

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD IN POTTER COUNTY, PENNA. OCTOBER 14th, 1856.

ELECTION DISTRICTS	Rep.	Dem.	Free State	Other
1st	100	100	100	100
2nd	100	100	100	100
3rd	100	100	100	100
4th	100	100	100	100
5th	100	100	100	100
6th	100	100	100	100
7th	100	100	100	100
8th	100	100	100	100
9th	100	100	100	100
10th	100	100	100	100
11th	100	100	100	100
12th	100	100	100	100
13th	100	100	100	100
14th	100	100	100	100
15th	100	100	100	100
16th	100	100	100	100
17th	100	100	100	100
18th	100	100	100	100
19th	100	100	100	100
20th	100	100	100	100
21st	100	100	100	100
22nd	100	100	100	100
23rd	100	100	100	100
24th	100	100	100	100
25th	100	100	100	100
26th	100	100	100	100
27th	100	100	100	100
28th	100	100	100	100
29th	100	100	100	100
30th	100	100	100	100
31st	100	100	100	100
32nd	100	100	100	100
33rd	100	100	100	100
34th	100	100	100	100
35th	100	100	100	100
36th	100	100	100	100
37th	100	100	100	100
38th	100	100	100	100
39th	100	100	100	100
40th	100	100	100	100
41st	100	100	100	100
42nd	100	100	100	100
43rd	100	100	100	100
44th	100	100	100	100
45th	100	100	100	100
46th	100	100	100	100
47th	100	100	100	100
48th	100	100	100	100
49th	100	100	100	100
50th	100	100	100	100
51st	100	100	100	100
52nd	100	100	100	100
53rd	100	100	100	100
54th	100	100	100	100
55th	100	100	100	100
56th	100	100	100	100
57th	100	100	100	100
58th	100	100	100	100
59th	100	100	100	100
60th	100	100	100	100
61st	100	100	100	100
62nd	100	100	100	100
63rd	100	100	100	100
64th	100	100	100	100
65th	100	100	100	100
66th	100	100	100	100
67th	100	100	100	100
68th	100	100	100	100
69th	100	100	100	100
70th	100	100	100	100
71st	100	100	100	100
72nd	100	100	100	100
73rd	100	100	100	100
74th	100	100	100	100
75th	100	100	100	100
76th	100	100	100	100
77th	100	100	100	100
78th	100	100	100	100
79th	100	100	100	100
80th	100	100	100	100
81st	100	100	100	100
82nd	100	100	100	100
83rd	100	100	100	100
84th	100	100	100	100
85th	100	100	100	100
86th	100	100	100	100
87th	100	100	100	100
88th	100	100	100	100
89th	100	100	100	100
90th	100	100	100	100
91st	100	100	100	100
92nd	100	100	100	100
93rd	100	100	100	100
94th	100	100	100	100
95th	100	100	100	100
96th	100	100	100	100
97th	100	100	100	100
98th	100	100	100	100
99th	100	100	100	100
100th	100	100	100	100

...the following thrilling narrative of his in Kansas, from the *Milwaukee Daily Democrat*. We invite the Democrats of Pennsylvania to give it a careful perusal, and if they then can go to the polls on the 4th of November and cast their vote for James B. P. if firm, who has pledged his support to the southern policy of the present Administration. Will any conscientious, Christian citizen of Potter County, vote to continue the wrongs here set forth by a woman? If so let us go to the polls and cast his vote for James Buchanan.

Letter of Mrs. Lovejoy.
The following letter of the wife of the Rev. Chas. H. Lovejoy, who was here during the last session, has been handed us for publication:

Lawrence, K. T. Oct. 1. 1856.
My Dear Sister McReading: Yours of the 19th ult. lies before me, but I feel ill prepared to answer it. Circumstances have occurred in our own history, this morning, of such a painful character, in these distressing times, that I feel in my feeble health, incapacitated to write. Our entire family have been prostrated with fever, for weeks past, all at the same time. No nurse, but an old man upwards of 70—no fire in the house—no help on any few hours during the whole! Every heart and house is full of trouble. We have lost two horses, by the "Ruffians" and our cow has been gone about a week, none can tell where, and this morning my husband took out his pocket book, to give a little to help a destitute family, turned round, when two men fled with it, probably driven to it by suffering—every note \$3.00—and every dollar Mr. L. had was there; and here we are, nothing but the promise of God to keep up our spirits and keep us from fleeing from this "field of blood." Mr. L. has spent all his property, about \$2,000 here in Kansas, and now he says he intends to make his grave here. Our P. E. L. B. Deans, last week said that he and his family could endure no longer, but must leave the Territory. All ready to start, then dared not, because duty said "Nay." They have not been robbed as we have been, and not one dollar of remuneration have we received from any source, nor do we expect to unless God opens the heart of his people elsewhere. O sister, volumes cannot tell the suffering, and destitution of this people, caused by infuriated hounds, in the form of men—Russes, and their entire contents buried—cattle and horses driven off—husbands and fathers shot down like dogs, and left wailing in their beds, or their scalps reeking with blood, exhibited as trophies, to their brethren in crime! "Tis impossible to conceive the terror and consternation that has prevailed here this fall. Three times within 24 hours have I fled out of our house, expecting it to be demolished by cannon balls, whilst 2,800 blood thirsty Missourians, and Southerners, with their blood red flag was in sight, determined to destroy the place, whilst only about 100 could be rallied to meet them, the remainder being elsewhere. Bravo hearts, and a kind Providence saved us then, but a time have lost about, or quite all, and must freeze or starve if not helped! Please send anything ready made, that can keep any part of the poor body warm, stockings, mittens, flannel shirts, drawers, pants, vests, coats, dresses, children's clothes (for how can a mother "make up" with no house to shelter her?) stocking yarn, bedding &c., anything to keep soul and body together, and God bless and reward the donors! If any kind heart, wants to give a poor Methodist preacher, a warm over coat and cap, to face the blasts of Kansas with, it can be put into a package with the rest, and labelled accordingly, if for his benefit. O that I had thousands, to clothe these shivering limbs, and feed these hungry mouths! Direct, Rev. Charles H. Lovejoy, Lawrence, Kansas. Many families who have saved enough to carry them home out of a fortune spent, are going back, whilst they have strength left, but it must offer up all, for God and Freedom.

Yours truly, JULIA L. LOVEJOY.

The Declaration of American Independence Repudiated by the Buchanians.

Since the Republican platform was laid at Philadelphia, made up largely, as it is, from the Declaration of Independence, the Buchanians have made a dead set at that instrument, determined, apparently, to have it erased from the hearts, if not from the history, of the American people.

Rufus Choate, in his letter to the Buchanians allies in Maine the other day, spoke of the Declaration of Independence as a string of "glittering generalities." Old John Pettit, of Indiana, has said, "the self-evident truths in the Declaration were nothing but self-evident lies," and now we find John C. Breckinridge, the candidate of the Buchanians for Vice President, expressing himself with equal or even greater freedom in regard to its danger.

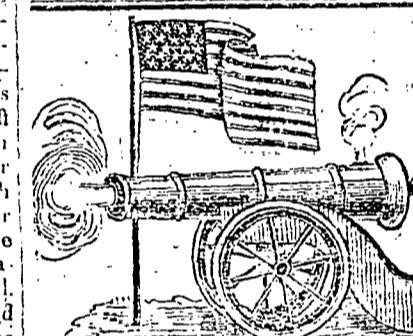
ous heresies. At a speech delivered in Butler county, Ohio, a week or two since, he thus repudiated the glorious truths of the Declaration of Independence, to sustain which the Republicans of 1775 "pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

"We are told that the Declaration of Independence is embodied in the Constitution of the United States! The Declaration is an abstraction. Put it in the Constitution, and what would follow? It would follow, that the Constitution must protect every man in his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. You would find it interfering with the institutions of the State, and it would lead our country rapidly to destruction. But why do I speculate upon what it would do? Long before this, our Union would be obliterated forever. It would become as intolerable and hateful, as its past has been beneficent and glorious."

The less Mr. Breckinridge and his confederates think of that instrument, the more the people of the North are disposed to prize it.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE JOURNAL.
JAC. S. DEANN, EDITOR.
COUDERSPORT, PA.
Thursday Morning Oct. 23, 1856.
Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. FREMONT,
OF CALIFORNIA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM L. DAYTON,
OF NEW JERSEY.



POTTER ELECT.
REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 443!!

A "SHAKEN FOR FREEDOM!"

Whatever may have been the anticipations of the Democratic party in this county before the 11th instant, they hold their heads very low now that Potter has rolled up a Republican majority of 443 on the State ticket, and 561 on the Assembly ticket. No one could have anticipated such a result, however sanguine he might have been of the success of the Republican ticket; and though we were confident of an increase over the majorities of 1851 and 1855, we were surprised to see so large an increase. The actual increase of majority on the vote for Canal Commissioner in 1855, is 205; while the majority for Benson for Assembly, increases the majority 323. The majority of Irwin for Congress is 449, being an increase of 431 on Pearce's majority in 1854. Some of the county ticket run as low as 322 majority, which was 22 votes higher than any Republican claimed for his ticket.

We make the above exhibit in order to show the feeling of our citizens upon the great issues which are to be decided in the coming Presidential election. To be sure, a few votes were cast for portions of the county ticket, on personal feeling alone, but not sufficient, however, to destroy the bearing of the vote on the issues of the Presidential campaign. In the November election, there will be a still larger majority for Fremont and Dayton—no fool safe in promising 800, though some are so sanguine as to place it at 600.

Messrs. Benson and Knox are doubtless elected to the Legislature in this District, though the official result is not yet known to us. They ran largely ahead of the State ticket in Lycom-

ing and Clinton counties, as well as in this; but even allowing the usual Democratic majorities in those counties, the large vote given them in this county, secures their election. They are both worthy of the position they have been elected to fill, and will doubtless effect much healthy legislation for their District. Potter county has reason to be proud of having at last secured a voice in the Legislature through one of her own citizens—the second, we believe, since the present apportionment. The victory has been gained, too, by the predominance of her own votes; therefore she should be proud of it.

The result for Congress is very doubtful, though some of our friends are still confident of the election of Gen. Irwin. The official canvass, which we hope to have in our power to give next week, will alone decide the contest. Meanwhile, we rest our remarks until then, hoping to have the pleasure of recording the election of Gen. Irwin.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

Conflicting reports will not permit us to express any decided opinion as to the result in the State at large. Ambiguity and unintelligibility seem to pervade all the returns which we have seen up to this (Tuesday) evening; but such as we have seen to indicate the election of the Shamocratic State ticket, by from 2900 to 4950 majority. The *N. Y. Tribune* of Saturday, concedes this majority to them by its return up to 3 o'clock, P. M. There are certainly heavy Democratic gains where they were least expected—in Lancaster, Clinton, Lycoming, and a few other counties; and where the Republicans expected a large increase on their majorities of last year, they have barely been maintained. The *Phila. Times* (Rep.) of Friday, claims the State by 3000 majority; but later reports convince us that the State has gone adverse by a small majority, probably not exceeding 1,500, or 2,000.

But be the result as it may, our friend should immediately go to work and continue at their task faithfully until the Presidential election. The State can be carried for Fremont, if a proper effort is made, and that, too, by a large majority. Therefore, we again urge upon our friends to enter into the contest with vigor and downright earnestness, and make a victory certain. Friends of Freedom, to your task!

Speech of Hon. John M. Botts, at Richmond.

On our first page will be found a few extracts from the great speech of Mr. Botts of Virginia, to some thousands of representatives of the F. P. Y. at Richmond. Mr. Botts is the leader of the Fillmore party in his State, but in his late effort has made a prominent Fremont speech—a patriotic denunciation of the disunion schemes of Gov. Wise, Pryor of the *Enquirer*, and other distinguished fire-eaters in the Old Dominion—and a most cutting rebuke to the headlong electioneering threats of the Sham-Democracy at the North. He condemns in the broadest and most explicit terms the action of the Douglasites in disturbing the peace and harmony which had for thirty years followed the passage of the Missouri Compromise, by its repeal. He charges upon the Democratic party of to-day, and justly too, the fearful consequences of that repeal, and in a most invulnerable and forcible manner sustains his charge. He charges upon the South the extinction of its integrity and honor, and boldly endorses the sentiments of a man who has ever been a running sore to southern and doughface policy—Wm. H. Seward. His social position perhaps protects him in that endorsement; but did they dare to enforce the laws expounded by Wise and Pryor, Mr. Botts would not be suffered to go unharmed in the State which gave birth to Washington, Jefferson and Henry.

Patriotism often jeopardizes the life of men, and a fearless avowal of principles leads many men to the brink of the precipice before they begin to contemplate the fearful leap before them. But Mr. Botts has encountered the lion with a full knowledge of his fierce and ferocious disposition—he has walked into his lair, pulled his whiskers, and come out, thus far, unharmed. There is no telling, however, what further trials of the dangerous experiment may produce—or, in fact, what may be the final result of this

first trial. Gov. Wise may possibly attempt to bring down upon him the Mayor and police of Richmond, as he threatened; or a conspiracy may be effected with Pryor and the rest of the disunion gang, which will have for its object and result the assassination of Botts—though we have not much faith in either the ability or pluck of those men to carry out so desperate a scheme. The eyes of the people, both North and South, are too keenly observant of their acts to permit such a course, and they are perfectly aware that either the imprisonment or assassination of Botts would be the death-knell of their party, not only in Virginia, but in the Union.

But be the result what it may, Mr. Botts has achieved a noble victory for free speech in Virginia. He has spoken out boldly what perhaps two-thirds of his fellow citizens think; and what he has spoken will ring in the ears of Northern doughfaces until the day of judgment—an everlasting rebuke to the disunion sentiments hatched out by the *Richmond Enquirer* and other Southern papers, and so kindly fostered by the Shamocratic politicians at the North. All good citizens at the North, as well as all true patriots at the South, will echo the rebuke which Mr. Botts has sounded against the Buchanan disunion acts and sentiments which are held up by the Democratic party as a means of frightening and coercing the people of the North into Southern subjection. We invite our readers to a careful and candid perusal of our extracts from Mr. Botts' speech.

Correspondence of the Journal FROM KANSAS.

Guerrillas at Osawatomie—Gov. Geary comforts the people—Murder and High Treason—Anything for a change!—Opey the code!—Gov. Geary's character—A view of our correspondent—Governors cannot lie—Sheriff Jones would not bet on Potter county—William Brindle—A disgrace to his District—Pierce tells Peter to pay Paul—Johnson, Smith and Jenkins—Lawrence, &c., &c.

LAWRENCE, Oct. 5, 1856.
Since I wrote you last week nothing of particular interest has occurred here, whatever the state of affairs has been in other parts of the Territory. Believe, that with the exception of Osawatomie and its neighborhood, where there is still left a Southern guerilla band, all is peaceful.

Gov. Geary is still engaged in "quieting the people," arresting Free State men, having them examined by the Pierce Judges, committed for murder here or on any other crime which suits. How is it on the other side? Up to this hour not a Pro-Slavery murderer, horse-thief or any other criminal has been arrested. Why? Because nobody will make a complaint against them under the bogus laws. And even supposing that a free State man would appeal to this infamous code for redress of grievances, how much chance would there be of convicting a pro-slavery man before such judges, and such a jury as was summoned to try the High Treason prisoners two weeks ago? No chance whatever, even if his crime were as black as the pit, and as susceptible of proof as that the light of day shines on the earth!

I believe it was S. Lomon who "got off" the remark, that "all is vanity," and I am pretty well satisfied that the old Philosopher had some young Philistine like Gov. Geary in his eye when he wrote it. Judging Gov. Geary by his dress, he is very much like other men. But judging him by his conversation he is unlike anything else in the world which I ever see across. He is evidently impressed with the importance of being the successor of the great whiskey Shannon. He said to an acquaintance of mine, "Sir, I carry on my shoulders the next President of the United States." To another, he said "I am not going to lose here the reputation of a long public life acquired elsewhere. I will expend \$10,000 of my own private fortune before I will suffer my reputation to be injured." He says he has established a system of espionage upon the people. "I have got friends in your towns—your most secret meetings—finding out everything." But the following scene which took place to-day will illustrate Geary pretty well!

Time—this afternoon; Geary's office in Leocompton. In the office are two gentlemen and two ladies from Lawrence, and the Governor. A farmer

comes into the office, the Governor shakes hands and tells him to sit down. They talk as follows:—

Gov.—"Any business Sir?"
Farmer.—"Yes; I come to make a complaint."
Gov.—"Well, Sir."
Far.—"Yes; 'pears like's though's zeph them solgers has done gone and stole my potatoes—they have."
Gov.—"What! the soldiers?"
Far.—"Yes, now; the solgers!"
Gov.—"Go down to the Judges office, make oath before him, to the number of bushels of potatoes stolen, take the affidavit to Col. Cook and he will pay you."
Far.—"I've been to Cook, and I reckon he wont pay me."
Gov.—"What did he say, Sir?"
Far.—"(Looking at the ladies)" He declined paying for the potatoes."
Gov.—"I want to know Col. Cook's own words, Sir—his own words."
Far.—"(Looking sideways at the ladies)" Well, Sir, he said that he wished every d—d man in the territory was shot—that's all."
Gov.—"Sir, that is not so; he never said so, Sir, never Sir!"
Far.—"Sir, (vehemently) it is so, Sir; I say so, Sir, and you must not say I lie Sir, if you be a Governor."

Gov.—"Guard, take this man to prison, Sir. Do your duty, Sir, or I will have you served in the same way, Sir."
The farmer was then led off, to the evident satisfaction of Governor Geary. Whether Gov. Geary will accomplish his object, (the election of Old Buck,) remains for you to say; though what particular capital he has made for old Buck at the North, I cannot say. I suppose the imprisonment of over a hundred Free-men, because they were found wearing arms for their defense, made Buchanan plenty of Southern votes; but that is not where he wants them most just now; he wants them at the North—in Pennsylvania!

I have just heard Sheriff Jones, (the same man who was murdered last spring by the Bobolitionists) offer to bet \$10,000 on the election of Buchanan. He also offered to bet the same amount on Buck's carrying Pennsylvania. I asked him how much he would bet on the result in Potter County, Pa. He said "I don't know much about Potter county, but I'll bet you a thousand on Berks." I declined. Every body in Potter knows General Brindle, one of the rip-rapping fatorinity of Lycoming county. Well, last Summer he came to Leavenworth city, set up for

as "A No. 1." Border Ruffian, who was a leader of the infamous gang who murdered William Phillips, and drove the Free State men from Leavenworth. How is he rewarded? Why, Frank Pierce gives him the only office in the Territory, held by a Free State man—

receiver of public moneys. Mr. Shoemaker, the incumbent, was appointed by Judge Douglas, but as he did not understand Squatter Sovereignty as Steve does, he is removed, and this scoundrel Brindle, treacherous to his own instincts—treacherous to the interests of Freedom which warm the breast of every true Pennsylvanian—is appointed in his place. Truly, Pierce can always find doughface fire-eaters among the dogs of Pennsylvania Democracy. Just think of Allison White asking to be sent to Congress to represent white men, and publicly avowing the sentiment that "we're I (Allison White) in Kansas, I would probably vote to make it a free State—not because I have any conscientious scruples against holding slaves—for I never had any such scruples—but because slave labor is not adapted to the soil and climate of that Territory!" My conscientious candidate, how could you talk so! Why, your rip-rapping friend Brindle, thinks Slavery will pay in Kansas, and so he gives the "entire aving" in ruffianism, just as you would do if you were here, if it was not for your wonderful conscience. I think your conscience needs repairs, and so I advise your friends to leave you at home at least a couple of years; in the mean time, better open a correspondence with Brindle on the subject of "Buck and Breck and Free Kansas." Buck and Breck and Free Kansas! This would be a beautiful dodge if it was not such a palpable triangular lie. There is about as much sense in it as this: "Slavery, Polygamy, and Freedom."

Messrs. Robinson, Smith and Jenkins have gone to the States to stump for Fremont and Free Kansas. The latter two to Pennsylvania.
Lawrence is very quiet and very dull.
H. Y.

At Lempster, New Hampshire, a few Sabbath since, a divine preached a political discourse, in which he alluded to the Democrats of his congregation in such unpleasant terms as to induce quite a number to leave the house. The political address finished, the very devoted minister, in a fervent manner, thanked God that among other things granted unto him, he possessed the power of "casting out devils."