fitly rebuke the Slavery propaganda.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference be published in all papers favorable to the movement published in the District.

Adopted sine die. R. C. WINSLOW, Chairman. M. H. Cobb, Sec'y.

The Republican meeting on Tuesday evening was a good one. The speeches, resolutions and nominations gave unbounded satisfaction. Proceedings next week. We have only space to say that Durck Whipple of Ulysses, was recommended for County Commissioner, and W. B. Graves for County Auditor.

People of Potter county, Colonel Whipple is known to you all, therefore he needs no eulogy at our hands.

Notice is hereby given that there is to be a Universalist Conference at Sharon Centre on the 26, and 27, of this month, a cordial invitation is extended to all "both friends and foes" to come and hear.

L. F. PORTER.

Be brave, truthful and industrious. If a farmer, plow and sow with energy, keep good fences, clean fields, and the best stock. But above all, keep out of debt. In this way you will be sure to prosper, will be in a position of happy independence, and will have ample leisure to do your own thinking—a pre-requisite of speaking your own thoughts, and voting your own principles.

One person of a jealous and malicious disposition, may destroy the peace of all his associates.

Foolish pride is laughed at by every one. "Envious men grow lean" at the success of their neighbors. "Men are never so easily deceived as when they are plotting to deceive others."

WHO ARE THE DISUNIONISTS?

A great deal has been said and written within the last four years about danger to the Union. We do not believe in any such danger, for the reason that the freemen of the North are loyal to the Union and will remain so; but they will make it what the fathers designed it should be, the guardian of peace, harmony and Liberty. It is the South and their Northern allies that talk about dissolving the Union, and make all the trouble on this matter that has ever existed.

The following extract from an editorial in the Squatter Sovereign of August 28th, is in the true slaveholder style:

Well do they know the consequences which would necessarily follow such a result. Kansas deprived of the aid hitherto received from her Southern allies, would prove an easy prey to these rapacious thieves of the North. If, however, the North flatter themselves that this can ever be done, we most humbly beg leave to undeceive them. We can tell the impudent scoundrels of the Tribune that they may exhaust an ocean of ink, their Emigrant Aid Societies spend their millions and billions, their Representatives in Congress pour their heretical theories till doomsday, and his Excellency Franklin Pierce appoint abolitionists after freemen as Governor; yet we will continue to tar and feather, drown, lynch, and hang, every white-slaved abolitionist who dares to point our ears.

And though our fair Territory may be refused admittance into the Union as a slaveholding State by the political demagogues of the North, we care as little for their decision as for the continued and futile attacks which have been made upon our rights by the Executive Cabinet who now administer the affairs of our nation. For we confidently hope that the last National Congress may meet in Washington on the first Monday in December next; and we prophesy with the firm conviction that that will be our words, the never again will the Southern States of the Republic suffer dejection at the hands of a set of negro-fetters and rascals who stand pledged to war upon their rights until toleration ceases to be a virtue.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

The unanimous nomination of Passmore Williamson for Canal Commissioner by the Republican State Convention, will naturally excite inquiry as to his character and antecedents.

We are informed by our well known fellow citizen, Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., civil engineer, that he has been well acquainted with Mr. Williamson for years. He is a nephew of William Williamson, of West Chester; at one time Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania; and the eldest son of Thomas Williamson, one of the most eminent conveyancers in Philadelphia, and a man distinguished for his high character and extensive knowledge of land titles in Pennsylvania.

Passmore Williamson is now about thirty-five years of age; he has a wife and several children; and he has been brought up by his father, and has been in partnership with him as a scrivener and conveyancer. Mr. Roberts informs us that Mr. Williamson is a man of excellent character, and of great intelligence, and altogether a superior man to those whom the people of Pennsylvania have been in the habit of electing to the office of Canal Commissioner.

Such being the high character of Mr. Williamson, and such his qualifications for the office named, there is no valid reason why he should not receive the vote of every man in the State who thinks him the victim of a judicial wrong, committed in behalf of the arrogant demands of the slave power.

The Republican Convention, in presenting him for the only office at the present within the gift of the people of the State, did not stop to inquire what were his political antecedents—whether he was a Whig, a Democrat, an "American" or a Free Soiler. His political views had nothing to do with his selection. The convention was actuated solely by the desire to give the voters of the Commonwealth an opportunity to rebuke an unexampled act of tyranny and usurpation perpetrated in their midst, and upon their fellow-citizens. This thing of reducing free white men to slavery is one that appeals with irresistible force to every one who values his own rights. The enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to the people by the constitution can only be preserved by protecting intact those of every individual citizen. The moment we permit one man among us to be stricken down and robbed of his franchises, that moment we weaken our own defences and open the way for their destruction.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON is a man thus stricken down; and the wrong done to him is a wrong done to every man in Pennsylvania. To rise up, therefore, in his behalf, is the dictate of the instinct of self preservation. We would be faithless to ourselves and our highest interests as men, if we suffered his wrongs to go unredressed.

The South has set up a claim to the right, not only of carrying slaves through our free territory, but of holding them here as long as it may prove convenient. Senator Toombs has uttered the insulting boast that he will yet, call the roll of his slaves upon Bunker Hill, and hold them there in defiance of northern constitutions and laws. In the case of Col. Wheeler's slaves, Passmore Williamson set himself to dispute this claim, and to con-

vey to those slaves the sound legal information that by the laws of Pennsylvania they were free. For doing this he has been ruthlessly seized and reduced to the condition of a slave. The sacred writ of habeas corpus was first abused in being served upon him to require the production of persons claimed as slaves, over whom he had no control, and then it was denied to him when it was the constitutional right to claim it. Upon a false and frivolous plea of contempt he has been deprived of his liberty, thrust into prison for an unlimited term, and left without remedy or apparent hope of relief. The purpose of his illegal imprisonment is plain. It is to punish him for successfully questioning the claim of a southern man to hold slaves upon our soil. He is an example selected by the slave power to teach us not to resist what it is pleased to demand. Shall we be frightened by the example? Or shall we rally to the side of the victim, and by a timely stand vindicate both his rights and our own?

The objection has been made to Mr. Williamson that he is the secretary of an Abolition Society. He is the secretary of a Society, incorporated by the legislature of this State in the days of the Revolution, for the amelioration of the condition of colored men. Of this Society BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and DR. RUSH were active members and officers; and Passmore Williamson is but the successor of those worthy and venerable men in the office which they filled. Franklin and Rush—signers of the Declaration of Independence—were worthy fore-runners; and it is no disgrace to him to hold a place which they honored and by which they were honored in turn. Let those rail at him who will, on that account. We hold it no discredit to him to follow in their illustrious footsteps.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON is a native born Pennsylvanian—an AMERICAN, in the broadest sense of that term. He is honest, and faithful, and well-qualified. Why, then, should he not receive the united vote of those who are united in sympathizing with him in his wrongs? We can conceive of no good reason. He is remediless, and this is the only method left us to give him a helping hand. If upon any silly pretence any portion of the people should be held back from voting for him, and so contribute to his defeat, let the responsibility of that defeat rest upon those who have the power to prevent it.—Pittsburg Gazette.

For the People's Journal.

Mr. EDITOR:—A good Pic-nic is a grand affair, and one in which, 't maketh the heart glad' to participate. Well, sir, last Wednesday such a one came off about nine miles from Coudersport, at a place now called "Highland Spring farm."

A "general invitation" was given out about a week previous, by—well nobody knows who—but the result was, that on Wednesday morning, something more than sixty, started forth, armed and equipped as their judgments directed; to wit: The ladies with any amount of eatables, such as Bread, Biscuit, Pies, and Cakes, not forgetting the old New England Doughnuts; the gents with guns, fishing-tackle, and other things too numerous to mention.

Arrived at the spot, no very great time elapsed, before a rustic table was made from the limbs of the forest, and spread with the dainties of the land. Then commenced the onslaught, and suffice it to say, no one felt the least objection to taking his full rations.

Some business was transacted, but as I was not fortunate enough to be present during all of it, I can only give the outline. The spring was officially and in due form christened. A resolution was also passed that a Pic-nic for the "little folks" in general, should be held on Saturday next; and a Committee was appointed to fix upon a place, &c. I hope to see every child of the village, out in full array for a day of merriment.

After the business was transacted L. F. Maynard, Esq., was loudly called for, and responded in a brief and excellent extempore speech, which should have been reported for publication, but unfortunately I am not skilled in that art.

The exercises through, we started for home with merry hearts, regretting only that so many had seen fit to stay at home.

Hoping to see all the young people out next Saturday, and having a pleasant time, I subscribe myself,

Yours, &c., H. September 18, 1855.

Frank Phelps's Juvenile Troupe performed before a large audience last evening, they will appear again this evening, they know how it is done. Frank called for a cork screw last evening, to draw his last breath but he concluded not to draw it, till this evening. Call and see how it's done.

COUDERSPORT 18th, Sept 1855.

Editors of PEOPLE'S JOURNAL:—The following copy of which was handed to D. W. C. James for publication in the Highland Patriot, but its not appearing leads me to the conclusion that it is not his intention to publish it, although in his note to me of the 17th, of August he kindly offered his "columns to any proper reply" to articles I then complained of. May I ask you to publish the following.

Yours obediently G. B. OVERTON.

Extract from Mr. Pradt's letter in the Highland Patriot of Sept. 5th. He (Mr. Overton) was originally named as the contributor to the church, and an attendant at its services, and because many persons interested in it was deemed a proper act of courtesy to the church, to take a part in the affairs of the church. At the April election, no person was known to exist who he should not be continued in the office which he now declines.

In his letter following your remarks, are also several errors of statement, which I take this opportunity to correct. The time at which I called upon him, and asked his acceptance of the office of Vestryman, was not "last Spring;" but about the period of the first organization of the Parish, which took place in November last; and at a subsequent interview he gave his consent. On the 30th of April last, he was simply re-elected as were two, one of whom had been removed, and the other became too infirm to attend, and the previous request on my part that he would re-again, and without any objection being known to him, he did so. A few days after, I informed him of his reelection, which was all the interview I had with him upon this subject.

D. W. C. JAMES, Sir:—The foregoing portion of a letter from Mr. Pradt which appeared in the Patriot of the 5th, inst., being almost totally erroneous, makes it necessary, I regret to say, to solicit a piece in your columns. The only truth in the whole letter in reference to myself, is, that I was a contributor to the church and perhaps should have continued to be, had I not perceived more interest evinced by the Pastor, to advance the cause of a political party and a certain politician than the church itself; and if by my attendance—no to exceed half a dozen times—I can be considered as "an attendant," then that is also true. The balance is false.

The only interviews that I remember ever having with Mr. Pradt were, three: First, he called at the Bingham Estate office on Third Street to ask my consent to serve as one of the Committee incorporating "his" church; the second time to ask my opinion, relative to forming a Magazine club; the third time was at the new office on Main Street; desiring me to join said club, and the fourth and last time was in the forenoon of Monday the 30th, of April (the Monday following our return together from Stone-hort) he came down from the direction of Mr. Dem's. Walnut at the gate in front of the office; it was there he solicited for himself and Mr. Dem, my consent to serve as Vestryman. He also requested me to attend the Vestry meeting that afternoon. I did not occur to me at the hour, consequently I was not present. We again met on the evening of the same day he just crossing towards the Temperance Hotel, and I on my way to tea. He then informed me of my election and said that the Committee did not consider my objections sufficient and they had taken the liberty to elect me, saying at the same time, that the duties would probably not be more onerous than the preceding term. I could not have been prior to the last November election his speech of, because our interview was at the new office, we now occupy on Main Street, and we did not move into that till the 15th day of December last. It was Mr. Dem himself that solicited me to act last year, and not Mr. Pradt.

Relative to "many persons" interested in the Bingham Estate being Episcopalians I shall only say that I am acquainted with many more than the individual himself, and I have yet to learn the name of any one man who is. That is mere balderdash and this community or any other may judge of the honesty of his statements.

The plain truth is, that there is no reason that can be assigned against me, but was known to the Committee at the April election of Vestryman, and I may say long before the Nov. election too. And moreover whilst Mr. Pradt and another, have solicited me out to wage war against my "peculiar unfitness" for office, can, with the same propriety, be urged against members of the Vestry and officers too of that board. Will the gentleman please explain why he and a certain individual do not act with some degree of consistency, and conscientiously withdraw their children from the school, as they did from the Academy?

In conclusion may I ask, would not the Rev. gentleman's usefulness be more appreciated by giving his attention to his clerical and official duties,—instead of leading his aid in stirring up strife among neighbors and retelling slander and abuse against them?

Respectfully Yours, G. B. OVERTON.

Editors of THE JOURNAL:—I have waited some time for some one more able, to respond to your call for local information, from this town; but as it does not seem to be forthcoming I will do the best I can. And first, in regard to winter wheat and rye, there has probably been more raised and harvested in this town, the present year, than during the ten preceding ones. Both kinds were good—and will richly pay, though at present the amount cannot be given for the reason, that very little has been thrashed. Hay is very abundant—more than double the last years crops.—Oats ditto, Corn more than middling