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The Influence of Freedom.

We have showed from the writings of Washington and Jefferson the influence and effects of Slavery. The following article, copied by the *New-York Tribune* from the *London Daily News*, will show per contrast the influence and results of Freedom.—[Eds. JOURNAL.

A PAT ON THE BACK FOR BROTHER JONATHAN.—A pleasant and most profitable lesson may be gleaned from some official facts just brought fresh from the shores of Brother Jonathan. These facts are to be found in the reports of the Commissioners to the Exhibition at New York. They give no encouragement to the vain-glorious conviction that England has nothing more to do, and make it true that the true business of patriotism now—next after the momentary and urgent demands on it for the purposes of war—is to promote the intelligence of the multitude, and increase the national skill in all the wealth-creating arts. From the special reports of Messrs. Whitworth and Wallis, the truth gleams on us, almost like a revelation, that the pre-eminence of our country is only to be maintained by increasing freedom. The growing superiority of the Americans on many points can neither be concealed nor denied. They surpass England, and therefore far surpass all the world, in the length and in the success of their railways. They have, according to the *American Railway Times*, 17,511 miles of rail; and all the rest of the world, including England, has only 18,169. They have gone to work with good sense, and have "studied economy and the speedy completion of the roads." "A single line of rail," says Mr. Whitworth, "nailed down on transverse logs, and a tram at nine intervals, are deemed to be sufficient as a commencement, and as traffic increases, additional improvements can be made." They have not wasted, like the well educated gentleman of England, an immense capital on architectural railway ornaments and in Parliamentary railway litigation, and the result is that railways are successfully carried in every part of the land. The American rails are excellent properties. To these railways, also, which make the communication with the interior of America more easy than communication with the interior of Spain, Europe is at this day indebted for most of the large supplies of food which have saved the people from hunger.

The Americans surpass us also in the length of their telegraphs, and in the use which they make of them. They have, says Mr. Whitworth, 15,000 miles. "There are eleven different telegraph companies in New-York. Quebec and New-Orleans are connected by the wire, and a net work of lines extends to the west as far as Missouri, about 500 towns and villages being provided with stations. When the contemplated lines connecting California with the Atlantic, and Newfoundland with the main continent, are completed, San Francisco will be in communication with St. John's, Newfoundland, distant from Galway but five days' passage. It is, therefore, estimated that intelligence may be conveyed from the Pacific to Europe, and vice versa, in about six days. In America the electric telegraph is used by all classes of society as an ordinary method of transmitting intelligence." "Commercial men use the electric telegraph in their transactions to a very great extent." About two columns of matter a day is transmitted by telegraph to the New-York papers. "So under the guidance of good sense, the 15,000 miles of telegraph are not an unprofitable commercial speculation. The Americans, who, as Mr. Burke said, are 'still in the gristle,' are almost equal to us, who have been ages 'in the bone,' in the tunnage of their merchant shipping, while they completely equal, if they do not surpass, us in constructing and managing ships. In ocean steam navigation they are our only competitors, and even in that they are not behind us.

The application of labor-saving machinery to working wood is very extensive in America. An abundance of the material and a scarcity of hands have led to inventions which people in England are beginning to import. The sawmills are wonderful; self-acting machinery makes doors, and window frames, and cases. Builders are supplied with such articles cheaper than they can make them. Portable sawing machines, driven by horse power, are used for

sawing up logs of wood for fuel. Planing machines are in common use. "The character given to one branch of manufacture has gradually extended to others. Applied to stone-dressing one man is able to perform as much work as twenty masons by hand." In the United States one spinner by machinery does more than 3,000 times the work of a spinner in Hindostan. Lashes are made by machinery; so are plows.

Every man in America being perfectly free to keep his wagon, the use of wagons is almost universal. What an advance for England if every man could keep his wagon. "The manufacture of wagons supports a great number of wheelwrights and artificers of that class, who, from the nature of their employment, attain great skill and aptitude, enabling them to turn their hands to almost every variety of work, and rendering them a most useful and important class." So to have wagons perfectly untraded raises up, as among us the free cotton trade has raised up, important and intelligent classes of workmen.

We might copy from every page of these instructive reports examples of the great progress which the Americans have made in all the essential arts, which it is now the duty of patriotism to promote; but it is not our purpose to make a catalogue of their great successes. We must rather point attention to causes. Both the Commissioners make us sensible that the success of the Americans is far less due to the assistance they have derived from Europe than from freedom and their own native intelligence. "Wherever machinery can be introduced, says Mr. Whitworth, as a substitute for manual labor, it is universally and willingly resorted to. 'The workmen hail with satisfaction all mechanical improvements.' Now this is the reverse of the disposition of the people of Europe, and it is justly traced by Mr. Whitworth to the scarcity of hands in America. "It is," says he, "the condition of the labor market, and this eager resort to machinery wherever it can be applied, to which, under the guidance of superior education and intelligence, the remarkable prosperity of the United States is mainly due." A combination of industry, intelligence, and freedom is effecting wonders in America. The resources of the country, which are great, are not denied; the influx of immigrants and the rapid increase of the people cannot be doubted, and both will help to improve and extend the intelligence of all; but the general freedom is the great source of the general intelligence. Every man is free to use his own senses untrammelled and unimpeded by others. There is no apprenticeship system, so much prized by certain trades in England, and the more useful," says Mr. Wallis, "the youth in any industrial pursuit becomes to his employer, the more profitable it is to himself." "The American working boy develops rapidly into the skilled artisan, and having once mastered one part of his business, he is never content until he has mastered all. The restless activity of mind, the anxiety to improve his own department of industry, the facts constantly before him of ingenious men who have solved economic and mechanical problems to their own profit and elevation, are all stimulative and encouraging, and it may be said that there is not a working boy of average ability, in the New-England States at least, who has not an idea of some mechanical invention or improvement in manufactures, by which in good time he hopes to better his condition, or rise to fortune or social distinction." For other and older nations, which dread without sharing the progress of America, the fearful phenomenon is the rapid development of the mind of man there, as well as the increase of his numbers. The 100,000,000 human beings who will probably live in the continent of North America before the close of the present century, promise to be all intelligent men, full of activity and knowledge of the material world, anxious to improve, and powerful in the compound ratio of their intelligence and their numbers. Our census commissioners remark, "that one of the moral effects of the increase of the people is the increase of their mental activity." And what, then, may not the Americans, now skillful, become before the close of the century?"

The prospect is, however, encouraging for us, not appalling. We must initiate the Americans, and set our people free from all kinds of onerous restrictions. Although the general report ascribes the quick intelligence, the ingenious, industrious, energetic painstaking of the producing classes, to that early education which is alike afforded to all, and although Mr. Wallis very properly speaks in its praise at every page of his report—and we have not the slightest intention to disparage early and general education, particularly in "common things;" but, on the contrary, would extend it to every child in the kingdom—yet it is conclusively shown by one remark of Mr. Whitworth that education, however early and general, is not alone sufficient to give and secure the superiority of

intellectual development which is observed in America. "If," he says, "selecting a proof from among the European states, the condition of Prussia be considered, it will be found that the people of that country have not made that progress which, from the great attention paid to the education of all classes, might have been anticipated." It is early and general education were even the chief means of development of people with respect to the material world, which is what the Americans possess, and what we all require, how comes it that the best educated classes in France, and Germany, and England, are not the great improvers of the mechanic arts, and of society at large? Here and there a Worcester, a Stanhope, a Cavendish, or a Howard, start up from among the aristocracy as great inventors or great discoverers in science, but the bulk of our improvements have been made by hard-handed and very imperfectly educated men. Let us not substitute education for freedom, and make the latter contingent on the former, but for England to maintain her industrial rank in competition with American freedom must be had, whether education be had or not. We think the General Commissioners much to blame for ascribing all the advantages of America to education, and saying not one word for freedom. For the freedom of the United States is the great basis of her present material prosperity.

The Secret Russian Correspondence.

We devote all the space we can spare to-day to the secret correspondence between the Czar and the British government about the partition of Turkey, to which the attention of the world was directed by a recent semi-official article in the *St. Petersburg Gazette*. The one of that article left the impression, that the British government had listened favorably to the proposals about Turkey from the Czar, quite inconsistent with its present warlike attitude and with good faith.

This challenge has brought out the whole correspondence, filling some seven or eight solid columns of the *London Times*, and all of which we have found so curious and interesting, that we have resolved to lay it entire before our readers, instead of giving extracts from it, as our contemporaries have uniformly contented themselves with doing.

It is quite the most satisfactory glimpse into the *penetrabilia* of the Czar's cabinet, the world has ever been indulged with.

We have one Emperor taking Sir Henry Seymour by the button-hole, and telling him, confidentially, that "Turkey is sick, mortally sick," will die soon, and the body will smell, unless some arrangements are made at once for the disposition of it. That England and Russia can take care of it, if they will put their heads together. Sir Henry intimates a doubt whether Turkey is so sick as the Emperor thinks, but writes home about it. Lord John Russell does not think Turkey so very sick, and is afraid to make any arrangement about the body, for fear it will be found out, and not only aggravate the invalid's distemper, but make trouble with the other powers.

Nicholas sticks to it, however, that Turkey cannot live, that her dissolution would take them by surprise and make trouble, unless England and Russia should come to an understanding. He did not want anything in writing. The word of a gentleman is enough. Sir Henry was not accused of this imperial perinacity. He fought shy, and wrote home for instructions, which would excuse him from the necessity of debating the subject any longer with the Czar, their conference having become more embarrassing than complimentary.

A letter was finally sent him, which left the question, as far as England was concerned, where it stood at the beginning of the correspondence, but with which the Czar affected to be satisfied. After a careful perusal of the correspondence, we are satisfied that the imputations of the *St. Petersburg Journal* were unfounded, and that no complicity between the Czar and the English Cabinet with regard to Turkey is established. It does, however, establish a foregone conclusion on the part of the Czar, taken in connection with subsequent events, to hasten that dissolution of the Turkish Empire for which he was so anxious to be prepared.

Only two days before the first of these conversations with the Emperor, Sir Hamilton Seymour reported to his government, that he had reason to believe that one hundred and forty-four thousand men were ordered to march to the frontier of the Danubian principalities, and during the whole course of these negotiations the mission of Prince Menchikoff was in preparation, or in progress. On the 20th of February, when the Czar unbosomed himself most fully to Sir Henry, and insisted that "the sick man was dying," Prince Menchikoff

was actually on his way to Constantinople to initiate the mischief which has since matured.

It was undoubtedly the policy of the Czar, in pursuing England so pertinaciously for some sort of an agreement about what Mr. Mantalini would have termed "the damned body," to place England in a position which would prevent her becoming an ally of France in opposing whatever might occur in Turkey. With England neutral, the Czar expected to undermine and ruin Turkey without an open war. His failure to effect this understanding, compelled him to pursue the course he has finally chosen.

We shall give the remainder of this correspondence to-morrow.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Clergy and Mr. Douglas.

The *New York Recorder*, one of the ablest religious papers in the Union, has a word in behalf of the clergy assailed by Mr. Douglas.

"It is often said of clergymen, as a class, that they are unacquainted with the ways of the world, and are sadly apt to blunder when they travel out of their strictly professional sphere. Undoubtedly there is a foundation for this criticism, as there is for the same criticism with reference to any other class of men; but the amusement of the thing is, that the wise people, who are most fond of decanting upon the worldly greenness of the clergy, are often guilty as limited in their own knowledge of matters not belonging to their own line. We venture to intimate to the Senator from Illinois, that he knows less of the clergy of the country than they know of him, and that the clergy understand a good deal more of secular and political affairs than he does of those of religion and theology. Indeed, we venture to say, further, that if Mr. Douglas had made more frequent choice of the clergy as his companions, he would have been a man of a good deal more general intelligence, than he can with any reason pretend to, and might have derived other advantages from the companionship, which it is not necessary for us to suggest. As a matter of fact, Mr. Douglas shows himself utterly and incurably ignorant of the character of the New England clergy. As a class, their superiors as to general intelligence are not to be found in the United States, or in the world. They are men of learning. The colleges of New England were founded by them, and almost universally they have been the teachers of the colleges. Of 23,832 graduates of New England colleges, according to tables at this moment before us, 6,502, or more than one fourth, have entered the ministry, and there is not a school district from Rye to Madawaska which has not felt their influence in raising the tone of general intelligence and culture. It has been, moreover, an incident of New England history, that the doctrines which have prevailed in regard to the ministry—that they are not a caste, but the companions and equals of their lay brethren, and distinguished only as called to peculiar duties—have always brought them into the closest relations with the public in all matters of social interest. They have mingled with their fellow-citizens freely in the consideration of public questions, and not a year passes in which they do not hold office, more or less, as magistrates and legislators, and they are often members of Congress, Judges, and Governors.

"It is of such men, that the number of more than three thousand, that Mr. Douglas makes the sweeping statements which we have quoted—that not one of them knows the history of the Missouri Compromise—that not one of them even knows the history of the Compromises of 1850—and that not one of them has taught the obligation of the Fugitive Slave Law of that year, or of national engagements in general. Why, there are names on that protest, by scores, of men who were high in station, men of learning, general intelligence, and influence, before the Senator from Missouri was born—who were participants in the negotiations of 1850, and know its details as they know their alphabets. There are scores, too, who were the staunch friends of the Compromises of 1850, some who preached in favor of them, and who proclaimed in Boston itself the obligations of the offensive law in question, and congratulated the country that it was now to have 'a Sabbath on the subject of Slavery'—the very Sabbath which the Senator from Illinois has broken, outraged as he affects to feel at being charged with the profanation. It was certainly a wanton venture when the comparatively youthful Senator impugned the intelligence of such men as Francis Wayland, Lyman Beecher, Nathaniel Taylor, Alexander H. Vinton, and a host of others of similar standing among the distinguished personages of our time. Are they less citizens because they are clergymen; and because they solemnly believe the judgments of God are provoked by a

violation of plighted faith and an act of political immorality, are they to be denounced as fanatics and dunces by the Senator from Illinois?"

Freedom—Slavery.

Politicians of easy virtue have long been telling us that American Slavery was fast dying out, yielding, like April snow-drifts under the sun, to the genial influences of Democracy and Christianity. What a melancholy commentary it is upon this prediction that we are brought at last to dispute the entrance of Slavery into the free territories of the North; that we who have talked so bravely about confining it to present limits, are ourselves on the point of being "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd" within two narrow strips of the continent on the borders of the great lakes and Pacific Ocean! How came freedom thus brought to its last gasp? Who have been guilty of debauching the national virtue, so far as to permit this Nebraska project to be even debatable? What vile arts have been used to give plausibility to the sophistries, under which the palpable iniquity of this great fraud has thinly veiled? The process has indeed not been a rapid one. The decay of virtue in an individual is but gradual; the decadence of nations is a still slower operation. The gains of slave-breeding and slave-selling have built up a complicated commercial interest that has beset the lobbies of legislatures and the halls of courts with its hundred arms loaded with bribes, to pervert judgment and withhold justice. Popular preachers have perverted the records of old inspiration to defend villainies abhorrent to the natural religion of their consciences. Unprincipled politicians to whose apprehension the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence are self-evident lies; men who have no real faith in democracy, guilty of *invidiousness* toward the Republic from the stump, the newspaper press and the floors of Congress, and whatever places of influence they could intrigue themselves into, have denounced as unreasonable and dangerous all the liberal and democratic opinions of the age. Timid men have given ground to all this pressure. Many looked up to as leaders to head the resistance against the general demoralisation, have proved, not intellectually, but morally incapable of making the effort.

Besides, when was ever a wicked policy proposed that had not some plausible phrase, some clap-trap by-word to gloss it over? No doubt he spake well who said that he could easier govern a people by making their songs than their laws; but he who contrives the cant phrases that form the staple of Congressional and caucus speeches can outstrip in influence the maker of songs and laws together. When a measure of legislation, by its gross violation of all cherished popular ideas of right, arrests opposition, some dreary political pedant is set to work to reproduce the same project in a mystification of words, plausible enough to make the devil himself believe that he has blundered into an act of unpremeditated benevolence.—"Re-annexation of Texas" was the phrase under which the larceny of that province was achieved. To Slavery was given the freedom of the territories acquired from Mexico, and a free hunt in all the northern States for fugitives, under the cant of "non-intervention." The popular discussion of these measures was "a dangerous agitation" of the Slavery question. The abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, too, has happily achieved for itself a phrase more than usually captivating and euphonious. It is, (could any one have guessed it before-hand?) "the sovereignty of the people"—save the mark! The Emperor Nicholas is very happy in this style of speech; so is Napoleon; so was his uncle. Could any one read the series of manifestoes that have prepared and accompanied this Turkish war, without believing that piety, patriotism, philanthropy and meekness, and most other human virtues had become so much monopolized by one man, as to leave all the rest hardly enough to save themselves withal? In our country, Gen. Cass seems to have been the author of the greater part of the phrases before mentioned. His mind has long dwelt in a limbo of intellectual fog, wherein words and things interchange identities. Let those who fancy such investigations dissect these shams and expose their deception. Honest minds will content themselves with Mr. Benbow's answer: "It is a lie, Sir." If a man has a right to pervert the functions of his own intellect, he has no right to insult our insinuating perceptions of truth.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Putting Him through the Mill.

The *New York Herald*, a potential agent in the election of Gen. Pierce, charges that he was the invisible agency which impelled Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to undertake the delicate and dangerous task of questioning the honesty of Mr. Cutting, in the House

of Representatives, in the parliamentary course which he had thought fit to pursue upon the Nebraska bill. It claims that without a powerful influence behind the scenes BRECKENRIDGE would never have undertaken the presumptuous task of lecturing such a man as CUTTING.

The chivalrous Kentuckian was in the meshes of the administration—he was doing its work; and had he succeeded in lashing the refractory New Yorker into submission and obedience, it would all have been well enough. His failure was a Cabinet failure, a Presidential failure, under the whip and spur of the President's agent, authorized, or believing himself to be authorized, to do the work, whence the importance of the question, the folly of Mr. Breckenridge, and the bitter chagrin of the whole White House party and their organ.

We hold Gen. Pierce, then, to the responsibility of this explosion between Cutting and Breckenridge—a rupture which might have ended in the violent and bloody death of one or both of the parties, but for the active interposition, remonstrances and advices of men of all parties and both houses. Such are the desperate straits to which this impotent and tyrannical administration is driven. Elected to power upon the platform of the compromise of 1850, the Cabinet authoritatively and unblushingly repudiates the compromise policy. Pledged at Baltimore, to resist any and every attempt to revive the agitation of the slavery question, but pushed to the last resort by the disclosure of his free soil principles and antecedents, we see Gen. Pierce, in his desperation to reclaim the confidence of the South, casting into Congress the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an administration measure, and thus lighting up such a flame of free soil and abolition excitement as the country has never before experienced. With upwards of seventy democratic majority in the House upon this issue of Nebraska, we find the administration powerless to persuade, resorting to the rash expedient of coercion, and driving two political and personal friends to the wretched resolve of a mutual assassination.—*Clev. Leader.*

Consistency.

[From the "Lure of Wealth," read at the Coudersport Academy.]

What is it? We often hear it called a jewel; and yet there are a few who seem to think it a very valuable one—very few who even think it worth the wearing. The modest young lady, who always trembled, and even shed tears, every other Wednesday afternoon, because she was "so bashful and so easily embarrassed she could not bear to stand up and read her own composition when so many folks were looking at her," did not know that she was tramping this precious pearl under her feet when she consented to stand in the center of a parlor and let every man in a large company kiss her as a "judgment" for not playing her part well in a game of "Simon says 'Thumbs up!'"

The young man who was so much embarrassed whenever he attempted to speak before a small debating society that he trembled, stammered, and said things he did not mean, and was so diffident that he could not possibly read a composition in school, and yet unblushingly joined in playing "Snap and catch'em," probably never realized how great a value the jewel Consistency suffered at his hands.

A number of girls, very young, lively, and thoughtless, once chanced to assemble to spend an afternoon together. It was reported soon after, that these girls had a mimic prayer-meeting, each of them personating some one who usually took part in the exercises at real prayer meetings. Of course this story, though proved to be a great exaggeration, made quite a stir. Ministers preached about it—gossips discussed it—school girls made it the subject of their compositions. Pious parents kept a stricter watch over their little daughters; and many a heartfelt prayer was offered for the conversion of the irreverent children who had dared make a mockery of prayer. Everybody was shocked, which would have been all right and proper had there been truth enough in the tale to warrant such excitement.

But previous to that event, as well as this, mock marriages have frequently occurred between men and women quite old enough to know better; and when have they raised any excitement? When even elicited rebuke? Professors of religion smile complacently on this kind of mockery, and some even join in it.

Is this consistency? Is a covenant less sacred than a petition? Is it less impious, less shocking, to make a mock of marriage than of prayer? If not, why should Christians encourage one, and be horrified at the other?

O consistency! consistency! next to Humility the brightest jewel in the Christian's crown, may all men seek thee, and mayest thou be found of all.