

Political.

The Opposition Conference of the Congressional District composed of the Counties of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming &c. met at Williamsport on Tuesday the 8th inst. and nominated Hon. JAMES T. HALE, of Bellefonte, for Congress. We earnestly hope Judge HALE may be elected. He possesses a high order of intellectual ability, is a dignified and honorable gentleman, and stands boldly committed against the intrigues and enormities of the present Administration. ALLISON WHITE is his Leocompton competitor.—Erie Gazette.

AN ELECTIONEERING JUDGE.—The Leocompton candidate for the Supreme Court, W. A. Porter, is now on an electioneering tour through the State. We heard of him last week at Hollidaysburg, and on Monday he was at Erie. It was held highly undemocratic and subversive of all judicial dignity for Mr. Porter to write a letter for the press defining his views on the various topics of the day, but it is all right for him to presume to slip quietly through the State giving private and confidential assurances that he is "all right on the goose." Such is latter day democratic consistency!—Lewisburg Chronicle.

Brownlow versus Pryne.—The Parson "Catches a Tartar." [Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1858.

Parson Brownlow, the clerical bird from Tennessee, who would any day rather fight than preach, has been holding a public discussion of the humanities as embodied in slaveholding, his antagonist being the Rev. Abram Pryne of Courtland County, N. Y., editor of the Central Reformer. The discussion opened on Tuesday evening, in presence of an audience of some 600 persons, many of our prominent men being present, but only a dozen women. The parson being afflicted with bronchitis, was compelled to have his remarks read by another. But first came the correspondence between him and Mr. Pryne which led to this public display. It was a treat to hear it read. It seems that Mr. Pryne gave the challenge to discuss. Thereupon the parson wrote to him asking, "What church are you connected with?" Next, "Are you a white man, or a gentleman of color?" The last and most vital fact being ascertained, a long correspondence followed, touching the terms and place of the discussion. The parson opens the ball, and the speeches are limited to an hour each, the question being, "Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated?" The whole debate is to be published under one cover. Mr. Brownlow's speech was an admirable condensation of the well-known scriptural sanction of Slavery. He denounced all who differed from him as vagabond philanthropists, but he kindly commended to also denounce the foreign slave-trade. He said the States north of Mason & Dixon were never much of slaveholding communities, as the virtuous and pious people who lived there were occupied chiefly with slave-stealing and slave-selling. It cost less and paid better. As to the Abolitionists, if he found any of them in heaven, he should think they got in by fraud on the doorkeeper, or were let in as dead-heads. The Abolitionists—pious wretches—were nicely impaled for not letting the negroes get into an omnibus, a rail-car, a steamboat cabin or a white church. They refused even to have them buried in the same grave-yard. The negro dwellings in Philadelphia were infinitely worse than any slave-quarters he had ever seen; and such pleas as these were the staple of his address. It was listened to with attention, and was sometimes applauded. Mr. Brownlow is probably fifty years old, of tall stature, cadaverous skin, ungainly features, and is evidently suffering from ill health. But, really, to look at him any one might be sworn he was a slaveholder.

Mr. Pryne came forward as the Parson set down—a chunky sort of man, well put together, with black hair, and true clerical whiskers, in age about forty. He had not been ten minutes on his feet when it became evident to the audience that Parson Brownlow had caught a tartar, and got more than he bargained for, coming all the way to Philadelphia to poot. Mr. Pryne's address was most admirable, confounding by its pungency, and expounding as the lash of the slave-driver. No description could do justice to it, nor to the animated zeal with which he threw his whole soul into the subject. He is evidently an honest, conscientious man, and will do good wherever he opens his mouth. His elocution was very chaste and correct, his gestures graceful, and he sat down at the close of his hour amid the hearty plaudits of the audience. But this was only the beginning of his triumphs. The second evening, a larger audience was assembled, and still a larger one on the third. On this occasion the Parson seemed to be exhausted of argument, and went in for ridiculing the Abolitionists and Northern people, Yankees in particular. But Mr. Pryne literally crushed him out. Why it seemed to me, that his head was a dictionary of statistics. He had facts and figures on every subject, North and South, with a fluency and point that astonished the audience. Certainly I never heard anything like it. He was cheered so long and loudly as to cause him to beg his hearers to cease, as they consumed too much of his hour.—When he closed, the hall rang with deafening exclamations, and strangers rushed in crowds to shake hands and become bet-

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Morning, Sept. 23, 1858. T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Union State Nominations.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, JOHN M. READ, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM E. FRAZER, OF PATETTES.

Republican County Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS, JAMES T. HALE, of Centre.

For Member of Assembly, LEWIS MANN, of Coudersport, L. P. WILLISTON, of Wellsboro.

For County Treasurer, ELI REES, of Coudersport.

For County Commissioner, JEROME CHESEBRO, of Oswayo.

For County Auditor, WILLIAM B. GRAVES, of Clara.

OUR TERMS, from and after the first of October, will be \$1.25 per annum in advance, and no paper will be sent after the time paid for. These terms will be strictly enforced. We desire our readers to take particular notice of this announcement.

In addition to the above we give due notice to Delinquents, that unless their indebtedness to us is paid up as soon as the above date, their accounts will be put in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for immediate collection by due course of law.

Republicans of Potter County! It is your duty, and should be your pleasure, to vote the whole ticket put in nomination by your Convention—regardless of the disorganizing claims of ambitious independent candidates who have so frequently fed from the public crib of your county.

The Leocompton papers of this District are endeavoring to make capital for Al. White out of the fact that B. Rush Petriken was not nominated as his opponent. All the accustomed scurrility of such presses as the Clinton Democrat, the Northern Democrat, the Lycoming Gazette and the like is brought to bear upon the assumption that Mr. Petriken's friends are like Leocompton office-seekers—dissatisfied, because they cannot enjoy the spoils. They will find Mr. Petriken and his friends true to the nomination on the day of the election. The English "juggle" cannot be excused among enlightened men by the cry of dissatisfaction—the evil must and will be corrected. In evidence that there is no defection on the part of Mr. Petriken and his friends, we give the following extract from an editorial in the American Watchman, Mr. Petriken's home organ:

"Mr. HALE is too well known in this district to receive any eulogy at our hands. He is capable and honest, and if elected will have no superior in the National House of Representatives. We believe his nomination is entirely satisfactory to the people of this district, and we believe he will be elected by a good majority over his opponent. The people of Clinton county presented the name of B. RUSH PETRIKEN, Esq., as their choice, but the majority being against them, willingly yield, and will enter the campaign with cheerfulness and do all in their power to secure the success of Mr. Hale. Principles, not men, is our motto, and believing the nomination to have been fairly made, it is the duty of every unsuccessful candidate for nomination, and their friends, to support the popular will of their districts. If this is done, we need not fear the result. At all events, Clinton county will be found at her post doing battle for the nominee with all the power which she possesses."

The Democratic Party in this District Attacked by the Rot.

Several weeks since we published an article defining the Potato Rot, and the manner of its operation upon the vine and root. The condition and position of the "Democratic" candidate for Congress in this District leads us to make a political application of the article—for the benefit of that party, of course. Here it is:

Two years since the Congressional Conference of that party met at Lock Haven, or some other place in that direction, and after much wrangling nominated a chap named Allison White, to bear the banner of the party through the battle. This was the insect established in the seed before planting—that seed being the Cincinnati Platform with its "Popular Sovereignty" (or as our Jake would intimate, "Popular Sovereignty") provisions, and Al. White being the *Phytocoris*. A few

months later came the election, which was the planting of the seed, and no one suspected the presence of the death-dealing bug. The seed soon grew up to be a plant of much pretension and many promises—it grew delightfully in the political conservatory of the White House, being well manured with Uncle Sam's dollars. Soon the vines were grown high (in their own estimation,) and the roots began to ripen—when lo! a parturient change is observed—the tops or vines begin to wither and fall over from their own weight—the *Phytocoris* (Al. White) is doing its death-dealing service—the manure, singularly, yet naturally enough, nourishes the rot and destroys the plant.—The plant (the Democratic party) struggles hard to smother the *Phytocoris* with threats; but it is too late—its strength is already gone, its blood all sucked out by the vampire bug. Two years have nearly elapsed, and the people have discovered that the seed must be changed, in order that the entire crop of Human Rights shall not be destroyed; and on the second Tuesday of October next, they have determined to plant the Republican seed by electing JAMES T. HALE to represent them in Congress. And so will it be in all other parts of the country where the Leocompton *Phytocoris* has been at work.

The Meeting Tuesday Evening.

The Meeting was organized by calling ISAAC BENSON, Esq., to the Chair, when ELEAZER LYMAN, Esq., was elected Vice President, and Messrs. H. H. LYMAN and A. F. JONES were appointed Secretaries.

The people of Potter County, are fully awake to the importance of the present election campaign. As an evidence of this fact, we refer with much pleasure to the crowd of Tuesday night. The Court House was "jammed full" to listen to the Speech of Hon. JAMES T. HALE, our candidate for Congress. In the audience we noticed a large number of ladies, whose presence and marked attention to his address indicated the deep interest felt by ALL our people in the questions he so ably and eloquently discussed. We noticed, also, a number of the prominent "Democratic" leaders of the county in attendance, from which we are now inclined to believe that they now desire to hear testimony in open court in preference to the unscrupulous assertions of their unblushing, lying presses. But there was another thing we noticed which afforded us a certain degree of pleasure—that was the presence of the Hon. Allison White—though he had not spunk or moral courage enough to face the audience, and crept away back into a dark corner, an "observer unobserved, though unforgotten."

Judge Hale gave a straight-forward, unvarnished account of White's treason to his constituency—his wilful, unmanly servility to the President and the South—his two-faced conduct as the Candidate and as the Representative—his brazen defiance of the will and instructions of a majority of Congress in regard to the Kansas Investigation; and, finally, his unprecedented audacity in coming before the people he so ignominiously betrayed, and insulted to ask them to overlook the past and confide their rights to his keeping for a second and eminently more disastrous betrayal. If there was any sense of shame in Allison White, he must have felt the fever of his blushes all the while that he said but too truthful portrayal of his treacherous enormity.

Judge Hale is a fluent speaker, of unexceptionable personal address, off-hand and pointed in discussion—and just such a man as this District should send to redeem its character for intelligence and justice from the foul blot of Allison White's disgraceful misrepresentation. Let "Little Potter" give 750 majority for JAMES T. HALE and we will guarantee the election of a trustworthy and respectable representative to succeed the dough-face servile—"the King's friend"—who now dishonors them by his presence on the Congressional floor. If you cannot reach the above figures, Freeman of Potter, do the best you can—maintain your integrity to the cause of Justice and Humanity by availing your determination to not tall back one jot or tittle from the 612 majority you gave Fremont in 1856. We repeat what we stated upon another occasion, that the election of James T. Hale depends in a great measure upon the majority given him by the Freeman of Potter. The hearty applause with which he was greeted during the hour he spoke on Tuesday evening, leads us to believe that his confidence in "Little Potter" will not be betrayed. Amen.

After Judge Hale had concluded his remarks, the people loudly called for S. P. JOHNSON, Esq., (who, by-the-by is a favorite speaker here, notwithstanding his

assertions to the contrary,) who got upon his feet rather reluctantly, but did no sooner do so than he was greeted with the unmistakable evidence that he was welcomed to the floor and their cheerfully given attention. Mr. J. paid particular attention to the cases of Allison White and James Leocompton Gilpin, and the portraiture he gave of them and their cringing servility to the Slave-power, was so true and life-like as to command the loudest applause of the audience. We could have pitied the cringing, skulking, unmanly betrayer of his constituents, rights who was hiding in the corner, had it been possible for us to conceive him capable of shame, or worthy of pity.—We trust the People of Potter Co., will not fail to give him more pointed evidence of their contempt, at the ballot-box on the second Tuesday of October.

The meeting adjourned amidst the greatest enthusiasm immediately after Mr. Johnson concluded his remarks. The effect will, we doubt not, be a largely increased majority for Mr. Hale.

We received the following letter from our much esteemed friend, J. S. MANN, Esq., just after our paper had gone to press last week. He returned home on Tuesday somewhat improved in health, but is still an invalid—though we trust he will soon recover his health entire. We trust every voter in the county will heed his timely appeal, and vote with their eyes opened to the unprincipled character of our present mis-Representative in Congress:

AT THE WATER-CURE, ELMIRA, Sept. 13, 1858.

Voters of Potter County: My health will not permit me to take an active part in the present campaign, which I deeply regret. But I trust you will take care that the canvass in our county be an active and energetic one. The great fight should be for Congressmen. Allison White has been the object tool of the President—paying not the least regard to the wishes and instructions of his constituents. Let those of them who are willing to surrender their rights and their manhood to the keeping of the President, vote for his re-election; but no man who believes that the people should be heard at Washington, will think of doing so. If Mr. White, and such as he, are to make up a majority in Congress, then the President will be as supreme as the odious tyrant who is crushing out the freedom of France.

What do you want a member of Congress for? To carry out the edicts of the President, or to represent your will and wishes? If the former, then by all means let the present member go back, for he will obey every nod of the President. But if you desire a member who will look to the people for instruction, then Allison White is not the man, for he has treated the people with contempt, and has turned his back upon all their instructions. I believe the freemen of "Little Potter" know how to deal with such a usurper of their rights, and I trust the ballot-box will thunder their instructions in his ears, till even he will be compelled to obey.

Now then for action. Let the old guard of Liberty take up this contest. Don't let the frosts, nor the hard times, nor any thing, prevent you from achieving a splendid victory for freedom in October. Let every speaker in the county be called on for one or two School House speeches, and as Judge Lewis has had rest for more than a year, call on him for half a dozen. My word for it, he will honor the draft, handsomely and effectively.

Men of Potter!—you know that President Buchanan has proved false to the pledges which secured his election. You have now an opportunity to make him feel that you know it. Allison White is one of his conspicuous agents. You can defeat him, and thereby rebuke the President for his treachery to freedom. Will you do it? To some of us this glorious opportunity will never come again. Then let us strike as only freemen can. Yours ever, J. S. M.

Al. White Tells us Why the Missourians Voted in Kansas.

If ever a constituency had reason to be proud of the talents and logic of a Representative in Congress, the people of this District certainly have. Here is some of Al. White's logic on the Kansas question. He spoke at a meeting in Lock Haven, a week ago Tuesday evening, and among other things stated "that the line between Missouri and Kansas was so indistinct, that it might have been probable, that the Missourians, unintentionally voted in Kansas, not knowing but what they were voting in their own state."

Ha, ha, ha! What a wonderful display of talent and weight of brain. The Watchman, in commenting upon the above statement has the following pertinent paragraph: "This must, we suppose, be taken as an overwhelming argument in favor of forcing a corrupt Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas, when it should be bore in mind, that at the time of the Kansas election, spoken of by Mr. White there was no election taking place in Missouri. We must suppose, if we believe Mr. White, that the people of Mis-

souri must be very ignorant, if they did not know the day which their own election took place, and that the line must be very indistinct, indeed, as some of the counties where the Missourians voted were some 30 miles distant from the State line. We opine such talk would be easily believed by the Marines, than an intelligent audience, and we doubt if in the whole service there could be found even a Marine green enough to believe him."

Further on in the same article the Watchman says:

"It has been frequently charged by the locofoco's that the Republican party were continually agitating the Kansas question, yet Mr. White started out on Kansas, quit on Kansas and talked about nothing else but Kansas.—The fact is, Kansas is the only stock in trade left the locofoco party, and if that was taken from them, their party would explode in 24 hours, and as long as there is a majority of locofoco's in the National House of Representatives, just so long will the Kansas agitation be kept up, and the only way to keep down agitation on this subject is to elect in their place such conservative men as the Hon. James T. Hale. In Mr. White's speech, he failed to tell his hearers the reason why the Free State men remained away from the polls at the adoption of the Leocompton Constitution. This many of his Democratic friends expected of him, and when he failed to do so, their chagrin could be depicted upon their countenances and many of his former Democratic friends went away disgraced with the weakness of his cause as shown by his remarks."

John W. Forney on Buchanan.

Col. Forney, Editor of The Press addressed a political meeting in Tarrytown, in New York, on Thursday of last week. This is the district which Hon. Jon. B. Haskin represented in Congress, and an effort is being made to return him again as he took a decided stand against Buchanan's Leocompton policy. Col. Forney's statements will be received by all good democrats as truths, and we commend the following extracts from his speech to all who have been taught to disbelieve the charge made by the Republicans against the Administration. It is the duty of our Sepublican friends to show this to their democratic neighbors, who never will be able to see the truth in their own paper.

"I did not for a moment believe that the Administration had concluded to abandon the principles which had put them into power; that they were resolved to make their policy a test; so when I went to Washington and called upon my old friend, I said to him, 'Mr. Buchanan, for the first time in our lives we are at variance; I find myself standing by one principle having followed your lead, and you have deserted it.' 'Well,' said he, 'can't you change too?' [Laughter.] If I can afford to change, why can't you afford to change? [Renewed laughter.] If you and Douglas and Walker will unite in support of my policy, there will not be a whimper of this thing; it will pass by like a Summer breeze.' I told him that it was very well with an Administration surrounded by office-holders and living all the time in the atmosphere of flattery, that was followed by thousands of gentlemen who expected place; that they could come to him and say, 'You are right, Mr. Buchanan; we are down on our bellies; please to walk over us—please trample upon us and we will be happy and content, and hope you will believe your policy is right.'"

"But I tell you," said I, "that there is still small voice in the people that instinctively rejects frauds, and this is not only a fraud but a dishonor. I do not claim to be more honest than any other man. I have done as all politicians have—some things which may not square exactly with the rules of religion and right, and which, if I have, I regret them; but this thing will not do. [Loud Cheers.] I have reached the stature and years of manhood, and I cannot go back to Pennsylvania to eat my own words and become a slave of power. [Renewed cheers.] I cannot. But then, Mr. Buchanan, you must tolerate this difference of opinion. Gen. Jackson tolerated differences of opinion in his friends. Col. Polk tolerated differences of opinion, and you differed with him in his views on the tariff, and yet you remained in his Cabinet. Mr. Pierce tolerated differences of opinion. But here you are. Men who put you where you are—who ask nothing at your hands—who have refused your favors—have trampled all the patronage that has been offered them under feet; here they are, asking to be tolerated in the indulgence of an honest opinion." The reply to that was, "Sir, I intend to make my Kansas policy a test." "Well, Sir," said I, "I regret it; but if you will make it a test with your officers, we will make it a test at the ballot box." [Loud Cheers.] Repeated efforts were made to heal the difference. But it seems to me, gentlemen, that when the Presidency is conferred upon a poor mortal, it transforms him into a god, in his own estimation, or a lunatic. [Laughter.] Gentlemen, when the chapter which shall detail the manner in which the Administration has used its patronage is written, it will be a black one. When our children and our children's children come to read it, they will not believe that an American citizen, elevated to the Presidential chair, in the face of such a people, covered with such an armor of pledges, would have gone into that chair to have used his army—ay, his army and his treasure—your money and mine—your

officers and mine—for the purpose of putting down a gallant band of men for standing by the plain God's truth; and I would wish that when the historian comes to write, he would not be compelled to write that that President was born in Pennsylvania. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, there has not been an element lacking to relieve this unredemed infamy—not one.

Meeting of the Congressional Conference.

Pursuant to the agreement the Congressional Conference of the Republican party assembled at Williamsport on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The following conference presented themselves and answered to their names:

- Centre—W. W. Brown, Daniel Hildner, John Hassan. Sullivan—H. Metcalf, Wm. Meyler, A. C. Wilber. Potter—G. B. Overton, A. C. Teggel, Isaac Benson. Lycoming—E. D. Trapp, G. A. Chamber, Robert Hawley. Clinton—George Hopson, Thos. Kitchin, John S. Furst. Milfin—The Conference organized by electing John Hassan, of Centre county, President, and Robert Hawley, of Lycoming, Secretary.

The Conference of Milfin county was being present, Conference adjourned to meet at 5 1/2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Conference reassembled at the office of G. W. Youngman, Esq., when the following conference from Milfin County presented themselves.

- E. E. Lock, G. W. Elder, George Dyringer. On motion of Messrs. Brown and Benson the conference took a recess of half an hour.

At the expiration of the recess the President called the conference together, when, on motion of Mr. Dyringer, they proceeded to nominate candidates. Jas. T. Hale and B. Rush Petriken were nominated.

The Conference then proceeded to ballot with the following result: For Jas. T. Hale—Messrs. Hassan, Brown, Rhodes, Overton, Meyler, Wilber, Dock, Elder, Dyringer, Crauer, and Hawley—11.

For B. R. Petriken—Messrs. Hopson, Kitchin, Furst, Taggart, Benson, Metcalf, and Trapp—7.

Mr. Hale having received a majority of the votes cast was declared the nominee.

On motion the nomination of Mr. Hale was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Brown, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon Mr. Hale and invite him into the conference. The President appointed, Messrs. Benson, Brown and Furst, said committee.

The Committee retired, and in a short time returned escorting Mr. Hale, who was informed by the President that he had received the unanimous nomination of the conference for election to Congress on the 2nd Tuesday of October next.

Mr. Hale expressed his thanks for the honor conferred, but declined making a speech.

On motion, adjourned. JOHN HASSAN, Pres. ROBERT HAWLEY, Sec.

Representative Conference.

At a meeting of the Republican Conference for the Assembly District composed of the counties of Tioga and Potter, convened at Wellsboro, Sept. 15, 1858, J. B. Potter and William Adams, appeared as conferees for Tioga County, and B. Ross and G. B. Overton, for Potter County.

L. P. Williston being present upon the part of Tioga, and Lewis Mann upon the part of Potter County, on motion they were unanimously nominated as candidates for the Legislature.

SOBIESKI ROSS, President. J. B. POTTER, Secretary.

The White Horse Machine in Washington.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] The White Horse machine is found to work badly. A new operator will be instituted as soon as possible. He is to work the machine for four years from the March, 1860. The difficulty with the present operation is, that it works only one end. It receives communications and signals from the South and records but follows them speedily and faithfully. It takes no notice of anything coming from a northern quarter, no matter what force the current is sent. There is a serious difficulty, too, as respects intelligence. The machine, as now operated, does not seem capable of receiving or reflecting intelligence in any manner. Stockholders, who are some thirty million in number, are determined to make change the earliest moment the bye-laws of the Society permit. There are no claims for the honor of originating the machine.—Eve. Post.

COWARDLY RETALIATION.

The persecutions of Westminister, Worcester, Massachusetts, have been recently renewed under the decision of Judge Shaw. A way of retaliation, one of the characters of the present Administration, was shamefully decorated during Saturday night, the pulpit bible besmeared and placed upon the door-steps of the clergyman's house, and dwellings were bespattered with mud. Work shops entered and valuable tools destroyed, shade trees, in large numbers, were girdled, and a number of valuable fruit trees destroyed. The result of all this will be a combined movement to exterminate the dram-shops in the