

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 have received the first number of the 'M'Kean Citizen, a neat-looking, high-toned, Independent paper, published at Smithport by our old friend F. A. ALLEN.

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 HOLLE lectured on the subject of Slavery at the Court House, in this village, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last.

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

RISING 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.

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

J. D. MUNGER writes to the editor March 25, 1854, as follows: I have voted the Democratic ticket for twenty years, at least, and under the present circumstances I wish to express my indignation against the infamous Nebraska Bill.

We should like to see any one show wherein the above letter is inconsistent with true Democracy, or how an honest Democrat can act otherwise than indicated by above letter.

Speaking of the state of public sentiment in North-western Ohio, the Cleveland Leader holds the following cheering language.

This is the purpose of the Democrats of North-western Ohio, and the plan by which they propose to effect it, to hold a Free Convention of the County and State, upon the true Democratic basis.

1st. The restoration of the election of all officers (from the President down) to the people, in opposition to all rotten cabals.

2d. A limitation of executive power.

3d. The elevation of Congress into a free and independent law-making power.

4th. No giving of land to any body or bodies, except to him for whom God intended it, and whose trustee Congress is—the free laborer.

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

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 Administration Party was completely prostrated, the good people of Philadelphia availing themselves of the occasion to administer to the Federal Executive.

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.'

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.

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

PROGRAMME. Procession formed at Hall at 12 M. March to grove, music Scofield's Band.

LET US UNITE FOR FREEDOM. The Northern pulse has a healthy beat to it. Party shackles are falling to the dust.

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 right spirit is alive in the North-west—it is to be seen in this, its declaration of principle. We go in for the new party.

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:

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.

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.

'Won't some of the friends of the abolition editor of the Montrose Democrat appoint a committee to take charge of him?'

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.

1. Without the request, and against the wish of every man who petitioned Congress on the subject.

2. By crowding out of place all the most important business of the session, and crowding in a measure to which an overwhelming majority of the people were opposed.

3. By bringing—I do not say bringing—to its support, through Executive influence and patronage, men who acted against their own declared judgments, and the known will of their constituents.

4. By trampling under foot the rules of the House of Representatives, made in accordance with the Constitution, and thus violently depriving the minority of their legal rights and just privileges.

5. By refusing to allow the people to express their decision on the question, lest—as Senator PERRY, of Indiana, declared—the people should refuse it now, or for years to come, and perhaps forever.

'By crowding out of place all the most important business of the session, in order to pass the Nebraska iniquity, is a paragraph we ask the reader to look at again.'

'legal place in the order of business, "it could not have passed." Now, can any reason be given why the most important business of the session should be crowded out, and this Nebraska swindle be taken out of its legal place in order to pass it, before the people could have a chance to pass their verdict on it at the ballot box?'

If the Honorable JAMES GAMBLE, and the seventeen others who voted against the bill, but for taking it up out of its "legal place," had said to the Douglas tools, Your bantling shall keep its place on the calendar, and be disposed of as other bills are, in their legal place, the slavities would never have succeeded in throwing open the vast Western Territory to the curse of Slavery.

But we ought not to be satisfied with Mr. Gamble's vote. The President had determined to force the bill through. Why should the wishes of the people be repudiated? Is not the

administration supreme? And besides, the party was in a bad fix;—a majority of the leaders had determined that the bill must go through.

'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.

'Won't some of the friends of the abolition editor of the Montrose Democrat appoint a committee to take charge of him?'

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.

1. Without the request, and against the wish of every man who petitioned Congress on the subject.

2. By crowding out of place all the most important business of the session, and crowding in a measure to which an overwhelming majority of the people were opposed.

3. By bringing—I do not say bringing—to its support, through Executive influence and patronage, men who acted against their own declared judgments, and the known will of their constituents.

4. By trampling under foot the rules of the House of Representatives, made in accordance with the Constitution, and thus violently depriving the minority of their legal rights and just privileges.

5. By refusing to allow the people to express their decision on the question, lest—as Senator PERRY, of Indiana, declared—the people should refuse it now, or for years to come, and perhaps forever.

'By crowding out of place all the most important business of the session, in order to pass the Nebraska iniquity, is a paragraph we ask the reader to look at again.'

'legal place in the order of business, "it could not have passed." Now, can any reason be given why the most important business of the session should be crowded out, and this Nebraska swindle be taken out of its legal place in order to pass it, before the people could have a chance to pass their verdict on it at the ballot box?'

If the Honorable JAMES GAMBLE, and the seventeen others who voted against the bill, but for taking it up out of its "legal place," had said to the Douglas tools, Your bantling shall keep its place on the calendar, and be disposed of as other bills are, in their legal place, the slavities would never have succeeded in throwing open the vast Western Territory to the curse of Slavery.

But we ought not to be satisfied with Mr. Gamble's vote. The President had determined to force the bill through. Why should the wishes of the people be repudiated? Is not the

administration supreme? And besides, the party was in a bad fix;—a majority of the leaders had determined that the bill must go through.

But we ought not to be satisfied with Mr. Gamble's vote. The President had determined to force the bill through. Why should the wishes of the people be repudiated? Is not the

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

'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.

'Won't some of the friends of the abolition editor of the Montrose Democrat appoint a committee to take charge of him?'

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.

1. Without the request, and against the wish of every man who petitioned Congress on the subject.

2. By crowding out of place all the most important business of the session, and crowding in a measure to which an overwhelming majority of the people were opposed.

3. By bringing—I do not say bringing—to its support, through Executive influence and patronage, men who acted against their own declared judgments, and the known will of their constituents.

4. By trampling under foot the rules of the House of Representatives, made in accordance with the Constitution, and thus violently depriving the minority of their legal rights and just privileges.

5. By refusing to allow the people to express their decision on the question, lest—as Senator PERRY, of Indiana, declared—the people should refuse it now, or for years to come, and perhaps forever.

'By crowding out of place all the most important business of the session, in order to pass the Nebraska iniquity, is a paragraph we ask the reader to look at again.'

'legal place in the order of business, "it could not have passed." Now, can any reason be given why the most important business of the session should be crowded out, and this Nebraska swindle be taken out of its legal place in order to pass it, before the people could have a chance to pass their verdict on it at the ballot box?'

If the Honorable JAMES GAMBLE, and the seventeen others who voted against the bill, but for taking it up out of its "legal place," had said to the Douglas tools, Your bantling shall keep its place on the calendar, and be disposed of as other bills are, in their legal place, the slavities would never have succeeded in throwing open the vast Western Territory to the curse of Slavery.

But we ought not to be satisfied with Mr. Gamble's vote. The President had determined to force the bill through. Why should the wishes of the people be repudiated? Is not the

administration supreme? And besides, the party was in a bad fix;—a majority of the leaders had determined that the bill must go through.

But we ought not to be satisfied with Mr. Gamble's vote. The President had determined to force the bill through. Why should the wishes of the people be repudiated? Is not the

administration supreme? And besides, the party was in a bad fix;—a majority of the leaders had determined that the bill must go through.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM A SQUAW. No 3.

Misses. 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 rascals 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 run-holes—clept Hotels. After divesting myself of my load of baskets, I sat down in the hall, waiting for the rain to cease.

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 rascal.

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 rascal.

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 rascal.

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 rascal.

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 rascal.

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 rascal.

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 rascal.

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 rascal.

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 rascal.

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 rascal.

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 rascal.

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 rascal.

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 rascal.

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 rascal.

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 rascal.