

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JNO. S. MANN, EDWIN HASKELL, Editors. FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE. COUDERSVILLE, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1854.

We are happy to notice a very great improvement in the appearance of the farms wherever we have been lately through the county. We also notice a laudable effort to improve the stock. This last we look upon as of primary importance to every farmer.

We have received the first number of the 'M'Kean Citizen, a neat-looking, light-tinted, independent paper, published at Smithport by our old friend F. A. ALLEN, late Principal of the Smithport Academy, and now Superintendent of Common Schools for M'Kean county. We are right glad to receive this new paper, and trust it will be sustained by a discriminating public.

Those who have searched into human nature observe that nothing so much shows the nobleness of the soul, as that its felicity consists in action.

We have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. WEBB, the young man who was accidentally shot some time ago, is in a fair way to recover.

Miss SILLIE HOLLEY lectured on the subject of Slavery at the Court House, in this village, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last, to the satisfaction of the great majority of those who heard her, and we trust, to the advancement of human liberty. Miss Holley is a speaker of fluency and power, wins the kind attention of the audience by the modesty with which she states her own opinions; but she convinces the judgment by the readiness with which she supports her positions by an array of facts that are irresistible. She very wisely, as we think, directed her batteries, while before the public, against the common enemy, American Slavery, and hence her usefulness. When the American Anti-Slavery Society, whose agent she is, and with which we have little sympathy, shall, by its lecturers and its press, live up to the spirit of Miss Holley's lectures, then will the Anti-Slavery forces of the United States harmonize and be irresistible. We see many things which leads us to hope that this conspicuous day is close at hand.

The Legislature of Connecticut has just passed a very stringent prohibitory liquor law. Thus the good work goes bravely on.

RISEING STORM.

Every election held since the Administration undertook to force through the Douglas fraud, in defiance of the wishes of the people, has resulted in a glorious triumph of the masses over the slavery party. Old democrats, who love principle above party, are deserting the administration by thousands.

The following letter to the Paulding Democrat, of Ohio, is an indication of the spirit which the late outrages have aroused.

LET US UNITE FOR FREEDOM.

The Northern pulse has a healthy beat to it. Party shackles are falling to the dust. Men of all parties are daily meeting together and saying why not unite at the ballot box for the overthrow of the Slave Power? We have published the sentiments of many papers on this subject. Below we give an extract from the Susquehanna Register, (Whig,) which breathes the true spirit, and shows that the people will not much longer waste their strength on barren issues, but will unite for the overthrow of the great slave party which has been "crushing out" the life-blood of freedom.

Here is what the Register says: But words are nothing without acts. The great body of the people of the Free States are now united in feeling; shall they not also be united in action? The power is yet with the North, if they choose to use it. The South stole a march upon us by lulling us into the negligence of false security, and then buying up a sufficient number of corrupt Northern politicians to enable her to carry out the conspiracy against Freedom. We must guard against such a contingency in future. Let no man go from among us, as a Representative in the National Legislature, without being fully pledged against all the interests and schemes of slavery propaganda. And not only that, but we must carry the war into the Slavery camp. The acts that the spirit of genuine liberty and true democracy call for, we should now feel no hesitancy about performing. The repeal of the fugitive Slave law, the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso for all territories owned or to be acquired by the United States, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia,

are some of the measures upon which the great Freedom party should insist. We should prevent any further additions to the extent of our territory, either by purchase or conquest, at least till we can learn to govern what we now possess, on principles of equal liberty and impartial justice to all men. Action, united action and incessant vigilance for freedom, equal to that hitherto displayed for slavery, will enable us to accomplish all we desire. Let the South threaten us with disunion, or civil war. They threaten because they believe us cowards, but when they shall see us united and determined, their ed to the weak—the just cause to the unjust, quite long enough.

Pennsylvanians are peculiarly called upon to stand forth at this time and make it manifest in whose cause they fight. It should be known whether the Free Pennsylvanians who sent slavery into Nebraska, represented or misrepresented the people—whether the people will follow the example of their State Legislature, and wickedly keep silent when the voice of humanity and justice calls upon them to speak. Pennsylvania might have defeated the Nebraska bill, but Pennsylvania contributed more than any other Free State to its passage. What shall Pennsylvanians do to wipe away the foul disgrace?

HOW IT WAS DONE.

A statute against the extension of Slavery, passed as an inducement to Northern men to cease their opposition to the admission of Missouri as a slave State, has been repealed. A great crime has been committed. The peace of the country has been jeopardized. The Free States have been insulted and degraded. To our shame be it said; the member of Congress from this district assisted in the accomplishment of the terrible calamity. We have already stated in what manner the Hon. JAMES GAMBLE gave his vote for the Nebraska iniquity; but as it is a matter of great importance to the people, we publish a statement of the case, made by the Hon. JAMES MEACHAM, member of Congress from Vermont, to a Convention lately held in that State. This statement is so clear that every child can understand it. Says Mr. Meacham: The Compromise is repealed! Do you ask how it was done? I will tell you.

PROGRAMME.

Procession formed at Hall at 12 M. March to grove, music Sciffold's Band. Music by the Choir. Services by the Chaplain. Music by the Band. Reading of the "Declaration." Music by the Choir. Oration, Orlando Lund of Ithaca. Music by the Band. Benediction. Toasts. By order of the Committee of Arrangement. SETH LEWIS, Chairman. Ulysses, June, 10, 1854.

6th. "Single districts" in our State. 7th. Annual sessions of the Legislature. 7th. Reform, thorough and earnest, in every administrative part of our State, County, Township and city Government.

The right spirit is alive in the North-west—it is to be seen in this, its declaration of principles. We go in for the new party. We endorse its plan, a FREE convention, looking to FREEDOM as its end—the overthrow of corruption, the limitation of Executive Power and of Slavery, and the giving of no aid except to him for whom God intended it, and whose trustee Congress is.—THE FREE LABORER.

THE FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

On Thursday, the 6th instant, the voters of the consolidated city of Philadelphia held the first election. The result is a rebuke of the conspirators at Washington which they will not soon forget. The National Era truly says:

The Administration Party was completely prostrated, the good people of Philadelphia availing themselves of the occasion to administer to the President Pierce and senator Douglas that they have committed a fatal blunder in the passage of the Nebraska bill. Robert T. Conrad, candidate of the Whigs and Know Nothings, was elected Mayor by a majority of 9,000 over Richard Vaux, Pierce candidate, Isaac T. Hazlehurst, Whig City Solicitor, by a majority of 11,000; John N. Henderson, Whig City Comptroller, majority 8,000; Adam Meacham, Whig City Commissioner, majority of 3,000. Of the 24 wards, 20 gave majorities for Conrad, and elect to the City Council 43 Whigs, 11 Pierce men, and 3 Reformers. Twenty-two wards return to the select council 17 Whigs, 4 Pierce men, and 1 Reformer.

The true issue which Philadelphia has decided is seen from the letter of one of the candidates, which, with the following comments, were cut from the Era:

The letter of Mr. Hazlehurst was peculiarly explicit and hearty: "I am decidedly opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. "I am opposed to the extension of slavery to any territory of the United States, directly or indirectly. "I am in favor of the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers."

And he was elected by a majority of 11,000, although he ran against a Native American competitor. These facts tell their own story. Philadelphia has put the stamp of her reprobation upon the Nebraska outrage, and the Administration and Congressmen who committed it. And what that city has done, Pennsylvania will do next October, if all her citizens who cherish the anti-slavery sentiment will agree to work together for the overthrow of the Administration party. Divided now, there is yet time for union and concentration of their forces. There is yet time for a friendly interchange of views among the leading men of all the parties opposed to the Nebraska iniquity, and the series of measures of which it is the forerunner. Let them recollect that it was their state which turned the scale in favor of the slavery propaganda. It was the solid phalanx of pro-slavery voters from that state which carried the Nebraska bill, and it is the same phalanx which is now to be broken up. A more than ordinary responsibility then rests upon her citizens, in this crisis, and they will be inexcusable if they neglect any honest effort to rebuke the men who have misrepresented her, and make her voice henceforth potential for freedom.

The fourth of July will be celebrated at Ulysses (Lewisville) by the Orders of Good Templars and Sons of Temperance.

administration supreme! And besides, the party was in a bad fix;—a majority of the leaders had determined that the bill must go through. And is not the party of more importance than anything else?

Such is hunker democracy. Bound to the service of slavery, the people have no choice but to abandon it or their principles. Says the Harrisburg Union:

"The reliable democratic press of the old Keystone present an unbroken front in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas bill as it finally passed."

Because the Montrose Democrat refuses to indorse the iniquity, but gives some very good reasons why the Slave Power should not become supreme, the Union comes down on the editor in the following characteristic manner:

"Won't some of the friends of the abolition editor of the Montrose Democrat appoint a committee to take charge of him? At present he 'stands upon such slippery ground' that he has found it necessary to take hold of Jim Campbell's coat tail to preserve his equilibrium. Poor fellow! that last complimentary vote of the House has turned his 'milk of human kindness' into gall—and we find the polished and refined ex-speaker suddenly transformed into a retailer of the lowest fish-market slang. We trust his new vocation may agree with his health, as it evidently does with his taste and talents."

THE EVER GRASPING OLIGARCHY.

The slave holders are not yet satisfied with their Northern conquests. The Richmond Inquirer has the following comments on the Boston case:

But the triumph is not complete, and we rejoice over a victory which is only not so bad as the most disastrous defeat. In so far as the interests of the South are involved, the slave might as well have been allowed to escape. With whatever success the supremacy of order was vindicated by the surrender of Burns, as regards the efficiency of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, the issue was determined adversely to the interests of the South. If some Representative from the North were to suggest the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and were to propose instead, that the Government should compensate the owner for the loss of his property, would the South accept the offer? Certainly not; and why? Because, the proposition would substantially amount to this; that the South should be indemnified for the violation of its rights out of its own funds. Yet this Compromise would be far better for the South than submission to such an execution of the law as was achieved in the case of Burns. The expense of the recapture of Burns cannot fall short of fifty thousand dollars, and as the Government assumes the responsibility of this debt, the South pays for the recovery of its stolen property in the proportion that its contribution to the Federal Treasury exceeds that of the North. Better would it have been for the interests of the South if the Government had abstained from all endeavor to execute the law, had suffered Burns to go his way in peace, and had repaid Mr. Suttle the full value of his slave.

Such instances of the violent repression of the popular passions by military force as we have just seen in Boston, are terrible necessities in a republican Government. Despotism executes its purposes with the bayonet, but in free Governments the supremacy of the law is dependent on the voluntary submission of public opinion. The institutions of liberty cannot coexist with military violence, and when a free Government is driven to invoke the aid of the soldiery to carry out its laws, the day of its overthrow is not remote. Its decay has already begun, the contagion of insubordination will rapidly spread, and the exercise of military power in the repression of popular outbreaks will be no longer a remedy in great emergencies, but an expedient of every-day and familiar resort. In such contingency, whatever may be the forms of Government, a military despotism dominates, and the people are no longer free. We rejoice at the recapture of Burns; but a few more such victories and the South is undone.

It becomes the imperative duty of the people of the South, in view of the extraordinary and portentous circumstances of the crisis, to concert measures for their safety and for the protection of those guarantees of liberty, which Northern violence exposes to such imminent hazard. We know that the public mind of the South is anxiously engaged in working out the problem of Southern duty and destiny, and that some of the most conservative and moderate men amongst us see no way of escape and no career of glory in the Confederacy. But it is for the North to say if the Union shall last.

We commend the above to the attention of those who think the South will ever be satisfied, until they have

counted the roll of their slaves on Bunker Hill, and made every Northern man as pliant as their plantation negroes.

There are one or two admissions in the above article that ought to startle the whole North.

"The expense of the recapture of Burns cannot fall short of fifty thousand dollars," is the admission of a slaveholder; and that the National Government pays this expense is a part of the Fugitive Slave act. Those slaves of party, who affected to disbelieve our statement of the expense of the recapture of a former fugitive from Boston, will please put the above in their memorandum books. Fifty thousand dollars paid mostly by the people of the North to return an innocent man to a state of hopeless and degrading bondage, "one hour of which, is worse than ages of that" our fathers took up arms to resist. How long will the people of the North pay these enormous sums for the benefit of a hateful and heartless oligarchy, that seeks every opportunity to insult them, and never keeps faith in any of its compacts?

But the most important admission in the above is, that "Despotism executes its purposes with the bayonet, but in free Governments the supremacy of the law is dependent on the voluntary submission of public opinion." This being true, such scenes as were lately enacted at Boston cannot be repeated, without imminent risk of a revolution; because the people of New England will submit to no despotism, and the Fugitive Slave law cannot be executed without the aid of bayonets.

This admission is a further proof of the "anarchy of despots;" and shows, that slaveholders are obliged to resort to the same means to execute their hateful laws, that Louis Napoleon and Czar Nicholas make use of.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Temperance Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 7th inst., furnishes further proof of the subjection of the old line democracy to the rum influence. William Bigler had been asked to communicate to said Convention his views on the propriety of passing the Maine law. He sent a characteristic letter, cautious, evasive, non-committal.

The other candidates for Governor wrote straight forward, manly letters in favor of the law. The following from the Free Democratic candidate, we commend to the attention of all. It is such men that deserve the support of freemen.

LETTER FROM MR. POTTS.

WARWICK FURNACE, May 31, 1854. MR. WILLIAM WHITEHEAD—Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 27th inst., yesterday, and truly thank you, for the kind terms in which you allude to my nomination for the office of Governor by the Free Democratic Convention of Pittsburg, as well as for the further friendly interest in my behalf manifested by your proffer of aid with my consent in submitting my name for nomination to the same office, to the Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 7th of June. You are right with regard to my views, of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. I am unequivocally in favor of it. I do not hesitate to say, that I regard it as the great measure indispensable to the full success of the temperance movement, and that I shall on all proper occasions exercise whatever influence I may possess in favor of the passage of such a law.

The Pittsburg Convention, as you have seen, adopted several resolutions, besides that on the subject of the traffic in intoxicating drink, and in order that my position may be rightly understood, I deem it necessary and proper for me to say that those resolutions each and all have my cordial consent.

Having shown the ground I occupy, I most cheerfully leave with my friends the question of the propriety of submitting my name for nomination for the office of Governor to the Harrisburg Convention.

With great respect, I remain very truly yours, DAVID POTTS JR.

JOHN VAN BUREN is reported to have said, when he heard of the passage of the Nebraska bill, that it was the best bill ever passed by Congress, for it will kill off every man from the free States who voted for it, which he says will be "a consummation devoutly to be wished;" and that it will rout out the whole tribe of Northern serviles, and set the North free. There is no man who stands in more need of this emancipator than Prince John. The South has had his nose on the grindstone until they ground it nearly off. John at last has grown tired of them.

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Correspondence.

LETTER FROM A SQUAW. No. 3.

Messrs. Editors: Much has been said about Woman's Rights, and Conventions are being held to discuss what her rights consist in. Now, I do not wish woman to occupy the chair of state; but I do wish all rum-sellers were tried by a committee of ladies—i. e., if white women are like those of my nation.

Last week Gohdee and myself started with our supply of baskets for the adjoining county, and being overtaken by a thunder shower, we took refuge in one of those rum-holes—jept Hotels. After divesting myself of my load of baskets, I sat down in the hall, waiting for the rain to cease. The bar-room door stood half open, and quite a number of gentlemen were collected, and were endeavoring to decide how and where the Fourth should be spent. They wished to have an independent time of it; they wanted wine and brandy. Charon said it would not do to have liquor drunk on the premises. A long counsel ensued. Then Charon said—"I want all to come. Tell every one that no liquor will be furnished on my premises; then whisper to you know who—and tell them you are going to have a ball play on Judge —'s pasture, and you can have all the liquor you want; but don't say a word so that Judge — will hear of it; for you know some of you were so drunk last summer when you had a ball play there, that he may object to it."

They all pronounced it a capital suggestion, for all youngsters like to play, and some new ones may be added to the list of —.

I looked, and Charon's cow (perhaps the one he took for that rum bill) came upon an appendage from her neck—a quart of brandy for any one who would go out in the rain and get it. O, thought I, even the beasts of Charon are marked. His little boy said—"Pa, Mr. — said he would poke our cow, while you kept sowing whirlwind, every time she jumped a nine-rail fence. He said it was in the Bible, 'If you sow the wind, you shall reap the whirlwind.' But he said you sowed the whirlwind;" and pushing back his sunny curls, he said—"Pa, what is sowing the whirlwind? Do tell me, pa."

The rain ceased, and we left; but this child's words rang in my ears: "What is sowing the whirlwind? Do tell, pa." If an earthly being can sow the whirlwind, it is the rum-seller. Search the records of crime, and you will find it originated in drinking strong drink. New counties are groaning under taxes for erecting Court Houses and Jails. Let them put down rum-selling and rum drinking, and they will not need so many jails. Sheriffs and Constables will have time to farm, and raise grain to sell to their taxes.

Please pardon me, Messrs. Editors, for again intruding upon your notice; for when I see so much misery brought on by Charon, I want to put down liquor selling. I almost forgot I am a poor squaw pedlar. The youth of our land, if warned of their danger by the voice of affection, will reply, I can paddle my own canoe. QUEENSBURY OUTSPEAKER. Warren, Pa., June 17, 1854.

TEMPERANCE IN TIoga COUNTY.

DAUGERTT'S MILLS, Tioga Co., Pa., June 17, 1854.

BRO. MANN:—The Temperance Reform is still on the advance in this region. Shortly after our return from your place in April, I attended the Rutland Division No. 474, where a brother arose to say something for the Good of the Order, and, among other things, remarked that while at Wellsborough during court week, he did not see an individual intoxicated. He was informed, however, that one came, in that dreadful state, where he was boarding, after the family and their guests had retired for the night, and wished entertainment. The circumstance being made known in the morning, the inquiry became general as to where the poor fellow could have obtained his liquor. Now, is not that inquiry significant? A few years since, and men might be seen drunk by the score, without any one being suspected, or thinking to inquire, Where did they get it? Thank God, the scale is changing—yes, has already changed. Where do they get it? is becoming rather a difficult question to answer; and it needs no prophet's Ren to tell that it will not be long ere the poor drunkard will be heard inquiring, (I hope in vain,) Where can I get it? The elements are in active existence which are sufficiently potent to bring about such a state of things. The consecration of the talent of the young and old of both sexes on the altars of Temperance, is ominous of good, and constitutes a pledge of Triumph.

The Order of the Knights of Temperance, requiring every brother to pledge himself not to vote "for any person for office, the duties of which are in any way connected with the enactment or enforcement of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, unless such person is known to be in favor of the entire suppression of such traffic," &c., I am pleased to regard as leading on the votaries of Temperance to victory. Combined effort has become the order of the day. The devil, Avarice, and money; in the hands of those who live to curse themselves and others, constitute a combination to perpetuate vice and immorality, poverty and want, or plague and widowhood, disease and death; and of the truth of this, none can entertain a rational doubt. Combinations must be met by combinations; and those of a temperance character, with the force of truth, the cooperation of the real church of the living God, and the benedictions of heaven, shall drive King Alcohol backward, until stumbling over empty bottles, jugs, and barrels, he shall fall into annihilation. The fact is, he has turned lobster already; he goes backward, and no mistake. Ye hangers-on to the Temperance cause, don't you see it! Stir about, and get a Temperance seal in you; and let it think, and burn, and blaze on the blight and the midew surrounding you, till you come to hate the cause of it.

Yours in L. P., and F., R. L. STILWELL.