

Revising the Registry.

We give up much space in our paper to-day to correspondence and communications from various quarters and upon various subjects. Amongst other letters that will be read with interest are those from Kansas; which, in the present uncertain state of affairs there, cannot fail to attract attention. It will be seen that the fraudulent registry of vote has at length come to the light, and it will not bear a moment's scrutiny. It will be noted that whole counties of free state men have been ignored by the territorial sheriffs—that the law in regard to posting the names up for public inspection has not been complied with—that the courts have not been held open for correction of errors as was stipulated, and that thus a fraudulent census stands forth as the test of citizenship, whilst improved farms two years old have never been visited, and are of no avail to establish residence. In alluding on yesterday to Gov. Walker's proposed measures for the pacification of Kansas, we called attention to this registration, and the vital point needing remedy, feeling sure that all symptoms of opposition would cease if only the right of the ballot-box, pure and unadorned, were guaranteed to the settlers. Our correspondence to-day still more confirms us in this view. This revision of the registry is the first thing to be done, and unless it is done, all other measures will prove useless. If, then, there be an honest desire to give the people of Kansas the unqualified right to pass upon their own institutions, this will be done by the new governor. If, on the contrary, it is merely designed to cheat them into an apparent endorsement of a slavery constitution, it will not be done. We think that the action of the governor upon this point will settle the relation he is to bear in the future to Kansas, and determine whether he is to be regarded as the exponent of the honest application of popular sovereignty, or the dishonest tool of the nullifiers.—Missouri Democrat.

Walker, the Nicaraguan Freebooter, has been driven from Nicaragua, and turned up, together with the remnant of his chivalrous followers—269 men, all told—at New Orleans a couple of weeks since. He met with a grand reception at that place, and is now on his way to Washington to bore the Administration for aid to retrieve his fortunes.—We hardly think he will be very warmly received by the President, notwithstanding that worthy has a great reputation for filibustering.

STATE SENATE.—The terms of following Senators expired with the close of the present session:

- David Taggart, Rep., Northumberland Co.
James M. Sellers, Rep., Juniata
William E. Frazer, Rep., Fayette
Francis Jordan, Rep., Bedford
John C. Flenniken, Rep., Greens
James H. Walton, Dem., Monroe
John W. Killinger, Rep., Lebanon
Jacob G. Shuman, Rep., Lancaster
James J. Lewis, Rep., Delaware
N. B. Browne, Dem., Philadelphia
William A. Crabb, Rep., "

DREAD SCOTT is a slave no more. He was emancipated at St. Louis, May 26th, with all his family, by Mr Taylor Blow of that city, to whom they had been conveyed for that purpose by Mr. Chaffee of Massachusetts. Being a freeman in spite of Judge Taney, we suppose he now has no rights which white men are bound to respect.

The removal of Judge Lecompte from the Bench as Chief Justice of Kansas, has been determined upon by the government. The appointment of Judge Williams, of Iowa, as Associate Judge of Kansas, vice Cunningham, resigned, is spoken of as being acceptable to the people.

Ex-Gov. Philip Frank Thomas, it is currently reported, has been offered, and has accepted the Governorship of Utah. It is said that the policy of the administration in regard to Utah will be positive for the eradication of Mormonism.

THE WASHINGTON POISON CASE.—We have seen a letter from a physician of Washington, dated last Saturday, which mentions that workmen employed in the open air, in cleansing the outlet of the National Hotel sewer into the canal, were made violently sick. This confirms Dr. Chas. T. Jackson's theory of the cause of the malady at the National Hotel.—Boston Traveller.

THE National Era publishes an extract from a letter, saying that Northern Texas has but few slaves, and that the mass of the inhabitants will favor a free State constitution whenever a division occurs. The authority for this is a Kentuckian residing in the section referred to.

We are gratified to announce to our readers a CATHARTIC Pill, (of which see advertisement in our columns,) from that justly celebrated Physician and Chemist, Dr. J. C. AYER. His Cherry Pectoral, everywhere known as the best remedy ever offered to the Public for Coughs, &c., has prepared them to expect that anything from his laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is more universally taken than a Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know of one from such a trustworthy source. We happen to know and can assure them that this article has intrinsic merits, fully equal to any compound that has ever issued from his crucibles, and consequently is well worth a trial whenever such a medicine becomes necessary.—Racine Com. Adv.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Morning, June 11, 1857.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Republican State Nominations.

- FOR GOVERNOR. DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia.
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT. JAMES VEECH, of Fayette, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester.

L. D. WILLIAMS AT HOME.

Is the Democracy of Kansas and Potter County the same?

It will be recollected by many of our citizens that L. D. WILLIAMS, a prominent member of the so-called Democratic party of this county, emigrated to Kansas last fall. His friends here first heard from him at Weston, Platte County, Missouri, where he went doubtless, to get acquainted with Atchison, Stringfellow, and other patriots of that ilk, to compare notes on principles, to interchange opinions of public policy, to devise measures to build up Democracy in Kansas, and generally to advance the interests of number one.—We have no desire, and if we had, we cannot spare the time, to speak of L. D. Williams as a man, as a neighbor, as a citizen; with his private character we have nothing to do. We speak of him now as a politician, and only to illustrate that kind of democracy, of which he was a bright and shining light. He never held any office in this county that we know of, but he has several times tried to be a candidate of his party for Sheriff. He was indecent and intolerant, a natural consequence of his devotion to Slavery, denouncing Republicans as abolitionists and traitors—terms which some men use when short for arguments, but which can only influence the ignorant,—and took equal pains to abuse and denounce the Temperance and other reforms, and abuse those who were identified with them. Such was his public character.

After he leaves Platte County, we lose sight of him a while, but Micawber-like, he "turns up" at the Free State town of Osawatomie, in Kansas. At this place, though the town is nearly three years old, the Rufians could not get a man mean enough to take the office of Justice of the Peace, to enforce the Bogus code, till Williams went there. Here he announced himself to be a Free State man, but a believer in the reasonableness and justice of the Bogus code, and the indignant people learn for the first time, that he brings with him two commissions, as the recipient of two Judicial offices—one as a Justice of the Peace, appointed by Geary, the other probably as Probate Judge, appointed by the Bogus Legislature, which at that time (January) was in session.—This was more than the Freemen of Osawatomie could bear. They had heard Border Rufians threaten to enforce the infamous code, that did not surprise them; but when they heard that a man who called himself a Free State man had accepted an office under them and whose duty it would be to enforce them, they thought it was time for action. To this end a Convention of the citizens of Osawatomie was held on the 31st of March last, to take Williams's case into consideration. We clip the Resolutions passed at the meeting from Atchison's Organ, the St. Louis Republican. We ask the attention of every man to their spirit and candor, and after reading them, let every Democrat ask himself the question at the head of this article: Is the Democracy of Kansas and Potter county the same? If not, where is the difference?

The notice is as follows: Mr. L. D. WILLIAMS.—Sir:—We, the committee appointed by the citizens of Osawatomie, in convention assembled, March 31st, 1857, to wait upon you and all others who have accepted office under the assumed laws of Kansas, and express their wish that you resign, beg leave to present the following preamble and resolutions passed at said convention: Whereas, It is reported that there are among us men, who, either from a limited knowledge of our affairs, or from little sympathy with our cause, have been prevailed upon by men whose interests are opposed to ours, and whose designs are to reduce us to submission to the demands of those who have murdered our citizens, plundered our property and laid our towns in ashes, and who demand of us to recognize as law the enactments of a mob which was forced upon us in direct subversion of our rights as American citizens by the inhabitants of a neighboring State; and

Whereas, Considering those men who claim to be Free-State men, and who have made oath to enforce the statutes of the so-called Kansas Legislature, as men who

say one thing and exert themselves to do another, and as men in whom we can place no confidence whatever; therefore, we, the citizens of Osawatomie, have

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon such persons as have accepted office from the so-called Kansas Legislature or their appointees, and request of them as the unanimous wish of this community that they at once resign their commissions to the authorities from whence they were derived.

Resolved, That in the event of their refusing we must consider them as spies set over us by our oppressors and as dangerous to our cause; and that we will avoid them in a social and political relation, and that we discountenance in our community all men who acknowledge and uphold the supremacy of Border Rufian power.

The above, Sir, are some of the considerations which induced the citizens at the above named Convention to take the action they did; and now you having requested of us as a Committee to set forth the reasons which should move you to resign any and all offices you may hold, we have to say in connection with the above,

First, The so-called Legislature which assumes to legislate for Kansas, and whose enactments you are to enforce, and which we are called upon to obey, was elected by an armed mob from a neighboring State, amidst scenes of blood and violence, and in direct opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the actual residents of the Territory and the body of people which are, and have been opposed to these acts of fraud and mobocracy, always have been, and still are in a vast majority in Kansas Territory, and if the people of Missouri were to withdraw their support, and the General Government the countenance it sees fit to accord them, they would scarcely be heard of in the remotest corner of Kansas.

Second, The so called Legislature and laws being thus fraud, and being thus opposed by the majority of the people, who alone have the right to govern, we deny that any one is under any moral obligation to obey the enactments of the so-called Legislature.

Third, The assumed Legislature, being thus a fraud, it proceeded at once to display the spirit of fraud and violence, by passing such enactments as are oppressive and tyrannical; by making all the offices that are usually elected by the people, and alone responsible to them for their powers and continuance in office, dependant solely upon the will of the so-called Legislature, by imposing test oaths upon voters, a thing unheard of among civilized people; by giving Sheriffs, and their other minions of power, the selection of jurors, thus virtually depriving the people of the right of trial by jury, by decreeing the death penalty against any one who shall entice away a slave from bondage, though one may steal fifty times his market value, and escape with a term of years imprisonment frequently short. Chapter 151, Sec. 4, 5, 6, Page 716.

[The fourth resolution is on freedom of speech.]

The assumed Legislature passed many other acts, especially designed to deprive the majority of the people of the right of governing, and calculated to perpetuate their own infamous power of tyranny and usurpation; and we hold that any man claiming to be a Free State man, should crimson with shame when he proposes to enforce the enactments of the so-called Legislature, in view of the source from whence they all emanate, and the enormity of their assumed laws.

Fifth, We consider that the acknowledgment of such fraudulent authority is a dangerous precedent which should be guarded against most rigorously and especially by magistrates or persons holding office.

Sixth, We consider that you are indebted to the Free State settlers of this community for the comfortable home you now occupy, and for the bright future prospects you have, and one inducement they had to interest themselves for you was, in relation to the so-called laws, your express declaration that "I have nothing to do with them."

The above we urge as reasons for the request we now make, that you forthwith resign any and all offices you may hold derived from the assumed Legislature of Kansas.

If you see fit not to comply with our request, we shall expect your reply in writing.

We have the honor to be your humble and obedient servants,

GEO. O. ENGLISH, LEANDERE MARTIN, OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS, April 14, 1857.

The Philadelphia Sun is entitled to the hearty support of all friends of Freedom in Pennsylvania, for its exposure of the side door operations of the Daily News a rotten concern, that has secured the hearty contempt of all honest men in any party. For this faithful exposure, it seems the proprietor of the Sun has been prosecuted for Libel by Sanderson and Flanigan, who have also prosecuted the editor of the Lock Haven Watchman for a like offense. If these Swiss Soldiers in politics think to silence the press by threats of prosecution, they will find themselves mistaken. The Sun was never so highly esteemed as since its fearless and scathing review of the course of the News. The people will applaud its good deeds in this respect, with a heartiness that cannot be mistaken.

The Fugitive Slave bill is bearing its legitimate fruit. In order to enforce this odious statute, the Federal officers at Cincinnati undertook to trample under foot the State laws of Ohio; and in doing so they created a great disturbance—almost a fight, and have got themselves into limbo. We trust that hereafter State laws will be considered quite as important as Federal laws, and that when the two come into conflict, the latter shall be made to give way. The difficulty in Ohio is thus stated by the Philadelphia Sun:

A SERIOUS CONFLICT between State and Federal officers has occurred in Greene co., Ohio. A Deputy Marshal of the United States, with eleven assistants, went from Cincinnati, on Tuesday, to arrest four persons in Champaign county, on a charge of harboring fugitive slaves nine months ago. The arrests were made on Wednesday, when a writ of habeas corpus was procured, but before it could be served the Marshal had got out of the county. Another writ was procured in Green county, and served by the Sheriff. The Marshal resisted, and several shots were fired; but the United States officers were at last overpowered, taken prisoners, and conveyed to Springfield for trial, on the charge of resisting the Sheriff while in the performance of his duty. The affair very naturally created intense excitement. The Secretary of the Interior, on application of the United States Marshal at Cincinnati, has sent private instructions in the case, and Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court, has granted a writ of habeas corpus to bring the arrested officers before him, at Cincinnati. Should resistance be offered, it is said the government troops will be ordered out.

We welcome to our table the Quindaro Chinduncan, a new Free State paper of Kansas. We rejoice at every indication of the triumph of Freedom in that Territory, but we give the Chinduncan an especial welcome because the associate is an old acquaintance, and a noble champion of the good and true. We trust the paper which has Mrs. NICHOLS for one of its editors, will soon have more subscribers than any other paper in the Territory, for we feel very certain that its batteries will always be directed at the enemy; which is more than can be said of the Herald of Freedom, that has received the enthusiastic support of the Free North, and now seems half inclined to turn against the friends that sustain it.

Our Town, and the county so far as we can judge, are unusually quiet.—Every body is at work, and therefore there is great material improvement making in all directions. We rejoice in this but we hope our people will keep up a brisk thinking, so that when the harvest is over and the crops secured, they will be ready to strike with energy and power for Freedom and the right, at the ballot box in October.

The present calm in our county is another proof that men who hate agitation, and are all the time denouncing it, are the chief agitators of the land. The most inveterate conservative could not desire a quieter community than ours at this time—and the agitation haters have mostly left, or gone to work.

At the Municipal election in Washington City, on the 1st inst., the parties got to rioting, and finally the President ordered the United States troops out to stop them. After three or four were killed and a number wounded, the Baltimore spirit of the Washingtonians became cooled down. A great excitement still exists in regard to the matter.

We give on the outside, a letter from Kansas to the Missouri Democrat, and an editorial from the same paper in another column, which will give our readers a good idea of the present state of affairs in that Territory, and will show the workings of "popular sovereignty."

INCREASED FEES.—A bill has passed the Legislature to enlarge the fees of District Attorneys throughout the State.—The fee for drawing an indictment and prosecuting offenses in Oyer and Terminer, which was \$4, now \$10; a bill in the same court returned "ignoramus," which was formerly \$2, are now \$5; a bill "ignoramus" in the same court which was \$1.50, is now \$3; a case settled by leave of court, formerly \$1.50, is now \$3, every case of surety of the peace, formerly \$1.50 is now \$3. It will thus be seen that criminal costs are to be more than doubled.

The Lancaster Independent Whig, has changed its name to "The Lancaster Weekly Times." It didn't believe in keeping the name of a defunct party any longer.

The Harrisburg Weekly Telegraph is enlarged and improved, and has issued a prospectus, for Campaign clubs—single copies, 50 cents; 3 copies, \$1; 7 copies, \$2.

Town and County News-Gatherer.

NEXT week the June Term of Court sets in this place. There is, we learn, a large amount of civil business to dispose of, and a couple of Commonwealth cases.

You dont like those "rules," Mr. Citizen. Well, we don't either; but they were sent us by mistake, and necessity compelled us to use them until we could get time to send for others. The others have come, and we shall throw the objectionable ones aside. Are you satisfied?

WE understand that the COUDERSPORT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION has added to its collection of standard reading, twelve volumes of the Great English Encyclopedia now in course of republication in London. The other volumes will be added as soon as received. When completed it will be a valuable acquisition to the institution, and the public should take advantage of it, as the very best work of the kind ever published.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Look out for counterfeit 3s on the Middleton bank, Middleton, Connecticut. Vignette three females, sheep in the distance, figure 3 in lathework each side of the vignette, three printed across each end, general appearance dark. Several of these spurious bills, we understand, have been passed in this county.

Vegetation is coming forward with a bound. We have copious showers of warm, refreshing rain, and all nature is shouting for joy. The prospect for fruit is very promising, and there is every indication of a bountiful harvest. Our farmers have been unusually active, and notwithstanding the spring was unfavorable for farm work, we think there never was as much work done up to this time in the season before. We look for good times in consequence.

FROM our exchanges we learn that mad dogs are very plenty in Chester and Montgomery counties—several persons having been bitten by them. In Montgomery county some school children were attacked by a rabid dog, when returning from school, and two little boys and a little girl were bitten. A mad dog excitement in this vicinity would effect a great amount of good, provided there was none of the reality in it. There are entirely too many dogs in our village.

THE COIN WHICH BETRAYED JESUS CHRIST.—Dye's Wall Street Broker of June 6th, contains a fac-simile of the above named coin, and which was furnished to him by Dr. S. Abrahams, L. L. D., an eminent traveller and antiquarian. Mr. Dye has had a set of dies made, from which he is casting copies to sell to those who wish them, at 25 cents each, or at \$15 per hundred, wholesale. Those made of pure silver will be sent for \$1.50 each, or \$12 a dozen, together with a complete history of the coin. Address John S. Dye, 70 Wall St., New York.

The Spirit of the Age, heretofore a weekly paper published at Meadville, Crawford Co. by our old and clever friend, HARPER MITCHELL, Esq., is published Semi-Weekly. How in the name of common sense, HARPER, can you publish it twice a week for \$1.50 a year. The only way we know of doing it is to have plenty of spare "tin." But go on with your spacy paper at all hazards, and if there is a Republican in Crawford county who, being able, does not take the Age, we think he is entitled to a gratuitous "ride on the rail." We are much obliged for your kind greeting to the Journal.

We failed to notice in our last issue that our neighbor over in Potter County who publishes the People's Journal, has come out with an entire new and handsome dress for his paper. We admire your taste, friend CHASE, in rigging out your little sheet with a new dress, and may the good people of Potter County appreciate your labors. We're coming over to that region some day or other, we are—for we understand that Potter County is a "great institution."—Wellsville Rural Budget.

Thank you neighbor SHAUT, for your kind greeting—we know how to appreciate it. We hope you will make us a visit soon, as we very much desire the opportunity to show somebody our "great institution;" so, whenever your "supply of paper falls," just drop in and give us a chance.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.—It afflicted with Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or any disease arising from an unhealthy or impure condition of the blood, use Hurley's Sarsaparilla. For sale by every extensive druggist.

Sold wholesale by Scheffelin, Bro. & Co. N. Y.; Russell, Scott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Park, Cin. O.; Wright & Co., N. O.; Bacon, Hyde, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; and all extensive drug merchants.

The folks "out in the States" are luxuriating upon Strawberries and Green Peas. We'll get 'em when the time comes—may be.

THE grain merchants of New York city have resolved to adhere to the custom of estimating a bushel of corn to weigh fifty-six pounds, thus practically nullifying the recent act of the New York State Legislature, requiring fifty-eight pounds to the bushel.

A farmer near Binghamton, N. Y., last year, in order to convince a neighbor of the usefulness of birds, shot a yellow-bird in his wheat field, opened its crop, and found in it two hundred weevils, and but four grains of wheat, and in these four grains the weevils had burrowed.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Garret, Dick & Fitzgerald, of 18 Ann St. New York, a copy of "Inquire Within, for anything you want to know," and after looking through it, we take pleasure in saying that it is one of the cheapest and best works of the kind we have ever seen. We only wonder that so much useful knowledge can be compressed in so small a space. It has 500 pages 12mo, of which 72 are occupied with the index of its contents alone—and all for the low price of \$1, postage prepaid when sent by mail.

For the Potter Journal.

Welcome POTTER JOURNAL—glad to see you in the new dress—think your exterior now corresponds with your sentiments, and by taking a retrospective view of the past, of the lurid streams of intemperance, counterfeiting, horse-stealing, and crime, against which you have raised a successful standard, we think assuredly, that you are entitled to a new dress. Go on May Flower, and like the May Flower that bore the pilgrims from the land of oppression, to a land of freedom, may you help us to preserve that freedom, and perpetuate it to the millions yet unborn.—The veil of ignorance must still be lifted—your patrons must gain you access to those doors, yet barred with ignorance, to those school directors who think the black-board and bludgeon better than the more inconsistent politician who supports the present administration, while saying "I am opposed to slavery extension."—SWEDEX, May 28, 1857. B.

The Magazines for June.

Harpers Magazine is received, and contains its usual amount of very readable matter. The popularity of this Magazine is such that the usual salutation of by-gone days, "Do you take Harper?" has given way to the question, "Do you intend to discontinue Harper?" There are several nice items in the drawer which we would like to copy, but have not room now.

Emerson's United States Magazine is a rival of Harper's of no little pretensions, and is fast growing in the favor of the lovers of good literature. It is also a true friend to science, its pages frequently bearing well digested scientific articles. The letters of Jack Downing still continue to be a rich treat to the seekers of fun-provoking satire.

The Ladies Wreath is one of the most pleasant little monthlies of our acquaintance, and one of the cheapest. It is laboring nobly for the correction of some of the many Vices of this world, among which we may be allowed to mention Intemperance most particularly. Price \$1 Per annum, Published by Scoville, New York.

HOW TO BEHAVE; A Pocket Manual of Republican Etiquette and Guide to Correct Personal Habits. Embracing an exposition of the principles of good manners; useful hints on the care of the person, eating, drinking, exercise, habits, dress, self-culture, and behavior at home; the etiquette of salutations, introductions, receptions, visits, dinners, evening parties, conversation, letters, presents, weddings, funerals, the street church places of amusement, traveling, etc., with illustrated anecdotes, a chapter on love and courtship, and rules of order for debating societies. Price, post-paid, paper, 30c., muslin, 50c. New York: FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

This is an honest and earnest little book, designed to aid the young people of our great republic in becoming true American ladies and gentlemen. The author seems to desire to make his readers something better than mere imitators of foreign manners, often based on social conditions radically different from our own—something better than imitators of any manners, in fact, and has dwelt at greater length and with far more emphasis upon general principles than upon special observances, though the latter have their place in the work. It seems to have been his first object to impress upon their minds the fact that good manners and good morals rest upon the same basis, and that justice and benevolence can no more be satisfied without the one than without the other.

The work is essentially different from any other manual of etiquette, and will aid, we hope, in building up a truly American and republican school of politeness.