

The People are the right-
ful source of all political power; and
all officers should, as far as practicable,
be chosen by a direct vote of the Peo-
ple.

FOURTH. Candidates for political
offices should be men of undoubted
integrity and sobriety, and pledged to
follow the principles of this Platform
by all lawful and constitutional means.

CONSTITUTION

ART. I. Any person may become
a member of this Association, on sub-
scribing to its Platform and Constitu-
tion.

ART. II. The officers of this Asso-
ciation shall be a President, Vice
Presidents, three Directors, Treasurer,
Recording Secretary, and Correspond-
ing Secretary, who shall serve until
such day as the Association shall ap-
point as the time for the annual meet-
ing; then and thereafter, the officers
shall be elected annually.

ART. III. The three Directors,
with the President, Secretaries, and
Treasurer, shall constitute a Commit-
tee to disburse such funds as may be
placed at their disposal by the Asso-
ciation, and to perform such other du-
ties as may from time to time be as-
signed them.

ART. IV. The funds of the Asso-
ciation shall be devoted exclusively to
the payment of the necessary contin-
gent expenses of the same, for the pur-
chase and circulation of important doc-
uments and information, and in the use
of such means as may have a tendency
to advance the principles laid down in
our Platform.

ART. V. In order to secure concert
of action, the more direct interchange
of intelligence, and general co-opera-
tion throughout the country, we invite
the formation of similar Associations
in every State, county, city, or village
in the Union, whose officers shall be
ex officio members of this Association,
and who are requested to report to
this Association the names of their
officers and number of members, for
general information of the whole.

ART. VI. This Association may at
any time, as a mark of respect, elect
to the office of honorary Vice Presi-
dent or to honorary membership any
distinguished or influential gentleman,
whether a resident or non-resident,
provided he be known to favor our
Platform and Constitution.

ART. VII. This Constitution may
be altered or amended by a vote of
two thirds of the members present at
any of its regular meetings.

MEETING IN ALLEGANY.

Pursuant to a previous call, the Re-
publicans of Allegany township met
at the Raymond School House. R.
W. Benton called the meeting to or-
der, and on motion, Uriel Atwood was
called to the chair, and R. W. Benton
appointed Secretary. On motion, a
committee of five was appointed to
draft resolutions—T. S. Benton, L. L.
Slide, A. G. Presho, A. G. Lewis, and
Isaac Quick, said Committee.

The Hon. O. A. Lewis being called
upon, addressed the meeting at length
upon the slavery question, after which
William Perry and J. C. Bishop
made a few appropriate remarks
upon the importance of organization.
The Committee then reported the fol-
lowing resolutions:

Whereas: The great political ques-
tion of the day is whether the step
of the Slave Power shall be backward
or forward; whether it shall set its
foot on National Territory hitherto un-
sullied by its touch; and whereas, the
Territory of Kansas is at present the
battle ground between Freedom and
Slavery, and on the turning of which
seems to hang the fate of each; and
whereas, it can only be decided in
favor of Freedom by freemen uniting
shoulder to shoulder together; there-
fore,

Resolved, That we accept the issue
thus presented us, and organize our-
selves into a Republican party, and
will use all constitutional measures to
bring the National Government back
to the policy of its founders.

2. That every freeman who does not
use his whole influence to help the
cause of freedom in Kansas, is recreant
to his duty, and deserves the cen-
sure of all good men.

3. That the course of the Slave
Power for the last five years, indicates
that if we sit still and do nothing to
prevent it, we shall soon see the
whole fair surface of our glorious union
blighted by the tread of Slavery.

4. That we are opposed to the ad-
mission of any more slave states to the
Union, and in favor of the abolition
of slavery in all national territory—and
the repeal of the fugitive slave act.

5. That we believe the slavery

question paramount to all others, and
are willing to ignore all other ques-
tions for the present that we may unite
in a party of freemen.

6. That we approve of the course
of Hon. J. J. Pearce, our Representa-
tive in Congress, in supporting Mr.
Banks for Speaker.

7. That it is the duty of every
northern citizen to adopt the language
of Patrick Henry, and say, sink or
swim, live or die—I give my heart and
hand to vote against the further aggres-
sions of the slave Power.

8. Resolved that we do believe,
(that so much of the President's mes-
sage as treats on the question of Slavery,
and that repeal of the Missouri
Compromise act of 1820, was knowingly
and willfully falsely represented by
the President.

9. Therefore, resolved that we,
as freemen of Potter County, and pos-
sessed no other blood but the blood
of the Republicans of 1776, do take as
a gross insult from the chief magis-
trate of these United States.

10. Resolved that our thanks are
due to the Hon. Speaker for his very
able address.

11. Resolved that the proceedings
of this meeting be forwarded to the
editors of the County papers, and the
editor of the National Era for publica-
tion.

On motion the following officers
were duly elected for the ensuing
campaign:

President, URIEL ATWOOD.
Vice Presidents, L. L. Slide, J. C.
Bishop, G. W. G. Judd, L. C. Presho,
Nathan Cobb, Charles Stanley, Levi
More.

Secretary, R. W. Benton.
Allegany, Jan. 22, 1856.



THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.
JOHN S. MANN, EDITOR.
CONDERSPORT, PA.,

THURSDAY MORNING JAN. 31st 1856.

THE ACADEMY.

We made a flying visit to the Acad-
emy on Friday afternoon last, and were
highly pleased with the exercises and
spirit manifested on the part of all en-
gaged. We are certain that all who
visit the Institution once, will wish to
do so again, and will be satisfied that
the school is a credit to the county,
and ought to be well sustained. It
was never more flourishing or useful.
Notwithstanding the large number of
students now in attendance, we are
assured there will be more next term.
A very large proportion of the present
number, are expecting to remain;
while many more are known to be
coming. Those desiring rooms in the
Academy, had better engage them
soon. The next term commences Feb.
25th, 1856, and will continue eleven
weeks. (See advertisement.)

OUR REPRESENTATIVE.

There is a dirty, lying newspaper
printed away up among the pine trees
somewhere in Potter county, that says
the Hon. John J. Pearce, in his sup-
port of the disunionist Banks, and his
attempt to bribe one of his colleagues,
has the approbation of every press in
his district that supported him, except
one. This is a bold falsehood. Not
a line can be quoted from any news-
paper in the district approving of his
course, except from the lying Potter
county paper. We have yet to learn
that political morals in Pennsylvania
have reached a point low enough to
"approve" Mr. Pearce's course. The
only justification of him that we have
heard is, that he has done nothing
worse than many others have done.
No—his "course" may be palliated
and excused, but it can never be ap-
proved or justified by any man pos-
sessing a particle of political integrity.

We clip the above from the Lock
Haven Watchman, a pro-slavery,
twelfth section paper which support-
ed Mr. Pearce, but which now de-
nounces him for his firm and manly
course in voting for Mr. Banks, the
Republican candidate for Speaker, in-
stead of Mr. Fuller, the Pro-Slavery
candidate.

We seldom reply to articles of this
stamp; but as an effort is made to
browbeat us out of the truth by epithet
and slang, we lay it before our read-
ers as another evidence of the extreme
degradation which always accompanies
pro-slavery sentiments. The Watch-
man knows well that Mr. Pearce and
Gov. Pollock were elected as anti-

Nebraska candidates—as opposed to
the extension and perpetuation of
slavery—yet it raises the name of
James Pollock for Vice President, and
denounces Mr. Pearce. This is in-
consistent; but his explanation is
the fact that Mr. Pearce cannot make
a doughface of himself by voting for
the Watchman's doughface candidate,
Fuller. Mr. Pearce votes with the
American delegation from Pennsylva-
nia, who, except Brown and Millward,
vote in solid phalanx for Mr. Banks;
and Mr. Pearce has the approval of
every anti-Nebraska citizen in the
District; and the approval of every
paper which supported him, except this
twelfth section concern at Lock
Haven. For the proof of this we re-
fer it to its American and Anti-Ne-
braska exchanges.

There is a question being mooted
at Lock Haven, which should deter
the Watchman from making the charge
of bribery against Mr. Pearce. The
question is, "How much does Martin
(editor of the Watchman) get for his
articles against Pearce?" This ques-
tion suggests that Mr. Pearce's friends
at Lock Haven approve his course,
and disapprove the denunciations of
the Watchman; that the Watchman's
integrity is not above suspicion; and
that there may be bribery elsewhere
than in the House of Representatives
at Washington. Its first duty should
be to raise itself above such suspicion,
and this can be done only by a con-
sistent course, and by showing a de-
cent regard for the opinions of others.
We desire to be on friendly terms
with this and every other Anti-Ad-
ministration paper, but we claim the
privilege of pointing out what we be-
lieve to be wrong in its course.

Don't forget the Library meet-
ing on Saturday.

We are requested to say that
there will be a Conference of the Uni-
versalist Church, at Sharon Center,
on the 9th and 10th of February
next.

The proceedings of the Repub-
lican meeting in Allegany on the
22nd, will be found in another column.
They breathe the true spirit, and will
exert a good influence. We hope
other townships will follow the exam-
ple of our friends in Allegany, and
organize. There is imminent peril
that the Free State men of Kansas
will be overwhelmed. It is our duty
to assist them. We hope township
organizations will at once be formed,
and that the County Committee will
arrange a meeting for Tuesday eve-
ning of Court. To aid in the work of
organization, we publish on the first
page, the Circular of the Republican
Association of Washington City, and
we ask every freeman in the county
to read it.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Another week and no Speaker yet.
We are gratified to perceive that the
Pennsylvania American delegation in
the House, with the exception of those
controlled by the cotton politicians of
the cities, still stand firmly by Banks.
He is the only candidate for the Speak-
ership, that Pennsylvania, with an eye
to her true interests, can vote for. For
years the Democracy of this State has
gone Free Trade, excepting alone coal
and iron. With this selfish policy
alone in view, Pennsylvania can claim
no sympathy in her Tariff views from
other sections of the Union. By an
exhibition of this exclusively local
feeling on the question of Protection,
she came near having the duty taken
off of railroad iron, by driving New
England into a bargain with the South
to protect her manufactures. Now
by supporting Mr. Banks, a New En-
gland man, for the Speakership, Penn-
sylvania shows an interest in general
protection, and at the same time ben-
efits herself.

It is humiliating to watch the course
of Mr. Fuller, on the question. He
has unhesitatingly thrown himself into
the arms of the South, and forfeited
the confidence of his constituents. If
the Luzerne political principle of Bar-
gain and sale were not so strong in his
composition, he might have been elec-
ted Speaker. As it is, he is a "dead
cock in the pit."

Richardson, the Democratic candi-
date for the Speakership, is an out and
out Free Trade man, a strong advocate
of the principles of the Tariff of 1816,
and opposed to all protection of Penn-
sylvania iron.—Miner's Journal, Jan.
19.

We commend the above calm and
sensible statement of facts, to the few
cotton papers that pretend to be Anti-
Nebraska, and yet defend Fuller in
his attempt to sell the North for the

Speakership. We ask the Philadel-
phia and its associates, if they in-
tend to make a breach between
themselves and the Republicans,
that union will be impossible. If so,
their course is consistent; for if N. E.
Banks is defeated for Speaker, by
means of their factious opposition, then
will the Fuller party of Pennsylvania
be a hopeless minority, and a despised
one at that.

The weather still continues
cold, and the sleighing fine. Last
Saturday morning the mercury was
28 degrees below zero—the coldest
morning this winter.

The Rev. W. H. Shaw will de-
liver a Temperance lecture at the
Red School House in Roulet, next
Wednesday evening, Feb. 6.

AMENDMENTS OF THE SCHOOL LAW.

The following form of Petition to
the Legislature, asking for some need-
ed amendments of the School Law, is
proposed by our Co. Superintendent.
We understand that resolutions in fa-
vor of some of these amendments, have
already been adopted in several Dis-
tricts:

To the Honorable the Senate and the
House of Representatives of Penna.:
The Petitioners, citizens of Potter
Co., Pa., respectfully represent:

That as it is the duty of the State to
provide adequate Public Instruction
for all the children within her borders,
the operation of the present method
of raising a Local Tax for that pur-
pose, is most unequal and unjust, and
that this injustice should be remedied
by appropriating a much larger
amount to the schools from the Public
Treasury, and by distributing the same,
not according to the number of Taxa-
bles, but the number of scholars in
each District, and the number of
SCHOOLS and TEACHERS required for
their instruction.

That our Board of School Directors
should be reduced in number, and a
reasonable compensation allowed for
their services.

That more efficient measures should
be taken to provide the schools with
an adequate supply of Books and Appa-
ratus, and for the erection of suitable
School Houses.

That the establishment of District
Libraries is much to be desired.

That our Common Schools will
never be placed upon a proper basis,
until the whole State is furnished with
a body of permanent Professional
Teachers; and that to this end, a well
digested system of Normal Instruction,
and a liberal compensation for the
services of teachers, are absolutely
necessary.

That the fundamental importance of
Popular Education imperatively de-
mands, that there should be in fact as
well as in name, a School Department,
under its own distinct and proper
Head.

Your Petitioners earnestly commend
the foregoing representations to the
consideration of your Honorable Body,
and ask that such action may be taken
as your wisdom shall suggest.

With great respect, &c.,

We like the suggestions in the above
Petition, in the main, and hope that a
successful effort will be made to secure
such amendments to our present ex-
cellent system of Common School Ed-
ucation, as will render it still more
beneficial in its operations.

That "it is the duty of the State to
provide adequate Public Instruction
for all the children within her bound-
aries," few will deny. A contrary
doctrine fully carried out, would be a
death-blow to every system of Free
or Common Schools, and would com-
pel each family to educate its own
members as best it could. For, why
should an inhabitant of one part of a
township be compelled to support the
schools in another part, or one man
to aid in educating another's child-
ren?

The present system of collecting
school funds, is not only unequal, but
it bears heaviest upon those Districts
least able to sustain the usual burdens
of taxation.

Our County pays a large amount of
State tax on account of her unseated
lands, a portion of which is received
back in the School Appropriation, but
a much greater share of which goes to
support the schools of Luzerne and
other densely populated counties. In
consequence of this inequality, and
their advantages of wealth and density
of population, the local school tax in
those counties is two or three mills
per dollar, while ours is treble that
amount. They sustain their schools
easily through the year, while at best
we can keep many of ours open but
four months, and with cheap teachers
at that.

If instead of an appropriation of two

hundred and thirty thousand dollars,
the State would treat the subject,
the local tax might be considerably
diminished, the more sparsely popu-
lated counties be enabled to sustain
better schools, and the wealthier ones
have no cause to complain.

Our opinions on the subject of com-
pensation to School Directors, have so
often been expressed, that we need
not reiterate them.

If the School Department as at
present constituted, had always been
as efficient as under the present ad-
ministration, the force of one of the
above suggestions would be very much
weakened. We think, however, that
the magnitude of the interests involv-
ed in the support of a good Common
School System, demands a separate
State Department.

The other suggestions, particularly
the one relative to the education of
teachers, meet our approval, and we
hope will secure the careful attention
of the Legislature.

THAT BLACK FLAG AGAIN.

We commend the following extract
from the Patriot of the 23d inst., to
our readers, trusting that they will be
able fully to appreciate the motives
which led to the publication of such
an infamous libel:

On the evening of the 6th day of
July, 1855, we stepped into the cars
of the N. Y. & Erie Company, at Jer-
sey City. Seating ourselves beside a
stranger, a traveling acquaintance soon
sprang up between us, and in the
course of the night we learned that
the stranger's name was BARNABY, and
that he was about to commence the
publication of a Know Nothing paper,
at Ithaca, N. Y. We presume that
Mr. BARNABY found out that we were
a disciple of Faust, for a friendship and
acquaintance was soon manifested,
which was the natural result of both
being members of the same high call-
ing. During the night, our friend ask-
ed us if Mr. Lund, of Ithaca, did not
speak at a meeting, on the 4th of July,
in our county—at which meeting a
Black Flag was raised. We informed
him that he did—supposing that Mr.
BARNABY had heard that a black flag
was raised at a meeting in Ulster, in
this county, on the 4th of July, 1854.
Herein Mr. B. labors under a mis-
apprehension as to the time and place,
and in that only, and the technical
quibble of LUND and his unscrupulous
partisan of the Journal, are worthy of
the emulation of the vilest knave in
the universe.

For the gratification of Mr. BARN-
ABY, of the Ithaca Citizen, we will state
the following facts, which we are pre-
pared to prove as true in every partic-
ular, and which we never heard dis-
puted till lately: On the 4th of July,
1854, ORLANDO LUND of Ithaca, N. Y.,
delivered an Abolition Oration in
Ulster, Potter Co., Pa., to a political
gathering—and at that meeting, and
during the time Mr. L. was speaking,
a Black Flag was floating in the breeze,
over his head! His oration consisted
almost entirely of vituperations against
the Constitution and Union, and was
considered by the Abolitionists present,
as a great argument in favor of the
Dissolution of the Union!

Now, we pronounce the above to be
untrue in every important particular.
Mr. Lund delivered an address in
Ulster, on the 4th of July, 1854, on
the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor
Law, and over his head floated the
Stars and Stripes of our Union, upon
one side of which was the National
motto, and upon the other that of
"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." How
far the one constitutes an argument in
favor of the dissolution of the Union,
or the other a Black Flag, we leave
it for our readers to judge.

Now will the Editor of the Patriot
furnish the proof, which he says he is
prepared to do, to substantiate his
charges in every or any particular?
We should like to see it.

The following Remonstrance
against the repeal of the Prohibitory
Liquor Law has been partially circu-
lated in this Borough. We hope the
same, or something similar, will be
done throughout the County:

To the Senate and House of Represent-
atives of the Commonwealth of Penn-
sylvania, in General Assembly met:

The undersigned, citizens of Potter
county, view with unfeigned regret
the strenuous efforts now being made
to procure the repeal of our present
statute relative to the sale of intoxicat-
ing beverages, and can but hope that
prudent counsels and a true regard
for the welfare of our Commonwealth,
will prevent so disastrous a result.

We believe that the reasons which
led to the adoption of the existing laws
upon this subject were cogent and
unanswerable, and that they are now
no less powerful.

Prohibition of the sale of that which

is deleterious to health and morals,
cries us as being both reasonable
and just, and now that we have a sta-
tute which aims to effect that result,
we understand that it is entitled to a fair trial.
We therefore earnestly protest and
remontstrate against any attempt to
repeal said statute, and as in duty
bound we will ever pray, &c.

Dea. Wm. House,
Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1856

DEAR JOURNAL: A word or two, if
you please. Every trip I make away
from home makes me feel better sat-
isfied with the county of Potter, and
with our own pleasant little village of
Condorsport. The only noisy, head-
ily drunken men I have seen for a long
time, I met yesterday about a mile
from Snow's, as I was on my way to
Wellsville. Though a bitter cold day,
neither of the men had a hat on, wher-
ever because the brick in it had become
too heavy to carry, or put, I cannot
say. One of them lay on his back
across the cutter, his head dipping
into the snow every few minutes, and
his feet dangling on the other side.
The other one was on his knees trying
to drive an iron bolt into a hole in the
sawing as long as I remained in
hearing. Such is the legitimate fruit
of the liquor traffic; and I am sorry
to say, it seems to have free course in
our sister county of Allegany. How
is this, Brother Cole? Are there any
live Temperance men in Wellsville?
The "sw-etened water" sold at Snow's
is doing its work of destruction.

Had a rich time in the cars last
night. In one end of the nearest
to your humble servant, was a respect-
able-looking lady, her husband, a
bright-eyed, fair-haired boy of five or
six years. But such a scold—let me
give you a sample: "By, don't you
twist that handkerchief round your
neck, if you do, I'll choke you to death,
sure as you live. You don't go
to sleep; if you do, I'll hit you
Husband, can't you get me a drink of
water? I shall certainly die, if you
don't. You won't, eh? Then I shall
ask the conductor, and if he don't, I
hope he will not be able to taste a
drop of water for six months!"
There! we've stopped again. I can
walk faster than this train goes—
down, I do believe. O, dear! I wish
that conductor was dead!" Just im-
agine these sentences twenty times
repeated in a high key, and other ten
numerous to mention added to them,
and kept up without cessation for an
hour and a half, and you have a fair
idea of the entertainment at one end
of the car. If that little boy had not
been there, on the direct road to ruin,
unless saved by a miracle, I could not
laughed heartily at the ridiculous and
useless imbecilities; but every time I
looked at his innocent face, I felt sad
at the other end of the car, the
scene was reversed, but I will not
weary you with my poor efforts at
description.

A word before closing, about the
Delavan House. It is a well-ordered
establishment, large, roomy, and well
furnished. I arrived here past mid-
night, and though it was bitterly cold
outside, every part of the house was
warm and comfortable. Though an
entire stranger, I was shown to a room
on the second floor, of large size, car-
peted and furnished fit for any gentle-
man, with no indication of water about
it. A sweet sleep followed as natu-
rally as if wrens appear with the April
sun. It is any wonder, then, that I
desire to say a good word for the De-
lavan House at Elmira? I have trav-
eled some in my day, and it is due to
Mr. Merrill, mine host, to say that I
never received handier treatment.
Friends in Potter, give the De-lavan
a call. Single meals only 37¹/₂ cents.
J. S. M.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.—During an
existence of less than a year, the Re-
publican party has cast a plurality
of votes in Maine, carried New Hamp-
shire and Vermont, attained the sec-
ond highest place among our parties
in Massachusetts and New York, car-
ried Ohio, carried Michigan, carried
Iowa and Wisconsin. It entered the
political field at a time when three or
four other parties, in each State, all
older and better, organized than itself,
were contending for the supremacy.
Everywhere it has either come out
best or second—nowhere has it been
left third or fourth in the race. It is
the only party that is now gaining.
What its opponents think of its suc-
cesses may be judged from the fact
they all deem it necessary to lay aside
hostilities with each other, and unite
in attacking it.

What other party ever achieved so
much in so short a time? What other
party, having achieved so much, was
ever so free from internal dissensions?
—Eve. Journal.