

For Canal Commissioner.
PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.
PHILADELPHIA.
For Senator.
HENRY SOUTHER.
OF ELK COUNTY.
For County Commissioner.
DUICK WHIPPLE.
OF ULYSSES.
For County Auditor.
WILLIAM B. GRAVES.
OF CLARA.

HON. D. B. HAMLIN.

The Administration party of this Senatorial district have placed this gentleman in nomination for reelection to the Senate. We are glad of this boldness. There is now no chance for saying that the Kansas question is not an issue in this county. B. D. Hamlin might have exerted a powerful influence against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but what he could do, he did in favor of its repeal; and now, every vote given for him, will be a vote in approbation of the Douglas iniquity and the whole flood of evils that have followed in its train. Mr. Hamlin has placed himself on the record in this matter, so that there is no room for cavil. To that record we refer, and ask the intelligent voters of Potter county to pass judgment upon it. Those of our voters who approve of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, will of course vote for B. D. Hamlin, those opposed to that repeal will not vote for him, if they have any regard for consistency, and the welfare of their country.

On the 5th of February, 1854, while the Douglas-Nebraska bill was still pending in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Kunkle read in his place in the Senate of this State, Resolutions against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. On the same day Mr. Kunkle and Mr. Darsie moved to dispense with the rule requiring resolutions to lay over, in order to proceed to the immediate consideration of the Anti-Nebraska resolutions; yeas 16, nays 14. So the motion was defeated, two-thirds not voting in its favor.— Mr. Hamlin voted against considering the resolutions. On the 9th of February, Mr. Kunkle and Mr. Darsie again moved to suspend the orders of the day for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of said resolutions; yeas 15, nays 17. Mr. Hamlin voted nay.

On the 16th of February agreeably to order, the Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Mr. Kunkle's Anti-Nebraska resolutions. Mr. Platt and Mr. Cresswell moved to postpone the consideration of the resolutions until the 15th day of March, and on the question, Will the Senate agree to the motion? Mr. BYRON D. HAMLIN and Mr. Buckalew moved to amend the motion by inserting "May" instead of March.— The yeas and nays were called on this motion, and Mr. Hamlin voted to amend by inserting the 15th day of May as the time for considering these resolutions intended to express the opinion of Pennsylvania in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. As the Legislature had no prospect of being in existence on the 15th day of May, this motion of Mr. Hamlin out was simply a quiet way of killing the resolutions entirely. But the motion received but 14 votes and failed. So the question was taken on postponing to the 15th of March, which carried, 17 to 16, Mr. Hamlin again voting to postpone. His single vote in favor of taking up the resolutions at that time, Feb. 16th, would have brought them to a direct vote, and his vote in favor of their passage would have sent to the Senate of the United States, the protest of Pennsylvania against violating a solemn compact, by which Kansas and Nebraska were guaranteed to freedom. But Mr. Hamlin would give no such vote. He preferred to send aid and comfort to S. A. Douglas in his mad scheme of subjugating Kansas to the rule of slavery; and so he voted to postpone, which was carried by his single vote.

On the 17th of March Mr. Hamlin again voted against taking up the res-

olutions, which motion prevailed. On the 21st of March the Senate was brought to a direct vote on the resolutions, and they were adopted, yeas 18, nays 15. But true to his determination to serve Douglas and the Missouri slaveholders, Mr. Hamlin, on that occasion placed himself on the record among the 15 nays. And again on the 22d of March when the resolutions were on their final passage, Mr. Hamlin voted against them. In all this time Mr. Hamlin made no motion to alter or amend, but his whole effort was to defeat the expression of any dissent to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Now, there are not fifty men in this county who approve these votes. Mr. Hamlin had the casting vote on several occasions. He had a glorious opportunity to strike an effectual blow at this gigantic evil. He failed to improve that occasion. Nay, with shame be it spoken, he, a Senator from the hills of McKean county, threw the whole weight of his position in favor of Douglas and his disgraceful schemes of trampling under foot a compact in favor of freedom, deemed sacred by the best men of the Nation, and held so by all for thirty-four years.

Freemen of Potter county, such is the record which Byron D. Hamlin has made up for himself. He has the audacity to ask your approbation of these most remarkable votes. Look at Kansas. See what outrages have been heaped upon the heads of your brethren there, in consequence of just such votes as these of Mr. Hamlin, and as this is the first time when so prominent an actor in repealing the Missouri Compromise has presented his conduct before you for inspection, let your answer at the ballot-box be such that no other Representative of yours will so wantonly disregard your sentiments.

For verification of this statement, see Journal of the Senate for 1854, to be found in the office of the Prothonotary, in every county in the State.

HON. ANDREW H. REEDER.

This gentleman was nominated as a candidate for delegate to Congress from Kansas, by the Big Spring, free State Convention. He accepted the nomination in a manly, hopeful speech, which we shall publish in the next Journal, and meanwhile we ask the people of this county to say whether they will so vote at the next election, as to strengthen the hands of Governor Reeder and his friends, or will they help to strike him down? Notwithstanding the oft-repeated assertion that we have nothing to do with this matter, it is very apparent to every man who will stop to think for a single moment, that the people of the States have everything to do with it. We rejoice that the issue has at last been formed so that it can neither be dodged nor denied. The people of Kansas, denying the right of the late mock Legislature to pass laws for that Territory, have taken measures to vote for delegate to Congress on a different day from that named by the Legislature, so that two delegates will doubtless claim seats. Hon. Andrew H. Reeder will claim his seat by virtue of his election by the "Sovereign Squatters" of Kansas, the pro-slavery delegate will claim his by virtue of the certificate of Governor Shannon, and Congress will decide which of these men is entitled to his seat. It is nonsense to say that the member of Congress from this District, will not be influenced in this matter by the vote at the coming election. Every vote for Arnold Plumer and B. D. Hamlin, will be a vote against admitting A. H. Reeder to a seat in the next Congress. Think of this, and vote as your conscience may dictate.

Our hunker friends, knowing that they are sustaining a bad cause, are trying to divert your attention to other issues. We hope none will be silly enough to do so foolish a thing. Governor Reeder, on accepting the nomination, "urged the free State men of Kansas to forget all minor issues and pursue determinedly the one great object, never swerving, but steadily pressing on, as did the wise men who followed the star to the manger, looking back only for fresh encouragement." Let us forget all minor issues, that we may present an unbroken front in favor of his taking his seat in Congress, when he presents himself as the Representative of the people of that Territory.

REVOLUTION IN KANSAS.

Those of our readers who have carefully observed the workings of the Douglas Kansas-Nebraska bill, will not be surprised to hear that a revolution has commenced in that Territory. The usurped authority of the Missouri band of slaveholders, has become so tyrannical and so odious, that the people will submit no longer. At a delegate Convention which met at Big Springs on the 5th of this month, all parts of the Territory being fully and ably represented, it was unanimously resolved to treat the pretended laws of the mock Legislature with contempt. Five committees were appointed by the Convention, each consisting of thirteen members, one from each council district; one committee to report a platform, one to consider the duty of the people in regard to the proceedings of the late legislature, a third to devise action on the Congressional election, a fourth on miscellaneous duties, and a fifth to take into consideration the propriety of a State organization.

Each of the committees made an able report, and we have no doubt but this Convention has made it impossible for the Missourians to control Kansas any longer, except with an army of soldiers. For instance, the following among other resolutions were adopted by acclamation: Resolved, That we will endure and submit to these laws no longer than the best interests of the Territory require, as the least of two evils, and will resist them to a bloody issue as soon as we ascertain that peaceable remedies shall fail, and forcible resistance shall furnish any reasonable prospect of success; and that in the meantime we recommend to our friends throughout the Territory the organization and discipline of Volunteer Companies, and the procurement and preparation of arms.

Resolved, That we cannot, and will not quietly submit to surrender our great "American Birthright"—the elective franchise; which first by violence, and then by chicanery, artifice, weak and wicked legislation they have so effectually accomplished, to deprive us of, and that we with scorn repudiate the "Election Law" so called—and will not meet with them on the day they have appointed for the election—but will ourselves fix upon a day for the purpose of electing a Delegate to Congress.

Here is revolution, openly avowed, and we think it has not been avowed a day too soon. Have the people of Potter county no interest in this contest? Will they furnish no aid to their brethren in Kansas, who are so bravely struggling for the rights of freemen? What freeman in this county will vote for a man whose influence has been used to bring this great evil upon Kansas, or who is now allied to the party that caused all this mischief. These are questions which every honest voter will consider, and if bloodshed is averted from our Western territories, it will be done by the thundering of Northern freemen in favor of justice to Kansas. It will be done by speaking at the ballot-box an emphatic condemnation of the authors and apologists of this Kansas fraud.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Republican liberty convened at the Court House, according to previous notice on the evening of the 18th, inst., which was called to order by F. L. Jones Esq., at whose suggestion W. B. Graves of Clara was called to the chair.

The meeting was further organized by the election of Simon Drake and Cyrus Sunderlin, Vice Presidents, and F. L. Jones and H. J. Olmsted, Sec'y's. On motion, of J. S. Mann, the meeting proceeded to the election of Senatorial Delegates, when L. H. Kinney, F. L. Jones and Wm. Perry, were elected said Delegates.

On motion, a County Committee of seven as follows, Isaac Bonson, Lewis Mann, A. G. Olmsted and S. M. Mills, of Coudersport, Wm. Perry of Genesee, S. S. Rosco of Harrison Valley, L. H. Kinney of Sharon Centre, were appointed by the chair. The meeting was then ably and eloquently addressed by Henry Southern Esq., of Elk County and L. P. Williston Esq., of Tioga.

On motion, the following named persons were then appointed a Committee on Resolutions: O. A. Lewis, Wm. Perry, O. C. Warner, A. G. Olmsted, Nelson Clark, Joseph Mann and Sala Stevens.

On motion, The Committee on Resolutions were instructed to recommend candidates suitable for the offices of County Commissioner and County Auditor at the ensuing election.

The Committee on Resolutions after consultation reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, Resolved, That the people of Potter

County being professedly agreed in their opposition to slavery extension; and that being the chief question now before the American People they ought to unite in some practical plan of accomplishing their object.

Resolved, That the Republican movement offers this practical plan and therefore we urge upon the people in each township of this County without regard to old party ties to unite for the sake of Freedom and for the purpose of making their strength effective, we recommend the appointment of township Committees to co-operate with the County Committee appointed at this meeting.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the proceedings and Platform of the Mass Convention of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, lately held at Pittsburgh, and that we will labor zealously for the success of the Principles enunciated, and for the election of the candidate nominated by it for the office of Canal Commissioner.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in Col. D. Whipple of Ulysses Township and that we recommend him to the people of the County as a suitable candidate for the office of County Commissioner to be supported at the ensuing election. They also recommend William B. Graves of Clara Township, as a person highly suitable for the office of County Auditor.

Col. Duick Whipple and W. B. Graves, being called for in a few appropriate remarks gave consent to the use of their names as Candidates for the offices above mentioned.

On motion, the Proceedings were ordered to be published in the People's Journal.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. B. GRAVES, Pro'.

F. L. JONES, H. J. OLMSTED, Sec'y's.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

A VISIT TO PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12, 1855.

I spent yesterday afternoon with our friend Passmore Williamson in his cell in Moyamensing Prison. I found him engaged in reading; at his side was his silver-haired father. It needs but a glance at Passmore to assure you that he is indeed a man. Notwithstanding his delicate constitution, which has thus far suffered but little from his incarceration, his countenance gives assurance that he is possessed of all that fortitude which his trying situation demands. His body is confined within the walls of his narrow cell, the companion of criminals, but his soul is free—thank God; over that no tyrant Judge has power. The proud conviction that he has acted in this matter as becomes a man, that he is suffering for the performance of a most high duty, gives him courage to look with calmness on the insults which have been heaped upon his fair frame. In the long conversation I had with him in no instance did I find him give way in the slightest degree when speaking of the conduct of his oppressors. It is incredible to me how under such circumstances a man can keep his temper. I found myself ever and anon carried away with indignation, and my friend was obliged to gently check me lest it should disturb his father. It has been rumored that Passmore will shortly make submission—"purge himself," and so on; but you need not give a moment's credit to it. He is not the man to perjure himself. But the consequences what they may, he will come forth victorious, or if such be American law he will leave his cell only in death.

His friends are very active throughout our State, and letters which I have seen from prominent members of the Republican party speak in a very sanguine manner of his success at the approaching election in the northern and western counties. We do not expect to do so much for him in this city, as the Slavery spirit seems to rule here at present. But we feel assured that if proper effort be made in our western counties, Passmore will be elected, and in such event he will have received his freedom from the sovereign power itself.

Mulching.

Newly set trees should not be drenched in floods of water. In order to have a tree live, and the same is true of many garden plants, the ground should be moist, but not inundated. Mulching—a covering about the roots, of half rotted leaves, decaying chips, saw dust, straw, coarse hay, breaks, ferns, anything that will keep the surface moist and cool, is what the newly set tree requires. The mulching should be kept on till the roots have had time to heal, the rootlets to spread widely in the soil, and the tree to become vigorous, all which will be shown by its growth and full, rich foliage.— Nash's Farmer.

From the Philadelphia Sun-PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

The following speaks for itself and needs no comment. In this community no man is more respected than the one now in Moyamensing Prison, by the outrageous tyranny of Judge KANE. We question much whether that functionary could obtain such an endorsement, from so many of our most respected citizens, for his "truthfulness and upright character." No one knows PASSMORE WILLIAMSON who can for a moment doubt his integrity, and we have yet to find the first decent man in this city who believes with Judge KANE that he made an evasive return to the writ of Habeas Corpus.

Testimony in Favor of Passmore Williamson. As Judge Kane, in imprisoning our fellow citizen, Passmore Williamson, for an alleged contempt, assumes that he has not made a full and correct return to the writ issued by the Court, we, the undersigned, who know Passmore Williamson well, desire to testify to his entire truthfulness, and to his upright character, and to express our firm belief that he is entirely incapable of evasion, or equivocation, under any circumstances. We believe that if he had a fair trial, such as has been supposed, prior to the action of Judge Kane, that every American citizen was entitled to, before condemnation upon so grave a charge, that it would clearly appear to every unprejudiced mind, that his return was, "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and entirely correct in all particulars, without evasion or omission.

Signed, Andrew M. Jones, Morris L. Hallowell, Thomas Albion, Charles Yarnall, Benjamin Coates, Wm. S. Perot, M. L. Dawson, Thomas Lar., Henry Cope, John Farnum, Edward Yarnall, Robert S. Johnson, George H. Steever, Edw. Yarnall, George H. Kirkham, Alex. J. Derbyshire, Jno. M. Kennedy, John Bacon, Thomas Evans, Francis R. Cope, Joseph B. Townsend, A. Fred L. Kennedy, M. D. L., Henry C. Townsend.

We make the following extract from a letter written a few days since, by Judge Loomis, of Rushville, and published last week in the Ontario Times. It is in reply to Hon. Joseph Garlinghouse:

You and I have had some experience in political affairs, and considerable acquaintance with political leaders; and if your observation corresponds with mine, you must be convinced, that the maintenance of free institutions and free government, rests with the masses of the people; and not with political chieftains. Men whom we have elevated to power may prove false to their pledges, as Fillmore and Pierce have proved; they may attempt to nationalize slavery, as they are now doing but it cannot be that the great mass of our citizens, whether Democrats or Whigs, can be made to sanction such treachery to freedom.

The effort will be made to evade or waive the great question of the day. Every insignificant issue, will be prominently put forth, for the purpose of keeping us divided and thereby destroying our power. I trust there is sufficient intelligence among the people to see the object of such efforts. If there be I shall have little fear that we shall be subjected to the permanent rule and control of an institution which Mr. Jefferson truly described to be "The perpetual exercise of the most unmitigated despotism." With esteem and respect, yours, &c., CHESTER LOOMIS.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN SKILL.

The great and final trial of Agricultural Implements gathered at the World's Exhibition of Industry, now in progress in Paris, says the American Agriculturist, came off on Aug. 13th, at La Trappe, thirty miles from Paris, upon the farm of Mr. Daillly, Postmaster General of France. Previous partial trials had awakened such a general interest in the occasion, that Prince Napoleon, and many of the highest officers of the State, went out from Paris; while about twenty distinguished Americans, including ex-President Fillmore, Senator Tombs of Georgia, Mr. Corcoran the Washington Banker, and others equally eminent, were on the ground to cheer on their countrymen, and to rejoice with them in the final result. Various implements were tested, but the great interests of the day was centered in the Thrashers and Reapers, especially in the latter.

In the trial of Thrashers, which lasted only 30 minutes, six men were set to work with flails, and at the same time the best French, English, and Belgian machines, and Pitt's American Thrasher, with the following result:

Six men with flails..... 60 liters of wheat
Pitt's Belgian Thrasher..... 150 liters "
Dunoir's French Thrasher..... 250 liters "
Clayton's English Thrasher..... 410 liters "
Pitt's AMERICAN THRASHER..... 740 liters "
A liter is a French measure of 2 1/2 wine pints.

This is in nearly the ratio of 1—2 1/2—4—7—12, making the American machine to do the work of 74 men; or of 5 Belgian machines; or of more than 3 French machines, and nearly double that of the best English machines.— The Monitor, the leading Journal of France, says, "the American Thrasher gained the honors of the day."

It literally devoured the sheaves of wheat." It is frightful to look at." &c.

Seven Reapers—three American, two English, and two French—were entered. Previous trials had scared all others from coming upon the ground.

About an acre was allotted to each machine, and they all started up at the tap of the drum. The poorest American machine finished the plot in a little more than half the time required by the best of the European machines. The time occupied was
By McCormick's (operated by McKenzie).... 104 minutes.
By Manny's (from Illinois)..... 16 minutes.
By Hussey's (Wright's improvement)..... 18 minutes.

The European machines came out in from 30 to 90 minutes. No incident could have been more pleasing to Americans than to have seen ex-President Fillmore mounted upon a shock of wheat, the most interesting and excited spectator upon the field. It augurs well for the future of Agriculture, when our politicians of the highest class enter with so much spirit into occasions like this. We hope to see many such manifestations of interest in farm improvements, during our great annual exhibitions now about to open at home.

The trial of mowers resulted in a similar triumph of American skill.— The French machines will henceforth be superseded, and their patents worthless.— Olean Journal.

FERN DELL, Sept. 24, 1855.

DEAR FRIENDS! It is a long while since I wrote to you from here—much longer, probably, to me than to you. It is so pleasant to be here again—for I have been wandering far away of late; so far and so long that the dear little, brown, house looked doubly little and brown and dear—and even the chips in the yard seemed to look up and greet me. The morning-glories and sweet Peas did welcome me. It seemed as though the sky had deepened its blue and the clouds more faintly edged their fleecy whiteness. Where had I been? Down to Coudersport all Court week amid the bustle and hurry and noise and various performances, until I got a surfeit of work, roast pig and apple-sauce. Ah! you have great times there; just now through a busy Court—and soon there is to be a Teacher's Institute which we all want to attend and no one can get time to. It will be a four weeks' Court week, but far more interesting.

Ah me! even up here I cannot get the scenes I have left entirely out of mind—proof that I have not quite got home, I will go sweep up the leaves the winds have scattered on the yard, and cover the strawberry bed with them, for we mean to have nice strawberries for you next summer. There is just wind enough to rustle among the leaves—the moon is looking out from behind a dark cloud, growing brighter every instant, there is a warm fire within and ripe grain and sweet fruit without, there is autumn garniture on the hills, and rich nuts beginning to ripen, great red apples and peaches that glow when the sun shines on them, it is the month of fulness and fatness and thanksgiving.

'Tis the rich and ripe September, When the fruition of the year Answers to each laboring member, Of earth's children gather here.

Dig and delve through all the Springtime, April showers be glad to meet: Tied throughout the thirity summer, Autumn's rich reward to greet.

Now the black bird from the thicket, Lark and robin, all have flown: But the chipmunk and the cricket Will not leave us quite alone.

Ah! 'tis well the chimney swallows have gone, for we must now have fires, and, smoke might not be agreeable to them. The bird that builds its little clay oven, under the eaves of the barn, I find lately called the cliff-swallow, a much more pleasing name than that we used to call it by, suggestive of rocks and charms and wild beauty, I shall never call the bird a marten again. After all, the favorite is the barn-swallow he that wears a swallow-tail coat, and build his nest in the peak of the roof; he, that the carpenter leaves a door for, when he builds the barn; and who catches such swarms of flies and mosquitoes every evening, and pays us a little chattering visit on the porch roof every morning—busy as he is.

Yesterday came a slow, warm rain, bending the blades of grass that they might come up again, the greener—pattering on the holly-hock's broad leaves, and heading the fringe of the curled mallow. Three fishermen snugglers took shelter with us, and one of them, fixing his bait swung the hook over the fence declaring he should fish in the goose pasture, and catch some poultry. Such is the folly of human nature, when a bait is offered. I really feared he would, but after eyeing the queer worm curiously for a moment, the geese uttered a dubious quack and betook themselves to the pond. We are very wise here if wisdom lies in contentment with what we have, our precious home enjoyments. GERTRUDE.