

McKean County has done nobly, in spite of the support given by the Citizens to the hunker candidate for Senator.

We hear that the entire Republican ticket is elected, and that Souther has 57 majority. Well done McKean. We hope ere another election comes round, the editor of the Citizen will improve his backbone.

"We should hope for every thing good, because it quickens all the still plants of life, and keeps the mind awake in her most remiss and indolent humors. It is a kind of vital heat in the soul, that cheers and gladdens her when she does not attend to it. It makes pain easy, and labor pleasant."

There are several new advertisements this week, to which we ask attention of the reader.

Those having goods to sell will find the Journal the best advertising medium this county ever afforded, as our subscribers are all paying men, and good customers.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Hickok, Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, will deliver an Educational address at the Court House on Monday evening, October 22nd. Mr. H. desires to meet as many of the School Directors and Teachers as can make it convenient to attend.

Arnold Plumer is elected Canal Commissioner, and a majority of the Legislature will be of the same stripe. We deplore this result, and aid our best to prevent it, but we have not intimidated our readers at any time that we hoped for any thing better.

Madness seemed to rule the hour, on the part of the opponents of slavery extension, especially in Pittsburg and western Pennsylvania. Instead of harmonizing on one ticket, the Pittsburg Gazette seemed more anxious to fight Know Nothingism than pro slaveryism. Hence union was impossible, and the State is lost simply to gratify the personal prejudices of a few men. We hope wise counsels will prevail next year. If they do, the vote of this State will be given against the extension of slavery. In northern Pennsylvania, where the Republican press devoted all its energies to the advocacy of freedom, and left Know Nothingism to itself, there is a solid vote against the allies of slavery. Western Pennsylvania would have broken as emphatically but for their treacherous quarrels.

The proceedings of the Republican meeting in Harrison, published in this number of the Journal, were but received in time for our last. We are glad to note the appointment of a Township Committee, and hope the Committee will be active in promoting the cause of Liberty.

The Republicans of Hector held a good meeting on the evening of Sept. 14th, and appointed the following persons a committee of vigilance for the ensuing year, to wit: C. Sun-Hehn, Cornelius Loucks, and E. D. Casp. We hope the Republicans of each township in the county, will organize at once. The next campaign will be the most important of any since the formation of the government, and it is to do of freemen to commence their work now.

We have received a well written article in defense of Theodore Parker. We agree, in the main, with the sentiments expressed by our correspondent, but do not agree with the terms employed to advance liberal sentiments. We doubt if any good is done by speaking of an entire church or class as wholly wrong; therefore the article is not published. We hope the writer will continue her efforts. She has abilities that ought to be improved.

The Republicans of Bingham met at the Center School-house, on the 5th of October, Isaac W. Jones in the chair, and after a free discussion of the present duties of American citizens, appointed the following persons a Township Committee for the ensuing year, to wit: G. G. Colvin, J. L. Rooks, and Willet Lyon.

At a republican meeting held at Lewisville, Oct. 6th, Duick Whipple, John Monroe, and O. A. Lewis were appointed a Township Committee for the ensuing year.

Isaac Benson, Lewis Mann, A. G. Olmsted, S. M. Mills, Wm. Perry, S. S. Rosco, and L. H. Kinney, compose the County Committee; and we hope they will organize the Republican forces in solid phalanx.

We shall take pleasure in announcing the committees in the other townships as soon as appointed.

If a speaker is desired from Coudersport at any time, a letter to Mr. Benson, chairman of the committee, if written in time, will secure one. Let us keep the ball in motion.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

In pursuance to a call of the friends of the Republican Cause, the friends of Humanity assembled at the house of Amos Northrop, Sept. 28. The meeting was called to order by S. S. Rosco, when Thaddeus Stone, Esq., was called to the chair and T. A. Watrous appointed Secretary. S. S. Rosco was called on to state the object of the meeting, which he did after making a few very appropriate remarks upon the outrages committed by a vile set of Missourian outlaws, upon free presses and unoffending citizens of Kansas. The meeting then proceeded to appoint a Committee on Resolutions. S. S. Rosco, Charles Howard, and A. Northrop were appointed, and reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, the present National Administration deliberately outraged the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, in the repeal of the time-honored Missouri Compromise; and by its refusal to protect the inhabitants of Kansas against the outrages and encroachments of Missouri desperadoes, has shown itself no less weak than wicked; and whereas, no political organization now in existence can be relied on for redress of those wrongs, and for protection against future aggressions of the slave power, therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the present state of affairs in our country, an organization of the Republican Party is indispensable to the present and future well-being of Humanity.

Resolved, That we will put on the armor of our political warfare, and unsheath our rusty swords in the cause of Liberty, and will never return them to their scabbards, until liberty shall be enjoyed by all the inhabitants of our wide domain.

Resolved, That the resolutions of this meeting be published in the People's Journal.

The meeting then nominated a town Committee consisting of five members: Chas. Howard, S. S. Rosco, E. Z. Olney, A. Northrop, and H. Harrison, when the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday evening, to meet at the Cummings School House. The Committee to meet to-morrow (Saturday) evening at this place.

Sept. 29. Committee met pursuant to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, and the Committee proceeded to appoint permanent officers. S. S. Rosco appointed President, and Chas. Howard Secretary.

Meeting adjourned. S. S. Rosco, President. C. Howard, Secretary.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM OHIO

In the face of the most unscrupulous opposition ever encountered, and notwithstanding the fears of timid friends, Ohio, has spoken against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in such tones as will never be forgotten.

The following dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post will send a thrill of joy to every freedom loving heart:

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12th, 1855. Gentlemen: The Cincinnati Gazette of this morning has returns for seventy-four counties, which give Chase a net majority of 19,950 for Governor. The remaining counties will increase this figure. In forty-three counties the returns show the election of nineteen Republicans and three Democratic senators. The returns from forty-eight counties show the election of fifty-four Republican representatives and only nineteen Democrats.

[From the Columbus Leader, October 12.] We have elected a republican governor.

We have elected a republican lieutenant-governor.

We have elected a republican treasurer.

We have elected a republican attorney-general.

We have elected two republican judges.

We have elected a republican commissioner of public works.

We have elected our whole state ticket by an average majority of more than forty thousand.

We have rebuked the Pierce and Shannon Administration.

We have taught the South that Ohio will not permit armed ruffians to invade Kansas, and plant slavery with the Bowie-knife.

We have strengthened the cause of freedom everywhere.

We have achieved a victory of which our children's children will boast.

Come let us rejoice together; for our adversaries are humbled, and those who conspired against liberty have been punished.

Let all good men rejoice; for the hand that raised the sword against right has been cut off.

OUR SENATOR.

We have the glorious privilege of announcing the election of Henry Southern, Esq., the Republican candidate, to the Senate of this State. The magnitude of this triumph will be better understood years hence, than now. At present we can only say that the same effort which redeemed his Senatorial District, if it had been general, would have carried the State. So we shall go to work in undoubting confidence that Republicanism will sweep the State next year.

The following is the vote in the 18th Senatorial District:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Toga, Pa. etc.

Souther's majority 551. There are 27 votes for Lucas in Jefferson.

A Testimony for Freedom and Temperance.

At the Universities. General Convention recently held at Middletown, Conn., the following resolutions were adopted: Resolving it to be our duty as Christians endeavoring to make the spirit of the Gospel the practical rule of our lives, to labor by all Christian means for the extermination of all wrongs, whether moral, social, or political, that afflict or debase our fellow-beings; therefore,

Resolved, That we record anew our testimony against the institution of Human Slavery as a political wrong depriving a large class of our brethren of their rights as citizens, as a social wrong involving those domestic relations instituted by God himself, and as a moral wrong denying their rights as members of our common humanity.

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of the Temperance Reform in the States where the public sentiment in favor of sobriety, good order, and pure morals has found expression in laws that prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, and that we recommend to our Universities where such laws exist, to labor for the perpetuation and extension, and where they do not exist, to press by all just and lawful means to obtain them.

The Christian Advocate, in its account of the proceedings of the Convention, after giving the above, says: "The resolutions were passed unanimously. The second had but one vote in its favor. This is our General Convention, composed of those who represent the sentiment of the Universities, and in favor of the Temperance Reform Laws. This is the first success of your cause in the present year. It is a glorious triumph, and we are proud to see you carrying out the spirit of the Gospel in your lives, and in your influence over the minds of the young men of the land."

We commend the above to those professed Universalists in this country, who always act with the allies of Slavery, and in opposition to the Temperance reformation.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

We find in the Anti-Slavery Standard, a partial report of a Sermon delivered by the Rev. W. H. Furness at Philadelphia, on Sunday last, from which we extract the following passage:

"The present generation, no doubt, will ridicule and reject the gift, and revile, for instance, the unbending integrity and large humanity to which our noble friend now in prison clings, at the price of personal liberty, falsely attributing his brightness to an insane passion for martyrdom! He is human, and it may be, as our judges putting off the dignity of their station, most unworthily insinuate, that our friend is actuated by this folly; but this is nothing in his character, nothing in his recent course, that authorizes them to make any such insinuation. It may be, too—I believe before God that it is so, and all who know him believe likewise—that he has been and

is still actuated by the purest motives, that the spirit of Truth and Humanity ways him; and that I hold to be the very spirit of God. How, then, will it fare with those who have put him in prison, and who keep him there, and who are thus fighting against God? But what confession is it of insensibility to the worth of Freedom and Righteousness when men cannot understand what his friend has done—cannot explain his conduct but by resorting to the supposition that he craves to be a martyr, and is so madly bent upon being conspicuous that he rushes into a prison to gain that eminence! Is there, then, no power, no inspiration in the love of liberty, in the simple dictates of humanity and integrity, to enable a man to confront prisons for their sake?

"But although we of the present hour refuse the gift of God to our own loss and shame, posterity will accept it with acclamations. We and our rulers and our judges stupefied by the deadly poison with which the Slave Power has besotted our humanity, may suffer Passmore Williamson to lie there in his cell till death sets him free. But no palace on earth ever shone as that cell will shine in the eyes of those who come after us, made beautiful as it is by the simple presence of a humane and upright man. He has become now an historical person. Heaven is teaching us through him, and what immortal lessons! We may learn, for instance, from this case of our friend and brother now a prisoner, that it is in vain to excuse ourselves from rendering what service we may to God and man upon the plea that we are humble, private individuals, with no advantage of position or influence. The plea has no force with the Eternal Providence. That chooses its instruments and agents from among the humble and obscure. It was the last thing that our friend thought of—it is the last thing, I will answer for it, that he desired, ever to make himself conspicuous. He thought only of discharging faithfully a plain, human duty, and in the Providence of Heaven, the performance of that duty instantly becomes a gate, flung wide open, whereby he enters and ascends to a position seen of all men. It becomes the means whereby he is at once made a public person, with interests of indescribable importance, with the welfare of this great country, the emancipation of the African race, the cause of Freedom Universal, the dearest hopes of the world, resting upon him, involved in his fidelity. I have no fear that that fidelity will swerve a single hair's breadth. He will justify his position, be assured of that. I would to God I were only half as well assured that we shall justify our position also as Christians, as men, as citizens of a Free State. O! for the open sense, for the seeing eye, for the hearing ear, that we may discern the warning signs of the times, that our joints may be girt about, and our lamps trimmed and burning, that we may meet the events that are coming, the great crisis of the mighty conflict between Light and Darkness, Liberty and Oppression, which is slowly but certainly approaching, which no man can escape, and which will try every man to his inmost soul."

TYPOGRAPHICAL MISTAKES.

We remember to have heard the story of a worthy divine who once preceded a pulpit discourse by a prayer which opened in the following way: "Oh, Lord! protect and bless our causes, for the people, from the beggar on the throne to the king on the dunghill—we mean, Oh, Lord! from the beggar to the beggar on the throne." The double entendre of the reverend clergyman was never recalled more forcibly to our recollection than on taking up a copy of the Commercial, yesterday, in which we had made an attempt to correct a comical blunder of the previous day, when the types had made us speak of the "Reasoned Sydney Smith, the greatest wit of this country," instead of the "Reverend Sydney Smith, the greatest wit of this century." In what was intended to be the correction, the second and worst error was actually repeated.

The above is as striking a specimen as has come under our observation since a couple which were offered to the public some years since, through the columns of the Franklin Register. "That paper published an address by the Rev. Mr. Abbott, upon a subject which I do not now remember. The following day the editor, after bitterly railing at the carelessness of one of his 'devils,' added the following erratum: 'For 'dum swizzle,' the reader will please supply 'prominence.'"

This was bad enough, but it was followed, a few days afterward, by the correction of the following typographical blunder:

"In an advertisement which appeared in our last issue, for 'Bumbleton's storm destroying porringers,' read 'Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges.'"

But there are blunders committed occasionally by their editors and not compositors are responsible. Faulkner, who edited, in former days, the Dublin Journal, and who was excessively subservient to those "high in place," once published a glowing description of the arrival and reception in Dublin of a highly distinguished member of the British nobility. On the next day his paper contained the following Hibernian "correction": "For 'Her Grace the Duke,' in yesterday's Journal, read 'His Grace the Duchess.'"—Buffalo Advertiser.

Official Election Returns, of Potter County, held Oct. 9, 1855.

Table with columns: Districts, Canal Com., Senator, Assembly, Co. Com., and Votes. Lists various districts like Allegany, Bingham, Clara, etc.

For the Journal. SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC.

On September 30th, the Sabbath Schools of the town of Harrison met for the purpose of holding a picnic at Mr. Judd's barn, near Harrison Valley. The morning dawned with peculiar loveliness and beauty. Nature seemed ready and waiting to participate in the joyous festivities of the day and occasion. About 10 o'clock, A. M., the teachers with their various classes, parents, children and friends, assembled at the place appointed, and after much arranging and rearranging, the service was opened by the children singing a beautiful hymn, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Armstrong, after which we received a hearty welcome from two of the boys, in behalf of the schools.

The children were then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Capman, on the question, "Why do we keep the Sabbath?" in which he showed the Divine origin of the Christian Sabbath, and its influence upon society. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, who addressed the children on the importance of beginning life aright; illustrating it by many examples from Scripture, and other sources. Again the children sang one of their beautiful hymns, as only children can sing, their faces beaming with joy, and happiness, whilst their lips sung the praises of the Man of Calvary, after which we formed in procession, and marched to the refreshment ground, which was beautifully decorated—led by Mr. Wilcox, the Marshall of the day. The refreshments were excellent, and showed how much the citizens were interested in the occasion which called us together. The committee of arrangements did their part well, both before and during the refreshments, so that by their management all were satisfied and happy.

After the refreshments the children were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, also by Messrs. Wilcox, and Risco, S. S. Superintendents, who were listened to with marked interest and pleasure. All seemed joyous and happy; the united voices of fathers and mothers, young men and maidens, teachers and children, gushed forth gladly. In imagination we could behold the delighted and approving smiles of those pioneers in the Sabbath School movement, as they bent over the battlements of Heaven to witness the happy fruits of their own hard toil. As we retired from this hallowed spot, we felt grateful in our hearts to God who has cast our lives in pleasant places and bequeathed to us a goodly heritage.

WM. ARMSTRONG. Westfield, Oct. 4, 1855.

WHO IS SAFE?

There seems to exist a strange apathy in the public mind with regard to the case of Passmore Williamson. He has been in prison now nearly ten weeks. His innocence of the charge of "contempt," on the pretense of which he was committed by Judge Kane, is as clear as the sun in the heavens. Judge Kane knows he is innocent. The State judges of Pennsylvania know he is innocent. The public know he is innocent. And yet he remains incarcerated, the victim of one man's obstinacy; and, for any thing we know, he must stay in Moyamensing prison until it shall please Judge Kane to permit his release.

Dr. Johnson used to say that the right of Habeas Corpus was the one advantage which freemen had over slaves. Precious as that right is, it exists not in this country, while Kane is on the bench. Any one may lose liberty on any pretext. The most candid and respectful reply to a question from a judge may be styled contempt

of court, and a man is a prisoner during the pleasure of that judge. Why this indifference to an abuse of power so monstrous and so unprecedented? Is this Europe or is it America? Is Moyamensing prison to be another Bastille? Is the lettre-de-cachet system to be revived? While Kane is judge, no citizen is safe. While Williamson is in prison, America is not free. Let the next Congress be overwhelmed with demands for the impeachment of the tyrant!—Life Illustrated.

From the N. Y. Tribune. THE CASE OF MCCREA.

LEAVENWORTH K. F. Sept. 24, 1855.

On the 17th inst. the District Court assembled at Leavenworth. Forty-eight Grand Jurors were present, and Chief Justice Leecombe was about to swear and ex parte sixteen of them, when McCrea's counsel moved that the accused be brought from prison to the place where he might object to the manner of choosing the Grand Jury, and to challenge for cause. One of the Grand Jurors was engaged with Clark in the attack on McCrea when the latter shot him. Notwithstanding this fact the Judge overruled every motion for the defendant, and also refused to sign a bill of exceptions, or explain why his rule be selected the sixteen Grand Jurors. The Grand Jury was then sworn and the Court then adjourned. Next morning Leecombe secretly added three more to the Jury. On Thursday afternoon the Grand Jury came into Court for instructions in the McCrea case. Instead of publicly instructing them the Judge sent them back to their room, and delegated R. R. Rees, the Chief man of the ruffian mob that attacked Phillips, to instruct them in their duties. Being still divided, they again faced their foreman to lead them into Court. The foreman, who is one of the fire-eaters under Stringfellow, Atkinson & Co., was exceedingly angry at their obstinacy, and as he came into Court exclaimed, "They can't agree; three are for a presentment for murder, five for manslaughter, and eleven against finding any bill." This announcement produced a great sensation in Court, and the Judge, without instructing the Jury that in such a case they should return the bill "ignored," sent them back to their room and caused their business to be brought before them. A majority of the Jury, however, being in favor of ignoring the bill against McCrea, refused to act upon any other business until his case was finally disposed of, and therefore returned again and again into Court without making any presentment. This was continued until Saturday, when the Judge, perceiving that he, to go on with the business before him, must do justice to McCrea by giving the Jury proper instructions, dismissed the Grand Jury, and adjourned the Court until the second Monday in November. Such an adjournment is not legal, being authorized by no statute, and is, in fact, a dissolution of the Court. As such it was doubtless intended, in order to detain McCrea in prison until next spring, that another effort may be organized to pack a Grand Jury. The business of the Judge has not been unobserved, nor will it pass without notice. A petition will be presented to the President praying for his removal on the ground of corruption and imbecility in office, and there is not a single attorney of respectability in the Territory who will not sign it.

When this man came to the Territory the people looked upon him with hope and confidence; but ever since he held an extra-judicial opinion for an interest in the proposed location of the Capital, public opinion has hastily changed toward him. Since his encouragement of the ruffians of this neighborhood, by showing a disposition to throw down all charges brought against them, the citizens of the town have found it necessary to appoint a special police, and the greater part of the citizens are obliged to carry arms to defend themselves from outrage.