

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JNO'S. MANN, EDWIN HASKELL, Editors.

FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE. COUDERSPORT, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1854.

Circulate the Documents.

The importance of the present Campaign induces us to make the following offers, for the sake of placing the facts in the hands of all the people. We will furnish the People's Journal for twelve weeks, commencing July 28, for the following terms: One copy, \$ .25 Five copies, to one address, 1.00 Seven copies, " " 1.40 HASKELL & AVENY, Publishers.

We invite attention to the card of C. C. Martin, in another column.

Gerrit Smith has resigned his seat in Congress, to the great disappointment of all his friends.

Several distinguished persons arrived in town last week, who seemed to enjoy our quiet village very much. The Honorable David Wilmot, one of the strongest men in Pennsylvania, arrived in town on Friday evening in company with Judge Knox of the Supreme Court. Judge Wilmot, at the earnest solicitation of the opponents of the Douglas outrage, made a deep impression on the minds of nearly all who heard it. In addition to the above, our friend Orlando Land, Esq., of Ithaca, N. Y., one of the best men and one of the most effective Temperance speakers, arrived on Saturday evening, and we had a good time, sure.

The brief account of the proceedings of the National Division of S. of T., which are published in another column, will be found exceedingly interesting. We regret that the organization is so much under the control of old fogies. To admit females as visiting members only, is a half-way measure, and will do no good. Might just as well admit them into the churches as visiting members. And then to admit young people from 14 to 18 into the Division, but exclude them from voting is an insult which few will submit to. We shall expect the Order to lose in interest, until wise and more liberal councils prevail; and until this change takes place, the order of Good Templars will absorb the greatest portion of the Temperance forces wherever it is introduced.

The most important piece of over-actism ever attempted in this village, was the attempt of a few men on the Fourth of July to control the town, and say what should and what should not be done. These men were few in numbers, and with one or two exceptions, belonged to the Standing Committee of the Administration party of this county. One of the exceptions was a brazen slave from Warren county, who would like to pass for an editor, but has not been able to fool any one hereabouts as yet. Pretty subjects these to assume control of Coudersport, to say that one set may fire cannon, and throw fire-balls to the great danger of life and property, but another set shall not do what they think is appropriate, although no property is likely to be endangered. We only say to these over-actors, that this is not a slave plantation; you cannot frighten freemen with your silly threats of violence; and until the people of Coudersport ask you to act as their masters, you had better not undertake the business. For ourselves, we understand our rights, and will exercise them, whenever we think proper, without asking leave of hunker leaders, or scurrilous slanderers, who have not been in the place long enough to grow a cabbage head to keep company with the one on their shoulders.

New Hampshire stands firm. The House had eleven more ballots yesterday for U. S. Senator, but without a choice. At this stage of the proceedings a motion was made for an indefinite postponement, which was adopted by a vote of 139 to 147. A motion to reconsider the vote was negatived by a vote of 157 to 144. So the Senatorial question is settled for this session. The case now goes over to the People, who will be likely to do justice in the premises. We very gladly invoke their dictum.—N. H. Tribune, July 7th.

The people will discover after a while what reliance is to be placed on papers in the service of Slavery. These all asserted most lustily, that the Administration was not defeated in New Hampshire. The session of the Legislature shows that they were badly beaten, as they will be in every Northern State.

John S. Thrasher, in a letter to the N. Y. Herald, unblushingly avows that he is collecting funds for the purpose of the Cuban revolution.

RAISE MORE CORN AND CLOVER.

We have desired for some time to have a little free talk with our farmers, but felt some delicacy on the subject, till within a few days. The very serious damage to the hay crop from the unusual drought, must make any suggestions that have the appearance of sense and candor acceptable.

It seems to us, our farmers err greatly in relying almost entirely on the hay crop to winter their stock.—Admit that grass is a natural product of the country, that it scarcely ever fails, and yet is susceptible of easy proof that much more profit would be secured to the farmer by plowing up a portion of his meadow, and planting it with corn, which has become a sure and profitable crop in this county if well attended to.

Just look around you, at the dark and heavy blades of corn, which in spite of an unprecedented drouth, have grown luxuriantly, doing all it can to supply bread for your families, and fodder for your cattle, and say if it would not be wise to cultivate more freely the generous crop. Most of the old farmers are in a condition to substitute the Cultivator for the hoe, and with this indispensable implement of the good farmer, four times the quantity can be attended to after planting, than can be hoed.

We also notice that the clover fields are not so badly dried up as the common meadow; and hence we think the clover crop might be increased to the great advantage of the farmer.

If the severe drouth of the present year, shall set our friends to thinking how they can but avoid such losses in the future, we think the experience may prove a profitable lesson, but if they shall murmur and complain, and do nothing to guard against a like occurrence, of course they again suffer greatly from dry weather, for all countries are subject to that.

Try a revolution of crops. Plough up those dry meadows, where no grass grows, and we are very confident the dry weather will not seriously effect the products of your farms.

A Noble Grand Jury.—We understand, judicially, that a Grand Jury has refused bills against Rev. Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Dr. S. G. Howe and others, for sedition, or for aiding in the slave riot. The Jury could not be urged or coerced into it. A government officer has often, in other places, advocated the doctrine that Juries are judges of the law as well as the facts. And in the cases which have lately been brought to the notice of a Grand Jury, they have followed this doctrine, although the same advocate argued the reverse to them. It is said there was some curious swearing before the Jury referred to. It was of such a character, that it was not generally believed by the jurors, hence no bills.—Sunday News, June 25th.

Those Juries are the horror of slaveholders and their tools at the North, as they have always been to Despotism in every country.

The following from the Boston Commonwealth shows that it is no fault of the Pierce administration that freedom of speech in Boston is not "crushed out."

Speaking of Mr. Hallett's endeavors to get the speakers at the Faneuil Hall meeting indicted for misdemeanor of resisting the officers of the United States, Edmund Quincy says in a letter to the A. S. Standard: "No accounts have as yet reached us from the precinct of the Grand Jury Room. There are rumors that the eminent patriot just mentioned, who has signified himself by twice hindering the purchase of poor Burns' freedom, has been heard to say that he could do nothing with that d-d Grand Jury."

This, in connection with the raving of the Attorney General, that he will incarcerate C. M. Booth of the Milwaukee Free Democrat unless he becomes an exile, shows the despotic temper of the administration.

SUSTAINING THE LAWS.

The Baltimore Sun has a letter from Kansas, dated June 10th, from a correspondent who is spoken of by that paper as "an observing, intelligent, and judicious man, not ultra in his pro-slavery views." The letter gives the proceedings of a "claim association," organized on that day, within three miles of a fort of the United States, which declared that slavery already exists in Kansas, and that they would "afford no protection to abolitionists as settlers in Kansas." The correspondent adds: "According to these resolutions abolitionists or free-soilers would do well not to stop in Kansas Territory, but keep on up the Missouri river until they reach Nebraska Territory, where they can peacefully make claims and establish their abolition and free-soil rights; for if they do, they will be respectfully notified that but one day's grace will be allowed for them to take up their bed and baggage and walk."

Of course, "there will be no slavery in the territories," at all! It looks like it, "to a man up a tree!"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Of course those men who were horror struck that the people of Boston should obstruct the free course of the slave catchers, will denounce the traitorous designs of these squatters on the soil of Kansas, who have undertaken to force free-soilers from that Territory. The admirers of the fugitive slave bill hereabouts, have most

probably overlooked the attempt of these slaveholding rioters to make Kansas a slave State by force.—As soon as they discover the unlawful attempt, we may expect our hunkers will come out with a manifesto in favor of sustaining his laws of the land, because, as consistent men, they can do nothing else. Well, we shall see. Don't say anything about bell tolling to them, though, as that is a crime of such enormity, that the bare mention of it, might drive everything else out of their heads.

HON. DAVID WILMOT'S SPEECH.

The Hon. David Wilmot spoke to a large audience in the new Court House on Monday evening last. He first went back to the foundation of this Government, and showed by the teachings of the Fathers that the early policy of the Government was the gradual and final extinction of Slavery in this Republic; but that that policy had been departed from, and the teachings of the men of the Revolution, the founders of the Government, were no longer regarded. The cause of this was that the country had been ruled by an Aristocracy; and the existence and power of this Aristocracy he showed in a clear and convincing manner. Power, said he, was all that created an Aristocracy, and that in all countries this had enabled it to trample down the rights of the people. Titles and badges of distinction were nothing. The power of the Aristocracy of the Old World consisted in the unity of interests of a certain Class. In England, they owned the greater portion of the soil, and their interests were identical. What affected one, affected all; and that, standing by their common interest, they always acted in concert, and hence were able to administer the affairs of the Government of the country. The slaveholders of the South were an Aristocracy, bound together by the same strong ties of a common interest; but in a manner, the magnitude of which was without a parallel in the world's history. The position of the cultivated soil of the Southern States, and possessing a common interest in a capital of fifteen hundred millions of dollars in the blood, bones, and sinews of their fellow men. When you touched the interests of one slaveholder you touched the interests of all. That this common interest had ever made the South act in unity; and that thereby they had been enabled to control the Federal Government—to dictate to the North—to create a revolution, which had entirely subverted the original policy of the Republic. Instead of Slavery being regarded as an evil, to be got rid of at the earliest period, as it was by Washington, Monroe, Patrick Henry, Jefferson, and others of the Fathers, it was now boldly declared by the leading men of the South to be the cornerstone of our Republican institutions,—right, sanctioned by the Bible, and approved of Heaven. The early policy of the Fathers sought to restrict Slavery to the limits it then occupied, as was shown by the Jefferson Proviso, the writings and expressed opinions of distinguished men of that day, and by the hard-fought battle on the admission of Missouri into the Union with a Slave Constitution, and which resulted in the united strength of the Slave Aristocracy of the South driving the representatives of the North from their original and long-contested position of not admitting that State unless its Constitution was first so altered as to effect the speedy abolition of Slavery within its limits. The South forced upon the North an arrangement known as that of the Missouri Compromise. The North was nearly unanimous in its opposition to this arrangement—the South nearly unanimous in favor of it. And now, after the people of every section of the Union had acquiesced in this arrangement for the period of thirty years, and without a complaint from any man; without a public meeting being held; without a press of the land favoring it, or a petition being presented asking for it, in the secret Committee room of the Senate, through the influence of the South, a bill is hatched up for the repeal of this compromise measure, that declared all the territory North of 36 deg. 30 min. to be forever free, and throw this vast country open to Slavery. In spite of the prayers, petitions, and earnest remonstrances of the entire people of

the North the Slave Aristocracy forced through this iniquity. When the Aristocracy of England were appealed to by the great Commons, and the appeal persisted in, for the enactment of any great measure, they dare not so far disregard public opinion as to withhold it. But the Slave Aristocracy cared not for public opinion—heeded not the petitions of the people; but were as immovable as adamant to the appeals of humanity and justice, forcing through whatever measure that subserved the interests of Slavery. We were more powerless under the Slave Power, than the people of the Old World under the government of its Aristocracy. For his part, if he had got to be oppressed, let it be by an Aristocracy dating back for thousands of years, hallowed by the antiquities of the past, venerable from its long line of ancestors, and one that, though it oppressed him, was liberal in its patronage of the arts, that embodied the beautiful and sublime, and called forth from the hand of genius impersonations of the perfect and beautiful, for him to look upon, and to be inspired by their refining and ennobling influences. He preferred to be oppressed by such an Aristocracy, than by one that had no redeeming qualities to compensate him for the loss of liberty, if compensated he could be, than by the Aristocracy of this country, whose very relation as masters makes them tyrants, coarse, and overbearing. The Slave Power would keep no faith with the North where its interests were not to be promoted thereby. The Nebraska Fraud had been perpetrated, when but two years before the two great dominant parties of the country, controlled by the South, had met in Convention and resolved that there should be an end to the agitation of the question of Slavery, and had backed up this resolve by threats of proscription if any man dared to reopen it again. To effect it, the Government of the country had been prostituted, and the honor and dignity of public men bought up at a price. He was opposed to all great monopolies, and above all the Slave monopoly, which seriously endangered the stability of our free institutions. To unite and resist its unprincipled encroachments, was the duty of the men of the North. He knew of no other issue now before the country but that of Freedom and Slavery. It was the height of folly for sensible men, agreeing on this one and only vital question, to longer act in opposition to one another, because they had once differed upon certain questions of public policy long since settled, and obsolete. Whether a man was called a Whig or a Democrat, should make no difference as long as he was known to be right on this great question. If men would think and act for themselves, and not be led by the wire-pullers of party, they would generally act right. As for himself, he cared not by what name they called him; he should act his honest convictions; he should not follow party lead, that required him as soon as landed upon one platform of principles, to mount another—double and twist under,—talk of reading him out of the party—the people should read Presidents from the White House.

In fine, his whole speech abounded in argument, wit, and sarcasm—cheering to men of the Jeffersonian faith, and overwhelming and cutting the cringing, fawning sycophants of Slavery. Here we have an Honorable Judge bearing testimony to the fact that the Slave Power is a despotism similar to despotisms in other countries, only worse in its nature. That we are governed by this despotism cannot be gainsayed. The upholders and supporters of the Slave Power are the supporters of a despotism; and all their pretensions of defending the liberties of their country amount to nothing. We have long declared that there was but one issue before the American people—whether Slavery should be the law of the land, or Liberty. For this we have been denounced as fanatics, disorganizers, had applied to us every opprobrious name that the ingenuity of the Slavists could coin from the English language. But thanks to God, the people of the North begin to see that what has been called the wild ravings of fanaticism, is truth, demonstrated

by events. And still the tools of the Slave Power in answer to the earnest appeals of Freemen to resist the encroachments of Slavery, cry fanaticism, delusion. In the name of Heaven, what has been a greater delusion than the confidence which men have been led to place in the good faith of the South, and its friends North! Who have tried to delude the people like the Slavites of this country? In evidence of this, take the pretended opposition to the Nebraska bill, made by the hunkers of this county. As soon as the bill was passed, they declared themselves in favor of it, which is sufficient evidence that they never were opposed to it, nor anything else the Slave Power saw fit to do. In evidence of the way in which the hunker democracy have deluded the country, look at the manner in which the original policy of this Government has been subverted—changed from a free to a slavery-supporting Government, and this while these denouncers of fanatics and traitors were on each Fourth of July lauding the founders of our institutions and their principles. We trust that the people of this county will mark these brawling patriots, and show them by their votes that their falseness and trickery is discovered, and that *mea* will no longer submit to it.

The valiant Don Quixotes hereabouts, who got so terribly excited on the Fourth, and under that excitement performed such ass-tonishing feats, unequalled in the annals of chivalry, (except one instance: the fight with the wind-mills) would make the people believe that the young men who tolled the bell of the Court House on the Fourth, are as ignorant and as easily hoodwinked as themselves. Because they, (the Dons) in their patriotic ebullitions on the Fourth, felt so weak in the knees that their Sauchos were called upon to hold them, it is asserted that one of the Publishers of this paper, who believes in the dignity of labor, and is not ashamed to engage in any honorable, upright work, is so weak and inexperienced that he is incapable of knowing right and wrong; and in referring to him, call him "the boy who carries the papers," as though carrying papers was an indication of weakness. Perhaps they got this idea from the fact that a certain Edit or, sometimes called Judge, was formerly in the habit of carrying papers, and had many weaknesses. However, we are of opinion that carrying papers was not one of them, as in this he showed a spirit of manliness and dignity which looks above the silly idea of any honorable avocations being low and inferior. We wonder what has become of the *man* (!) who was, "in his youthful simplicity, just in the dawn of life." Has the fledgling survived, and come out of that precarious condition?

The Russians are withdrawing their troops from the Turkish Principalities, and the Austrians are occupying the disputed territory, and agreements that effect having been entered into by both the Czar and Porte.

FEMALE POSTMASTERS.—The number of females at present holding the office of postmaster (or rather mistress) in the United States is 128. They are appointed, give bonds, are commissioned, and receive the same compensation for their services as other postmasters. Unmarried females only can hold the office of postmaster.—Washington Star.

The people in some of the counties of Michigan are signing the call for the People's Convention, en masse. In one town only two persons have refused to sign; one was the Pierce Postmaster, and the other "an awful bad specimen of the liquor traffic."

"You can't legislate to make men moral," is an oft-repeated assertion of those who oppose a prohibitory law. Very true, good friends. But this objection is just as valid against any other law. Why pass laws against murder, robbery, piracy and counterfeiting? Because Government has a right to enact laws to restrain and punish those who transgress—a right to protect the governed, from aggressions of this kind. Rum-sellers war upon our homes and families, and although we do not expect that a prohibitory law will change their natures, and make "respectable" men of them—yet we have faith to believe that it will shut up rum holes, and punish the violators of such a law just as the laws against theft take care of thieves.—Cayuga Chief.

Congress has decided to adjourn on the 4th of August.

From the Cayuga Chief. National Division, S. of T., of North America. St. Johns, New Brunswick, June 15, 1854.

The National Division opened its Session, this morning in this city. Twenty-two Grand Divisions are represented, from 21 different States and Territories—from Nova Scotia to California. Forty-eight Representatives are in attendance. Western New York is represented by P. G. W. P. Jermain, and P. G. W. A. Richardson; Eastern New York, by P. G. W. P. McKean.

No business of importance has yet been transacted, except organization, appointment of Committees, reference of very many subjects to these Committees, and preparation for business, evidently for many days to come. The day has been mostly occupied by a public Demonstration of the Order, and such as has never before been witnessed on such an occasion. At day-break the populace began to gather in the streets and on the public squares, and soon after sunrise the streets were crowded by the people, as you see them at a great fire, and at nine o'clock 100 guns were fired, the public buildings and the masts of the large ships in the harbor, were decorated with the flags of both nations floating together in the breeze; and about 10 o'clock, the most splendid procession which was ever got up on such an occasion, moved through the principal streets of the city. Several magnificent cars, each drawn by six beautiful horses, were in the line, carrying the members of the National Division, and other bodies, with flags representing the several counties of this Province. At the stand, a beautiful silver gavel was presented by the New Brunswick Grand Division to the National Division; and stirring speeches were made by Judge O'Neil, Philip S. White, Gen. Cary, and Mr. Eglinton, to an audience of about 15,000; and as many more who could not get within hearing distance, were moving about the streets. Such a stir, among the women particularly, was never seen in the States. The rummies, here, look as if we Yankees had come upon a filibustering expedition, to take them by storm. I write this now, for the Boat of to-morrow morning, which leaves here but twice a week, and the next Boat will, no doubt, bring us, and our next communication.

Yours, G. W. J.

ON THE CASE FROM ALBANY, June 22. Dear Chief: Much regret was had at St. Johns, that our P. G. W. A. was not with us. Very great alterations were made in our system. Next meeting, June 1855 at Charleston, S. C. Officers elected for the next ensuing two years:

S. L. TILLEY, of New Brunswick, M. W. P. C. E. GINTON, of Kentucky, M. W. A. F. A. FICKARDT, of Penn. M. W. S. R. M. FOUST, of Penn. M. W. T. Rev. B. L. McCURDY, of Mass., M. W. Chap.

G. P. RYAN, of New Jersey, M. W. Con. L. L. L. AND, of Iowa, M. W. Sec'y. Divisions are to be allowed to elect female visiting members, of 16 years of age. Forms &c. to be prescribed by Grand Divisions.

Members may be reinstated without fine, and may be re-elected without waiting six months. Divisions may omit such parts of initiatory ceremony as do not include obligation. Each Division may fix its own weekly dues and benefits.

A W. P. may be elected who has not been elected, if he has served two terms in other offices. Members may be elected from 16 to 18, but not to vote or hold office.

Three degrees are adopted, which Grand Divisions may allow to be conferred by Division. Neal Dow has given some encouragement that he will be at Lockport July Session, and Bro. Ryerson, G. W. P. of Canada West, has promised to be present. I write in much haste: Yours, G. W. J.

WAR NEWS.

We condense reports of the siege of Silistria, contained in the London Times of the 4th.

The Russians made a fierce attempt, May 27th, to carry the place by storm; but were repulsed with great loss. Silistria has been defended with great skill and bravery. Since the siege the Russians have suffered tremendous losses, and so far, have been baffled at every point.

On May the 30th, about 4 in the morning, the Turks made a sally, and after a fearful massacre of the surprised Russians, destroyed their newly opened "approaches," spiked a number of cannon, and carried others into the fort. Indeed, a series of defeats have been recorded. The rear guard of Gen. Leprandi's command—six battalions, four squadrons, and twelve guns—were obliged to be ordered to the Altai, to march from Barakal, via Retaska, toward Salatina, where there is, or was, a wooden bridge. On May 28th, while this corps were resting at Olitz, Skender-Beg marched with 1,000 Turks from Kravova, and occupied an advantageous position on the left bank of a furious stream, which made on their left flank; they fled. The Turks pursued, dealing death blows fearfully, and had not the Russians destroyed the Altai bridge, it is believed that few of them would have escaped. This is called in the account, the battle of Barakal, and Brankovetz; they are the same.

Another brilliant affair took place below Turna, or between that place and Simintza. The Russians had destroyed their works at Turna, and on the 25th of May marched down the stream. Sali Pasha made no move. The Russians evidently thought themselves secure; but Sali Pasha had not been idle. When mid-way between Turna and Semintza, on the left bank, 1,000 Turks met them in front. 2,000 attacked them in the rear, and another 1,000 scattered them in flank and rear. A bloody fight ensued. The Russians were between two fires, and fell thick and fast, though they fought bravely; the Jager battalions were cut to pieces—leaving one thousand dead on the field, the rest escaped by disorderly flight, losing guns, and everything.—Cleveland Leader.

THE TREATY with Mexico was ratified on Friday, (June 30,) and Gen. Almonte received a check for seven millions on the New-York Sub-Treasury. This is undoubtedly the largest check ever drawn in this country upon the depository, and probably the largest that will ever be paid in coin.

"The 12 Vocal Fonic Allocations" says—"Y best kol drops for ying lidiz iz to drop yu pnetic os dres-in thin when da go in nit air."

MARRIED.—In Abbott Township, July 5th, 1854, by David Conway, J. P., Mr. GEORGE RYAN of Stowardson to Miss PHOENIX JANE ANGEVINE of Clinton County Pa.

Subscribing. All business in the line of SURVEYING, entrusted to him, will be performed with promptness and fidelity by C. C. MARTIN. Temperance House, Coudersport, July 14, 1854.